

ANNUAL REPORT

2011-12



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



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2011-12

Departments of Internal Security, States, Home,
Jammu & Kashmir Affairs and Border Management



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MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has a wide spectrum of responsibilities, the principal being internal security of the country, the management of Central Armed Police Forces, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, disaster management, the administration of the Foreigners Act and allied matters, Census and Human Rights. Though in terms of Entries 1 and 2 of List II – ‘State List’ – in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, ‘public order’ and ‘police’ are the responsibilities of States, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitors the situation, issues appropriate advisories, extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the States.

1.2 Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the Ministry of Home Affairs has the following constituent Departments:-

- **Department of Internal Security**, dealing with the Indian Police Service, Central Armed Police Forces, internal security and law & order, insurgency, terrorism, Left Wing Extremism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, terrorist financing, rehabilitation, grant of visa and other immigration matters, security clearances, etc.;
- **Department of States**, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, administration of Union Territories, Freedom Fighters’ pension, Human rights, Prison Reforms, Police Reforms, etc. ;
- **Department of Home**, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and the Vice-President, notification of appointment/resignation of the Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors, nomination to Rajya

Sabha/Lok Sabha, Census of population, registration of births and deaths, etc.;

- **Department of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Affairs**, dealing with the constitutional provisions in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State, excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned;
- **Department of Border Management**, dealing with management of international borders, including coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding forces and mechanism and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.; and
- **Department of Official Language**, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

1.3 The Department of Internal Security, the Department of States, the Department of Home, the Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and the Department of Border Management do not function in watertight compartments. They all function under the Union Home

Secretary and are inter-linked. There is a designated Secretary for the Department of Border Management also. The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs does not, therefore, cover the activities of that Department.

1.4 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held/are holding position in the Ministry of Home Affairs during the year (excluding the Department of Official Language and Department of Justice) is at **Annexure-I**. The Organisational Chart has also been given at **Annexure-II**.

1.5 The different Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs and major areas of their responsibility are as below:

Administration Division

1.6 The Division is responsible for handling all administrative and vigilance matters, allocation of work among various Divisions of the Ministry and matters relating to the Table of Precedence, Padma Awards, Gallantry Awards, Jeevan Raksha Padak, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India and the Secretariat Security Organisation. The

Division also handles matters relating to Right to Information Act, 2005.

Border Management Division

1.7 The Division deals with matters relating to coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country for the management of international borders, including coastal borders, creation of the necessary infrastructure for border management like Integrated Check Posts, Border Out Posts (BOPs), roads/fencing and floodlighting of borders and the Border Areas Development Programme.

Coordination Division

1.8 The Division deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances (PGs), record retention schedule, custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, Internal Work Study, furnishing of various reports relating to employment of SCs/STs/OBCs and Persons with Disabilities to Department of Personnel and Training, etc.

Centre-State Division

1.9 The Division deals with Centre-State relations, including working of the constitutional provisions governing such

relations, appointment of Governors, creation of new States, nominations to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha, Inter-State boundary disputes, over-seeing the crime situation in States, imposition of President's Rule, etc.

Disaster Management Division

1.10 The Division is responsible for legislation, policy and administrative measures for capacity building, prevention, mitigation and preparedness to deal with natural and man-made disasters (except drought and epidemics) and for coordinating response, relief and rehabilitation after a disaster strike.

Finance Division

1.11 The Division is responsible for formulating, operating and controlling the budget of the Ministry and other matters pertaining to expenditure control & monitoring and financial advice, etc., under the Integrated Finance Scheme.

Foreigners Division

1.12 The Division deals with all matters relating to Visa, Protected Area Permit (PAP)/Restricted Area Permit (RAP) regimes, immigration, citizenship, overseas citizenship of India, policy and regulations relating to acceptance of foreign contribution and hospitality.

Freedom Fighters' and Rehabilitation Division

1.13 The Division frames and implements the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme and the schemes for rehabilitation of migrants from former West Pakistan/East Pakistan and provision of relief to Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees.

Human Rights Division

1.14 The Division deals with matters relating to the administration of the Protection of Human Rights Act and also matters relating to national integration, communal harmony and Ayodhya.

Internal Security Divisions

1.15 Internal Security-I Division deals with matters relating to internal security and law & order, including anti-national and subversive activities of various groups/extremist organisations, terrorist financing, policy and operational issues relating to terrorism, security clearances, monitoring of ISI activities, counter terrorism policy and structures etc.

1.16 Internal Security-II Division deals with matters relating to arms and explosives, extradition, narcotics and Narcotics Control Bureau, the National Security Act, mutual legal assistance

agreements with different countries and their implementation, Interpol etc.

Jammu & Kashmir Division

1.17 The Division deals with constitutional matters including Article 370 of the Constitution of India and general policy matters in respect of the State of Jammu & Kashmir and terrorism/militancy in that State. It is also responsible for implementation of the Prime Minister's Package for Jammu and Kashmir.

Judicial Division

1.18 The Division deals with all matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.), the Commissions of Inquiry Act, matters relating to the State legislations which require the assent of the President of India under the Constitution, political pension to erstwhile rulers before independence and mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution.

Naxal Management Division

1.19 The Division was created on October 19, 2006 to effectively tackle the naxalite menace from both security and development angles. It monitors the naxal situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected States with the

objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per the location specific action plans formulated by the affected States. It also reviews implementation of various developmental schemes of Ministries/ Departments concerned in the naxal affected areas as also optimum utilisation of funds released under such schemes.

North East Division

1.20 The Division deals with the internal security and law & order situation in North-Eastern States, including matters relating to insurgency and talks with various extremist groups operating in that region.

Police Divisions

1.21 Police-I Division functions as the cadre controlling authority in respect of Indian Police Service (IPS) and also deals with all matters relating to training of police personnel, award of Presidents' Police Medals for Meritorious/ Distinguished Service and Gallantry, etc.

1.22 Police-II Division deals with all matters relating to Central Armed Police Forces, including their deployment.

Police Modernisation Division

1.23 The Division handles work relating

to modernisation of State Police Forces, provisioning/procurement of various items for modernisation of Central Armed Police Forces, police reforms, etc.

Policy Planning Division

1.24 The Division deals with international and bilateral intervention between countries with regard to internal security issues relating to policy formulation in respect of internal security issues, international cooperation on counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral assistance treaties and related items of work and security of VIPs/vital installations.

Union Territories Division

1.25 The Division deals with constitutional legislative and administrative matters relating to Union Territories, including National Capital Territory of Delhi. It also functions as the cadre controlling authority of the Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union Territory (AGMUT) cadre of Indian Administrative Service (IAS)/ Indian Police Service (IPS) as also Delhi-Andaman and Nicobar Island Civil Service (DANICS)/Delhi-Andaman and Nicobar Island Police Service (DANIPS).

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INTERNAL SECURITY

OVERVIEW

2.1 The Internal Security situation in the country in 2011 showed distinct signs of improvement over the previous years. The level of infiltration from across the borders and the resultant terrorist activities in the valley of Kashmir showed a significant decline. The incidents of terrorist violence declined from 708 in 2008, 499 in 2009 and 488 in 2010 to 340 in 2011. The number of security forces killed declined from 75 in 2008, 79 in 2009 and 69 in 2010 to 33 in 2011. The number of civilians killed also declined from 91 in 2008, 71 in 2009 and 47 in 2010 to 31 in 2011. The number of terrorists killed declined from 239 in 2009 and 232 in 2010 to 100 in 2011; showing the effects of better domination of the Line of Control and the resultantly lower infiltration. In the North-Eastern States as well, the number of incidents of terrorist violence has come down from 1297 in 2009 to 627 in 2011. The number of civilians killed has also come down from 264 in 2009 to only 70 in 2011. In both these areas, the civil society is emerging

and the economy is showing signs of recovery.

2.2 Terrorism in the hinterland has been by and large under control except for the serial bomb blasts in Mumbai in July, 2011 and the bomb blast in Delhi High Court in September, 2011. A total of 60 terrorist modules were neutralized during 2009 to 2011. A major module of Indian Mujahidin was neutralized in January, 2012.

2.3 The operations against the Left Wing Extremists continued. The security forces achieved some notable successes in arresting/neutralizing elements of the top leadership. However, this is a long drawn out battle and needs to be persevered with both in terms of operations against the armed elements as well as the all round development of LWE affected areas.

2.4 The communal situation remained by and large under control despite some isolated incidents in two or three places.

2.5 In 2011-2012, the Ministry consolidated the initiatives taken in the previous years to strengthen the national security apparatus and also initiated new measures to meet the grave challenges posed by the global terrorism.

2.6 The situation in different areas of the country mentioned above, and the various measures that are being taken by

almost two decades. The levels of terrorist violence and encounters in the hinterland of J&K are inextricably linked to the levels of successful infiltration from across the border. Since inception of militancy in J&K, 13,846 Civilians and 4,807 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives (upto 31.12.2011). The statistical details from the year 2005 are shown in the table below:

TRENDS OF TERRORIST VIOLENCE IN J&K				
Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2005	1990	189	557	917
2006	1667	151	389	591
2007	1092	110	158	472
2008	708	75	91	339
2009	499	79	71	239
2010	488	69	47	232
2011	340	33	31	100

the Government to counter the challenges to internal security from terrorists, are briefly brought out in the subsequent paragraphs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Security Situation

2.7.1 The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for

2.7.2 In 2011, there was a perceptible decline in the number of terrorist incidents and civilian & SFs casualties compared to last year. The year 2011 witnessed a 30% decrease in the number of terrorist incidents and 34% and 52% decrease in civilian and SFs fatalities respectively compared to the year 2010. One hundred terrorists were also neutralised during the year 2011. During the year, the Kashmir Valley was comparatively free of major law and order/civil disturbances of the nature seen in summer of 2010.

2.7.3 During the period from January to December, 2011, infiltration attempts have shown a downward trend compared to the corresponding period in 2010. As per reports, the number of infiltration attempts for the period upto December, 2011 is 247 compared to 489 during the same period in 2010, which is a decline of 49.5%. The reported infiltration attempts in J&K since 2004 is indicated in the Table below:

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	537	597	573	535	342	485	489	247

2.7.4 The Government in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, inter-alia, includes strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination; and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

2.7.5 Government have adopted various counter terrorism strategies to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth and discourage the local youth from joining militancy.

2.7.6 The security situation in J & K is monitored and reviewed by the Chief Minister of J&K in the Unified

Headquarters/Command with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Armed Police Forces and other security agencies. The MHA also closely and continuously monitors the security situation in tandem with the State Government and the Ministry of Defence.



CRPF jawans on patrol in Jammu and Kashmir

2.7.7 The endeavour of the Government has been to:

- (i) Proactively take suitable measures by all the SFs to reduce infiltration of terrorists from across the border; and to identify, locate and apprehend the terrorists who may have crossed over; as also their local associates;
- (ii) To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problem facing the people on account of the effects of the militancy in the State; and
- (iii) To ensure sustained peace and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of the people in the State who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

2.7.8 To support the State Government in its initiatives, the Central Government has been making available Central Armed Police Forces as necessary, and helping to strengthen the State Police and reimbursing expenditure being incurred on a variety of security related measures. These include inter-alia, expenditure on carriage of Constabulary, material

supplies, rent of accommodation, honorarium to Special Police Officers, Civic Action Programme, air-lift charges, raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, transport, boarding and lodging, alternate accommodation for Security Forces, etc. The total amount reimbursed (from 1989 till 31.3.2011) under Security related Expenditure (Police) [SRE (P)] is ₹3,583.305 crore. During the current financial year a sum of ₹200 crore has been reimbursed to J&K Government under SRE (P) till December, 2011.

Action taken on the Eight Point Plan

2.7.9 An All Party Delegation (APD) comprising 34 members of various political parties accompanied by the Union Home Minister and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister visited J&K on 20.09.2010 and 21.09.2010 and held discussions with representatives of political parties and various interest groups from the civil society at Srinagar and Jammu. Based on the inputs of the All Party Delegation, the Government in October, 2010 approved an eight point plan to bring peace in the State. This includes appointment of interlocutors for sustained dialogue; release of students and youth detained for stone pelting; review the cases of all Public Safety Act (PSA) detenués; review the deployment of Security Forces in the Kashmir valley; ex-gratia relief to the families of the

deceased persons at ₹5 lakh per person killed in the civil disturbances since 11.06.2010; appointment of Special Task Forces to examine developmental needs of Jammu and Ladakh regions; reopening of all schools, colleges and provision of Additional Central Assistance of ₹100 crore to the State Government to restore the damaged infrastructure of schools and colleges. The eight point plan has been implemented. The following measures have been taken during the current year:-

(i) **Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh Regions** : In order to examine the development needs of the Jammu and Ladakh regions with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and make suitable recommendations, two Special Task Forces (STFs) for Jammu and Ladakh regions had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission respectively. The two STFs visited J&K and had meetings with Chief Minister and other concerned and submitted their reports. Short-term projects for immediate implementation within a time horizon of 24 months have been recommended at a total cost of ₹497 crore and ₹416 crore for

Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively. A provision of ₹100 crore and ₹150 crore has been made by the Ministry of Finance as Special Plan Assistance during the current financial year for implementation of the recommended projects in Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively.

(ii) Considering the importance of these projects, State Government took the advance action and released ₹150 crore for Jammu Projects and ₹50 crore each for Leh and Kargil projects on 29.06.2011. Based on the details of the projects submitted by the State Government, Planning Commission recommended release of funds and the Ministry of Finance sanctioned ₹250 crore to the State Government on 06.09.2011.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR VICTIMS OF MILITANCY UNDER PM'S PACKAGE

One-time Cash Compensation of ₹5 lakh to the Next-of-kin of Civilians Killed in Militancy Related Incidents in Lieu of Compassionate Appointment Under SRO-43

2.7.10 A sum of ₹100 crore was released by the Government of India to

the State Government from the budget head, Security Related Expenditure (Relief & Rehabilitation) [SRE(R&R)] in three instalments vide orders dated 17.10.2008, 23.03.2009 and 15.10.2009 to settle 2,000 militancy related pending compassionate appointment cases by way of providing cash compensation of ₹5 lakh to the next-of-kins (NoKs) of the civilians killed in militancy related violence. It was a one-time dispensation to cover the backlog of pending cases and all future cases were to be financed from the State budget. The State Government has indicated that an amount of ₹100 crore has been utilized for settling 2,643 cases.

2.7.11 On request of the Government of J&K, Government of India vide order dated 11.03.2011 approved the extension of the scheme for payment of cash compensation @ ₹4 lakh per person (excluding ex-gratia of ₹1 lakh) to NoK of 'civilians' as well 'surrendered militants', killed in militancy related incidents, in lieu of compassionate appointment, under SRE(R&R) to cover another backlog of 681 cases (391 cases of NoKs of civilians and 290 cases of NoKs of surrendered militants) at an estimated expenditure of ₹27.24 crore. The State Government was to settle these backlog cases and forward the claims for reimbursement under SRE(R&R).

Implementation of PM's package- (i) enhanced pension to the widows of civilians, and (ii) scholarship to all orphans without discrimination and (iii) enhanced pension to old persons and handicapped

2.7.12 As per the inputs received from State Government, 3,481 widows, 1,740 orphans, 2,272 old persons and 968 handicapped have been covered under the above J&K Rehabilitation Council Schemes during 2011-12.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Central Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir

2.7.13 The Central Government has been continuously supporting and assisting the State Government in their efforts to bring about all-round economic development, and to provide avenues for gainful employment to the people, with focus on planned and balanced regional development. Priority has been accorded to building physical, economic and social infrastructure, thereby improving the productive potential of the State besides improving the quality of life of the people.

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for J&K

2.7.14 As a special initiative in the above direction, the Prime Minister during his

visit to J&K on 17.11.2004 and 18.11.2004, had announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately ₹24,000 crore, which broadly includes projects/schemes aimed at expanding economic infrastructure and provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to employment and income generation activities and providing relief and rehabilitation for different groups affected by militancy in J&K. The current estimated cost of all the schemes included in the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is ₹28,004 crore. Expenditure incurred is ₹8,731.63 crore on Central Sector projects and ₹3,967 crore on State Sector projects totalling to ₹12,698.63 crore.

2.7.15 The projects/schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are implemented by the respective Administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Government. The progress of implementation of the Plan, which includes 67 projects/schemes covering 11 sectors of economy, is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission regularly. Out of the aforesaid 67 projects/schemes, action in respect of the 31 projects/schemes has been completed. Out of the remaining 36 projects/schemes, 33 projects are at various stages of implementation and 03 are in the preparatory stages.



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2.7.16 Some of the major projects and their present state of progress is as follows:



Chutak Barrage

(a) Two Power projects namely Chutak and Uri-2 are nearing completion. Under the project 'Electrification of all villages across the State', National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) has electrified 2,290 villages and electricity connections have been provided to 42,133 Below Poverty Line households. Out of 73 schemes under the project 'Power



Uri - 2 Power House

Transmission & Distribution Network Strengthening Works in Jammu & Kashmir Region', 14 grid stations and 16 transmission lines have been completed. Other projects viz. Pakal Dal, Bursar and Kishanganga are at their initial stages of implementation.

- (b) Two road projects namely Domel-Katra and Narbal-Tangmarg roads are almost completed. Mughal road is likely to be completed by March, 2013. Work in respect of other important road projects viz two-laning of Batote-Kishtwar Road (NH 1B), two-laning of Srinagar-Leh Road via Kargil (NH-ID) and upgrading of Srinagar-Uri-LOC road, is under progress.
- (c) The project 'Two Room Tenements for Kashmiri Migrants' is at its finishing stage.

Special Industry Initiative for J&K (SIIJ&K)

2.7.17 On the recommendation of the Expert Group constituted by Prime Minister's Office under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangaragan, the Scheme 'Special Industry Initiative for J&K' was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 07.07.2011. The SII J&K Scheme

is to provide skills and enhance employability to 8,000 youth from J&K per annum over a five year period in key high growth sectors. The programme is targeted at providing well-paying jobs to the trained manpower. The Scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Council (NSDC) and the Corporate Sector in PPP mode. The Scheme will cover graduates, post graduates and professional degree holders.

2.7.18 So far following proposals have been approved by the Approval Committee:-

- (i) Proposal of Future Human Development Limited to train 1,150 candidates in retail/supply chain management
- (ii) Proposal of CII to train 1,000 candidates in Managerial and Entrepreneurship skills
- (iii) Proposal of TCS to train 850 candidates in IT and BPO Sector over a period of five years.

2.7.19 Apart from it, proposals of Yes Bank, HCL, etc. are in pipeline. Union Home Secretary wrote to FICCI, ASSOCHAM and CII and 30 companies/corporates informing about the main aspects of the Scheme, seeking their

cooperation and requesting to meet and discuss the Scheme. To motivate the Public Sector Undertakings to participate in the Scheme, the Union Home Minister addressed CMDs/Chairman of 26 PSUs on 02.12.2011.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

2.7.20 Terrorist violence/militancy in J&K, particularly in its early phase, had led to large scale forced migration of members of Kashmiri Pundit community from Kashmir Valley. A variety of measures have been taken over the years by way of financial assistance/relief and other initiatives to provide succour and support to the affected families, within a broad policy framework that those who have migrated will eventually return to the Valley.

2.7.21 There are 58,697 Kashmiri migrant families of which 38,119 families are in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 1,240 families in other States/UTs. Government of J&K is giving dry ration and cash relief of ₹1,250 per head subject to a maximum of ₹5,000 per family per month to 16,686 eligible families staying in Jammu region. Government of NCT of Delhi is also giving cash relief of ₹1,250 per head subject to a maximum of ₹5,000 per family per month to 3,624 eligible families. Other State

Governments/UT Administrations have also been providing relief to migrants in accordance with the scales fixed by them for the Kashmiri migrants staying in their States/UTs.

2.7.22 In accordance with Prime Minister's announcement and recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Team (IMT), construction of 5,242 two roomed tenements with expenditure of ₹385 crore was started to accommodate all the migrant families presently living in the camps in one roomed tenements at Jammu. In the 1st Phase, construction of 1,024 tenements at Nagrota, Purkhoo and Muthi have been completed and allotted. In the 2nd Phase, as on November

2011, out of 4,218 flats, 3,654 flats have been allotted and occupied. The Prime Minister inaugurated the newly constructed 2,112 flats on 04.03.2011. The construction of remaining flats is expected to be completed shortly.

2.7.23 Further, in order to facilitate the return of Kashmiri migrants, the Central Government approved construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam District on an experimental basis at an expenditure of ₹22.90 crore. Construction of 180 flats has been completed. Construction of 20 flats is in progress and expected to be completed shortly. Construction of 18 flats at Mattan has also been completed and allotted.



Township of Two roomed tenements for Kashmiri migrants at Jagati, Jammu

2.7.24 In addition to the above measures, the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on 25.04.2008 announced, *inter-alia*, a package of ₹1,618.40 crore for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley. The package includes provision of assistance towards housing, transit accommodation, continuation of cash relief, students scholarships, employment, assistance to agriculturists/horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.



Transit accommodation for Kashmiri Migrants in Kashmir Valley

2.7.25 State Government has constituted an Apex Advisory Committee in September, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister, J&K to oversee the effective implementation of the Package. Government of J&K has already created 3,000 supernumerary posts for Kashmiri migrant unemployed youth. Recruitment Rules have also been notified. The Recruiting Agency has finalized the selection and so far 1,441 candidates have joined the posts in the Valley. Out of 495 transit accommodation

units at Kulgam, Baramulla, Pulwama and Kupwara, as on December 2011 construction of 335 units has been completed and construction of the remaining units is in progress.

People to People Contact Across LoC

2.7.26 Government of India has initiated various measures to enhance people to people contact across LoC which includes Cross LoC Travel and Cross LoC Trade between Jammu & Kashmir and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. The salient features of these two initiatives are given as under:-

Cross LoC Travel

2.7.27 To promote people to people contact, fortnightly bus services on Srinagar - Muzaffarabad route was started from 07.04.2005 and thereafter on Poonch - Rawalakot route from 20.06.2006. Taking into account the good response of this Confidence Building Measure, from both sides of LoC, the fortnightly bus service on Srinagar - Muzaffarabad and Poonch - Rawalakot routes was converted into weekly with effect from 11.09.2008 and 08.09.2008 respectively. The number of passengers who made use of these services till 31.12.2011 on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch - Rawalakot routes is 7,194 and 9,811 respectively.

2.7.28 During the meeting of the Minister of External Affairs of India and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan held on 27.07.2011, a number of decisions have been taken to further smoothen the travel across LoC, including change of day of bus service from Thursdays to Mondays, expansion of Cross-LoC travel on both sides of the LoC to include visits for tourism and religious pilgrimage, allowing six month multiple entry cross-LoC travel permits by the Designated Authorities, etc. As decided in this meeting, the day of Cross LoC bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad has been changed from Thursdays to Mondays with effect from 31.10.2011. Further, the modalities are being worked out in respect of other agreed measures.

Cross LoC Trade between J&K

2.7.29 During the meeting of the Prime Minister of India with the President of Pakistan on the sidelines of 63rd UN General Assembly Session on 23.09.2008, it was agreed by both the leaders to commence cross LoC trade from 21.10.2008. Accordingly, trade started on Srinagar - Muzaffarabad and Poonch - Rawalakot routes on 21 approved items on zero duty basis with effect from 21.10.2008. Till 31.12.2011, 8,037 trucks have crossed over to PoK and 7,241 trucks have crossed over to our side. Cross LoC trade on Poonch - Rawalakot axis has

also commenced on 21.10.2008. Till 31.12.2011, 4,216 trucks have crossed over to PoK and 4,273 trucks have crossed over to our side.

2.7.30 As decided in the meeting of the Minister of External Affairs of India and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan held on 27.07.2011, number of trading days on both the trade routes has been increased from two to four per week with effect from 15.11.2011. The other decisions taken during the meeting on Cross LoC Trade are at various stages of implementation.

Amarnath Yatra

2.7.31 Amarnath Yatra - 2011 which commenced on 29.06.2011 concluded peacefully on 13.08.2011. A record number of 6.35 lakh yatris had Darshan this year compared to 4.58 lakh in 2010 and 3.92 lakh in the year 2009.



CRPF jawans on duty during Amar Nath Yatra

Jammu & Kashmir Update

2.7.32 Jammu and Kashmir Update, a monthly newsmagazine, started from October 2009, is a unique initiative of Ministry of Home Affairs to showcase the developments taking place in the State. The ambit of the magazine covers all the three regions of the State with focus on the achievements of people. The soft version of the magazine is available on the Website of the Ministry of Home Affairs (<http://mha.gov.in>) and is also accessible through www.jammuandkashmirupdate.com

2.7.33 To make it participatory, the magazine is now inviting success stories/ unique achievements, along with photographs in the field of sports, adventure sports, studies, business, art, culture, positive welfare initiatives, social change, religious harmony, education, etc. The selected articles/stories would be published in the web version of the magazine and the best among them would be suitably rewarded.

2.7.34 The Jammu & Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar with the financial support from the Ministry of Home Affairs has been organizing various art and culture programme on Jammu and Kashmir since 2008-09. The objective of the programme are :-

- (a) to promote art, culture and languages in the State;
- (b) to develop the skill of school/college going children in theatre, dance, music and visual arts; and
- (c) to showcase the art and culture of J&K to the world.

2.7.35 In order to showcase the rich cultural traditions of J&K and to help in developing emotional bond between the people of J&K with other part of India and to help in reducing the aloofness, which was created due to militancy/terrorism, the Ministry of Home Affairs has extended financial assistance to the tune of ₹49.32 lakh to the Academy for taking composite troupe of J&K to hold the folk festivals in seven cities across the country 2010-11.

Election to Local Bodies and its Impact

2.7.36 The seventeen phase Panchayat Election started on 13.04.2011 and culminated on 27.06.2011. Overall the elections were peaceful. The average voting reported was 76.87%. The phase wise position of voting is annexed as **Annexure-III**. These elections were landmark elections as they were conducted after nearly two decades. The Rural

Development Department, Government of J&K issued an order on 28.08.2011 on entrustment/execution of powers and functions of Halqa Panchayats.

of civilians and security forces. The profile of violence in North Eastern Region as a whole during the last five years is given below :-

SECURITY SITUATION IN NORTH EASTERN STATES DURING THE PERIOD 2007 TO 2011				
Year	Incidents	Extremists arrested/ killed/surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed
2007	1489	2875	79	498
2008	1561	4318	46	466
2009	1297	3842	42	264
2010	773	3306	20	94
2011	627	3377	32	70

NORTH EAST

2.8.1 The North Eastern Region, which comprises eight States, viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identity. The security situation in some of the North Eastern States which has remained complex for quite some time because of diverse demands advocated by various militant outfits, has shown improvement in 2011 as compared to the previous year in terms of number of incidents of violence and casualties

2.8.2 Mizoram and Sikkim have continued to remain peaceful. The security situation in Tripura, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur has improved with noticeable decline in incidents of violence and casualties of Civilians and personnel of Security Forces in 2011 as compared to the previous year. Arunachal Pradesh has largely remained peaceful although there is increase in incidents of violence in some parts of the State in 2011. The States of Assam and Manipur, however, continue to account for the bulk of incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region. Meghalaya has witnessed an upswing in the incidents of violence in the year 2011. State-wise details of violence profile during the last five years (from 2007 to 2011) in North Eastern Region are at **Annexure-IV**.

2.8.3 The entire State of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and parts of Sikkim were "Protected Areas" under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 issued under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Some areas of Sikkim have also been declared 'Restricted Area' under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. In terms of Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, no foreigner shall enter into or remain in any protected area/restricted area except under and in accordance with the permit issued by Central Government or any officer authorized by the Central Government in this behalf. For promoting tourism in North Eastern States, guidelines regarding relaxation of PAP/RAP regime have been issued from time to time by the Ministry.

2.8.4 The Protected Area Regime in the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland has since been reviewed and the entire area of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland have been excluded from the Protected Area Regime notified under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 subject to certain conditions. The State of Arunachal Pradesh continues to be Protected Area under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958. In addition, some parts of Sikkim continue to be

under the provision of Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963.

Assam

2.8.5 The security situation in Assam has improved since early 2010 coinciding with falling level of violence orchestrated by insurgent groups. A total of 31 persons, including 14 SF personnel, were killed in 145 incidents of violence perpetrated by United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) (anti-talk), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) (anti-talk), KPLT and other UGs in the year 2011, as compared to the killing of 65 persons, including 12 SF personnel, in 251 incidents in the previous year. Although United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Dima Halam Daogah (DHD), DHD/J, Karbi Longri National Liberation Front (KLNLF), NDFB/P and ULFA (pro-talk) have shown positive overtures towards the peace process, a splinter group of ULFA, known as ULFA/AT led by Paresh Baruah remains recalcitrant towards peace talks. During the year, a Memorandum of Settlement was signed with the United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) of Karbi in Assam and the organization has dissolved itself. On 24.01.2012 in District Kamrup of Assam, 681 cadres belonging to nine different outfits active in Assam

including their Commanders/important cadres surrendered along with 203 weapons in the presence of the Union Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Assam. Details of the cadres surrendered are as under:

- i. Kuki Revolutionary Army (KRA)- 62 cadres,
- ii. Hmar People Convention (HPC) (D)- 56 cadres,
- iii. Adivasi People's Army (APA)- 55 cadres
- iv. Santhal Tiger Force (STF)- 70 cadres
- v. Adivasi Cobra Military of Assam (ACMA)- 120 cadres
- vi. Birsa Commando Force (BCF)- 73 cadres
- vii. Kuki Liberation Army (KLA)- 70 cadres
- viii. All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA)- 60 cadres
- ix. United Kukigam Defence Army (UKDA)- 115 cadres

2.8.6 Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreements have been entered into with various groups, which have shown willingness to give up violence and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the Indian Constitution. The



Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram and the Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Tarun Gogoi witnessing the signing of the Memorandum of Settlement with UPDS

groups which have entered into Suspension of Operations Agreement are Dima Haram Daogah (DHD)/J (DHD)/N, National Democratic Front Bodoland (NDFB)/P, United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), Karbi Longri National Liberation Front (KLNLF), Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC), Kuki National Organisation (KNO) and United People's Front (UPF). Cease fire with all factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) continues.

2.8.7 The Government is ready to talk with any group/outfit which is willing to abjure violence and lay down arms. Peace talks with DHD, DHD(J), NDFB/P, KNLN/ULFA in Assam and ANVC in Meghalaya are going on. Tripartite talks with KLNLF, DHD/J and DHD/N are concluded. Memorandum of Settlement with these outfits will be signed shortly. Talks with NDFB/PT is continuing. ULFA submitted its broad charter of their demands to the Union Home Minister on 05.08.2011 and the Government of India's Representative (Shri P.C.Haldar) has been authorized to initiate talks with ULFA



ULFA Leader, Shri Arabinda Rajkhowa meeting the Union Home Secretary, Shri R.K. Singh

on their demands. Union Home Secretary took a meeting on 25.10.2011 with ULFA leaders at New Delhi on their demands.

Manipur

2.8.8. Manipur continues to be affected by the activities of a large number of militant/insurgent outfits. These groups are divided on ethnic lines with competing demands. The Meitei groups are mainly responsible for the violence. The number of incidents of violence and casualties of civilian/SFs have declined to 334 in the year 2011 as compared to 406 in the previous year. Sustained counter-insurgency operations have led to arrest, killing and surrender of 1,677 insurgents in the year 2011.



Union Home Minister, Shri P.Chidambaram inaugurating Office complex at Ukhrul, Manipur

2.8.9 The elections to six Autonomous District Councils (ADC) of Manipur which had not been held for about 20 years were held in two phases in May/June 2010.

Nagaland

2.8.10 The violence in Nagaland has been mainly in the form of inter-factional clashes between different groups. The incidents of inter-factional violence between major insurgent groups viz. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) (NSCN/IM) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang)

(NSCN/K) have marginally declined during the year 2011. The number of insurgents arrested, killed and surrendered during 2011 has been almost same as compared to previous year. This has been on account of better coordination of operation by Security Forces and increased efforts of various sections of Naga Society to persuade insurgent groups to shun violence and come forward for peace. The month of December, 2011 witnessed a series of clashes between NSCN (Khaplang) and NSCN (Khole-Kitovi) factions resulting in 3 deaths. The situation was brought under control by the Security Forces and the State Police.

2.8.11 The Eastern Naga Peoples Organization (ENPO), an apex body of six Naga tribes has raised the demand for creation of a separate State comprising the four eastern districts of Nagaland (Mon, Tuensang, Kiphire and Longleng) with a special status within the Indian Union.

2.8.12 Shri R.S. Pandey, the Government of India Representative for Naga peace talks has been holding talks with NSCN (I/M).

2.8.13 The major militant /insurgent groups active in the North Eastern States are indicated at **Annexure-V**.

Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

2.8.14 Keeping in view the multiplicity of diverse ethnic groups, and the resultant complex situation in the region, Government has been open to talks with such groups which categorically abjure violence and lay down arms. As a result, Suspension of Operations agreements have been entered into with a number of groups, who have shown willingness to give up violence and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Constitution of India.

2.8.15 Dima Haram Daogah (DHD), Nunisa Group a militant outfit in Assam

had come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solutions of its problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution. Suspension of Operation (SoO) between the security forces and DHD (Nunisa Group) had been agreed to and is in force since 01.01.2003. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with DHD has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid up to 30.06.2012.

2.8.16 An agreement of Suspension of Operation (SoO) had been signed between Government of India and Government of Assam and NDFB on 24.05.2005 and is in operation since 01.06.2005. The SoO agreement has been extended from time to time. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with NDFB has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid up to 30.06.2012.

2.8.17 Government has signed Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreement with Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya w.e.f. 23.07.2004. The SoO agreement with the outfit is valid up to 30.09.2012.

2.8.18 Shri P.C. Halder, who was appointed as Government of India Representative to negotiate with DHD (Jowel), DHD (Nuinsa) NDFB and ANVC, continues to hold peace talks with these outfits.

2.8.19 SoO Agreements with Kuki outfits in Manipur have been signed w.e.f. 23.08.2008 and is valid up 21.08.2012.

2.8.20 The implementation of the agreed Ground Rules in respect of these outfits is periodically reviewed by Joint Monitoring Groups comprising representatives of the Government of India, State Government, Security Forces and the outfit concerned.

2.8.21 The entire State of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), State of Nagaland and State of Assam, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh and 20km belt in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya having common border with Assam have been declared 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended in 1972. The Government of Tripura has declared the areas under 34 Police Stations in full and part of the areas under 6 Police Stations as 'Disturbed Area'.

2.8.22 Central Government has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations. The Central Government also shared intelligence on continuous basis, gave financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and Intelligence agencies under the

Police Modernization Scheme and provided assistance for strengthening various aspects of the security apparatus and Counter-Insurgency Operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE). The States are also given assistance for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Battalions)

2.8.23 The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their Police Forces to deal with insurgency/militancy. Towards this end, 51 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) have been sanctioned for the NE States, including Sikkim. These include 9 for Assam, 9 for Tripura, 9 for Manipur, 7 for Nagaland, 5 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, 4 for Meghalaya and 3 for Sikkim. Out of 51 sanctioned, 48 India Reserve Battalions have been raised so far in NE States including Sikkim.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.8.24 The Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by militancy/insurgency. The

scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under it, the expenditure incurred by them on various items, including raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CAPFs deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 75% of the expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations and honorarium paid to village guards/village defence committees/home guards, deployed for security purposes, expenditure incurred on maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations, is being reimbursed.

2.8.25 State-wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last ten years are at **Annexure-VI**.

2.8.26 Under the scheme of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE), expenditure incurred on the Village Defence Parties (VDPs)/ Village Guards (VGs)/ Special Police Officers (SPOs) is also being reimbursed to State Governments concerned. The number of VDPs/VGs/SPOs eligible for reimbursement under SRE scheme in each State affected by insurgency has to be approved by the Ministry of Home

Affairs beforehand. VDPS/VGs/SPOs have been deployed in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, and Tripura. Duties of VDPs/VGs/SPOs include assistance to State Police in providing security to projects as also for intelligence gathering. State Governments have been paying honoraria to VDPs/VGs/SPOs at various rates. However, for the purpose of reimbursement under SRE Scheme, the honorarium per VDP/VG/SPO which was restricted to ₹500 per month has been increased to ₹1,500 per month with effect from the 08.12.2010.

Amendment in Scheme for Surrender-cum Rehabilitation of militants in North East

2.8.27 The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme for Surrender cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East w.e.f. 01.04.1998. The scheme has since been revised. As per revised guidelines:

- (i) An immediate grant of ₹1.5 lakh is to be given to each surrenderee which is to be kept in a bank in the name of the surrenderee as Fixed Deposit for a period of 3 years. This money can be utilized as collateral security/Margin Money against loan to be availed by the surrenderee from the bank for self-employment;

- (ii) Stipend per month to each surrenderee for a period of one year has been increased from ₹2,000 to ₹3,500 w.e.f 01.12.2009. State Governments may consult Ministry of Home Affairs, in case support to beneficiaries is required beyond one year; and
- (iii) Provisions for vocational training to the surrenderee for self-employment.

2.8.28 The number of militants who have surrendered in the years 2005 to 2011 is as under:

Year	No. of Militants
2005	555
2006	1430
2007	524
2008	1112
2009	1109
2010	846
2011	1122

Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)

2.8.29 As mentioned earlier, the Ministry of Home Affairs is also assisting the State Governments for modernization of State Police Forces. Under this scheme, assistance is being provided, inter-alia, for

procurement of modern equipment for surveillance, communications, forensic science laboratories, etc., weaponry, vehicles, computerization, training infrastructure and for construction of Police infrastructure viz., Housing/Police Stations/out posts/barracks etc. Under the scheme of MPF, all the North Eastern States are eligible to receive 100% central assistance for their approved annual plan for modernization of Police Force. The State-wise statement of funds released in cash/kind under the scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces since 2000-01 onwards is given at **Annexure-VII**.

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.8.30 Due to ethnic violence in the Western part of Mizoram in October, 1997, more than 30,000 minority Bru (Reang) tribals, mostly from Western Mizoram migrated to North Tripura in 1997-98. They are sheltered in six relief camps of Tripura, viz. Naisingpara, Asopara, Khakchangpara, Hazacherra, Koiskau and Hamsapara. In the years 2005 and 2006, 195 cadres of BNLF and 857 cadres of BLFM surrendered to the Government of Mizoram. They have since been rehabilitated in Mizoram with grants-in-aid provided to the Government of Mizoram by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.8.31 As a result of continued efforts/persuasion through various meetings, the State Government of Mizoram agreed that in the first phase, those Bru migrants whose names are in the electoral rolls of Mizoram would be repatriated to Mizoram. The first phase of repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram was to commence in November, 2009 but could not take place in 2009 because of killing of a Mizo youth by suspected Bru Militants on the 13.11.2009 followed by burning of some Bru hutments in Western belt of Mizoram by miscreants. As a result of this incident, 462 Brus fled to Tripura in November, 2009. Because of efforts of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura, Brus who had fled to Tripura in November, 2009 are since being returned to Mizoram. As of now approx. 785 Bru families (about 4,000 Nos.) have since been repatriated to Mizoram. This is in addition to repatriation of approx.462 Bru families displaced from Mizoram and Tripura due to fresh incidence of violence in November, 2009. Government of Mizoram is preparing road-map for next phase of Bru repatriation.

2.8.32 MHA has been extending grants-in-aid to the Government of Tripura for

maintenance of the migrants. In 2011-12, ₹12.50 crore has been released in August, 2011 for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps of Tripura. Besides, ₹9.97 crore was released to the Government of Mizoram during 2010-11 for rehabilitation of Bru families in Mizoram.

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern States

2.8.33 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas as also for providing air connectivity to these areas with rest of India, helicopter services are in operation in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura under non-plan scheme with subsidy from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% of operational cost after adjusting recovery from passengers. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours for each helicopter has been fixed

2.8.34 The competent authority has given sanction for operation of helicopter services in the five States as per details given below:

Helicopter on wet lease by State Governments	Type of Helicopter	No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Bell -406 Single engine	480
Arunachal Pradesh	1 st MI-172	960
	2 nd MI-172	1200
	Bell-412 Double engine	1300
Sikkim	Bell-405 Single engine/ Double engine	1200
Meghalaya	Dauphin Double engine	720
Nagaland	Dauphin/Bell Double engine	480

2.8.35 For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours have been fixed for the helicopter service operating in various States as detailed above. However, the State Governments are permitted to operate helicopter services in excess of the ceiling of flying hours. But, the subsidy is limited to flying hours ceiling fixed for each type of helicopter being operated in these States. After adjusting subsidy from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the balance cost of operating helicopter services is met by concerned State Governments. For the year 2011-12, as against the budget provision of ₹40 crore, ₹33 crore have been released and an additional amount of ₹20 crore have been demanded in RE 2011-12.

2.8.36 In addition to above helicopter services, the Ministry of Home Affairs operates one twin engine helicopter based at Guwahati for use by VIPs and senior

officers of Central Government for visiting North Eastern States

LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE)

Overview

2.9.1 Several Left Wing Extremist groups have been operating in certain parts of the country for a few decades now. In a significant development in 2004, the Peoples War group (PW) then operating in Andhra Pradesh and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI) then operating in Bihar and adjoining areas merged to form the CPI (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) continue to remain the most dominant and violent outfit among the various Left Wing Extremists groups, accounting for more than 90% of total Left Wing Extremist incidents and 95% of resultant killings. The State-wise break-up of Left Wing Extremist violence is given in the following table:

STATE-WISE LEFT WING EXTREMIST VIOLENCE FROM 2008 TO 2011								
State	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	92	46	66	18	100	24	54	09
Bihar	164	73	232	72	307	97	314	62
Chhattisgarh	620	242	529	290	625	343	465	204
Jharkhand	484	207	742	208	501	157	517	182
Madhya Pradesh	07	0	1	-	7	1	08	00
Maharashtra	68	22	154	93	94	45	109	54
Odisha	103	101	266	67	218	79	192	53
Uttar Pradesh	4	-	8	2	6	1	01	00
West Bengal	35	26	255	158	350	258	90	41
Others	14	4	5	-	5	0	05	01
Total	1591	721	2258	908	2213	1005	1755	606

Ban on CPI Maoist

2.9.2 The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organisation responsible for most incidents of violence/casualties, has been included in the schedule of Terrorist Organisations, along with all its formations and front organisations under the existing Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Government's Approach

2.9.3 The Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism activities in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, rights of local communities, improvement in governance and public perception. In dealing with this

decades-old problem, it has been felt appropriate, after various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would deliver results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremism violence has been made and 83 affected Districts in nine States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of the security situation and development schemes.

2.9.4 The view and the policy of the Government is that to deal effectively with the Left Wing Extremism problem, a purely police and security oriented

approach is not sufficient. While it is necessary for the State Governments to conduct proactive and sustained operations against the extremists, and put in place all measures required for this, it is also necessary to simultaneously give focussed attention to development and governance issues, particularly at the cutting edge level. In this context, the funds made available to the States under various Central Schemes like the Backward Regions Grant Fund, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana, National Rural Health Mission, Ashram Schools, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan acquire special significance. The implementations of these schemes are closely monitored by the Government. Special attention is also given to monitor implementation of Integrated Action Plan in 78 selected Districts.

Review and Monitoring Mechanism

2.9.5 A number of review and monitoring mechanisms have been established in the context of the different aspects of Left Wing Extremism situation and the measures needed to deal with it. These include:

(i) A Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of States concerned, under the chairmanship of the Union

Home Minister, to work out a coordinated policy and specific measures to deal with the Left Wing Extremism problem on political, security and development fronts.

(ii) A Review Group (earlier called Task Force) under the Cabinet Secretary to review efforts across a range of development and security measures.

(iii) A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union Home Secretary to review and coordinate the efforts of the State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police.

(iv) A Task Force under the Special Secretary (Internal Security), Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from Intelligence Agencies, Central Armed Police Forces and State Police Forces, to monitor and coordinate anti-LWE efforts.

(v) An Empowered Group of Officers has been set up by the Government to over-ride or modify existing instructions on implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes, having regard to the local needs and

conditions in Left Wing Extremist affected areas for accelerated development. The affected States have been asked to constitute an Empowered Group in the State also.

Capacity Building by State Governments

2.9.6 The primary responsibility for tackling the Left Wing Extremism situation rests with the State Governments, and they have to take coordinated measures for this purpose. In various reviews and discussions mentioned earlier, the State Governments have been advised to take the following measures:-

- (i) Time-bound action for augmenting the police force in the State (with reference to police-population ratio), and for filling up existing vacancies, particularly in the Police Stations/areas affected by Left Wing Extremism violence.
- (ii) Develop suitable incentives for officials posted in these areas and a rotation policy for such officials.
- (iii) Action to ensure that the Police Stations and Police Out-Posts in the areas affected by Left Wing Extremism activities are provided the necessary infrastructure in

terms of secure Police Station buildings with perimeter security, barracks, armoury, mess arrangements, etc.

- (iv) Urgently earmark a reasonable component of the State Police for special commando/jungle warfare related training, for which establishment of training facilities within the State and, in the interim, tie up with the Army, Central Armed Police Forces and other States using such facilities as are available.
- (v) Strengthening the capabilities of intelligence gathering in the State with special thrust on strengthening these arrangements in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas.
- (vi) Adherence to the standard operating procedures for various types of police and security force operations so as to pre-empt possible attacks and minimize casualties.
- (vii) Focused measures to ensure that the field and intermediate level functionaries of key departments such as health, education, drinking water, electricity, revenue and other development departments are available and accessible to the people. This would not only include filling up of posts/vacancies, but

also arrangements for their stay in the area of their posting.

- (viii) Identify critical infrastructure and development projects in the affected areas, as also critical infrastructure gaps, particularly in the sphere of connectivity, and formulate action plans to ensure the timely implementation of such projects.
- (ix) Create mechanisms for public grievance redressal, mass contact and public awareness, for creating an overall positive environment and confidence of the people in the local administrative machinery.
- (x) Under a well conceived strategy, a publicity and counter propaganda campaign should be mounted.

Measures taken by the Central Government

2.9.7 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal directly with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremism activities in the States. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and coordinates and supplements their efforts in several ways. These include providing Central Armed

Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbusement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assisting special intra-State and inter-State coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civic actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S INTERVENTIONS

A) Security Related

(i) Modernization of State Police

2.9.8 Funds are given to the States under the Police Modernization Scheme to

modernize their police forces in terms of modern weaponry, latest communication equipment, mobility and other infrastructure. The Left Wing Extremism affected States have also been asked to identify vulnerable Police Stations and outposts in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas and take up their fortification under the Scheme. However, some of the States need to improve the level of utilization of funds under the Scheme.

(ii) Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme

2.9.9 Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, assistance is provided for recurring expenditure relating to insurance, training and operational needs of security forces, as also for Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community policing, security related infrastructure by village defence committees and publicity material. ₹315.17 crore was released during 2010-11 under the scheme. A budget estimate of ₹250 crore is provisioned in 2011-12 under the scheme.

(iii) Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

2.9.10 74 battalions of CAPFs and CoBRA teams are currently deployed for

assisting the State Police in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(iv) India Reserve Battalions

2.9.11 The Left Wing Extremism affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions to strengthen the security apparatus of the State. 37 India Reserve (IR) battalions were sanctioned to 9 naxal affected States, of which 34 have been raised. The IR Battalion which have not been raised, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra has been converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB). Besides, Government has approved raising of 10 new SIRBs in the LWE States of Bihar (2), Chhattisgarh (2), Jharkhand (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Odisha (3) and West Bengal (1) to be raised during 2011-12 to 2013-14.

(v) CoBRA Battalions

2.9.12 Ten Battalions of Specialized Force trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare operations, named as Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been raised as a part of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) during the period from 2008-09 to 2010-11. These CoBRA Bns. have been deployed in the LWE affected States.

(vi) CIAT Schools

2.9.13 During the 11th Plan period, a scheme was approved to set up 20 Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) Schools in LWE affected States, 04 each in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Assam. In these Schools police personnel will be trained for combating terrorism/ naxalism. The Ministry of Home Affairs is providing an amount of ₹1.5 crore to each school for development of temporary infrastructure, the Ministry is also bearing recurring expenditure towards honorarium to be paid to the trainers; and would also provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools and necessary training equipments like weapons, ammunition, supporting manpower, etc.

2.9.14 The present positions on number of CIAT Schools sanctioned to the states are as below:

Name of the State	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation
Assam	4	3
Bihar	4	3
Chhattisgarh	4	4
Jharkhand	4	4
Odisha	4	3
West Bengal	-	1
Manipur	-	1
Tripura	-	1
Nagaland	-	1
Total	20	21

(vii) Scheme for Special Infrastructure

2.9.15 The Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States was approved in the Eleventh Plan, with an allocation of ₹500 crore, to cater to critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under the existing schemes. These could relate to requirements of mobility for the police/ security forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, provide secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of police stations/outposts located in vulnerable areas, etc. So far, ₹374.52 crore has been released to the States under the scheme (₹100 crore in 2008-09, ₹30 crore in 2009-10, ₹130 crore in 2010-11 and ₹114.52 crore in 2011-12).

(viii) Recruitment in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

2.9.16 In order to wean away the potential youth from the path of militancy or Left Wing Extremism, recruitment guidelines have been revised to permit 40% recruitment in CAPFs from the border areas and areas affected by militancy or Left Wing Extremism.

(ix) Fortified Police Stations

2.9.17 The Central Government has started a new scheme to assist the State

Governments in construction/ strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ ₹2 crore each in Left Wing Extremist affected Districts on 80:20 basis over and above the existing allocations. Under this scheme, ₹10 crore was released during 2010-11 and ₹110 crore has been released in the current year so far.

B) Development Related

2.9.18(i) **Monitoring of Implementation of Flagship Programmes:** The Planning Commission through a Management Information System (MIS) (<http://pcserver.nic.in/lwe>) has been monitoring implementation of Flagship Programmes in focus districts affected by LWE and also reviewing the progress of implementation through Video Conferencing of the following schemes:-

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
 - (b) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
 - (c) Ashram Schools;
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
 - (e) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
 - (f) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
 - (g) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
 - (h) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);
 - (i) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);
 - (j) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
- (ii) The Planning Commission is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 60 selected Districts for accelerated development. The aim of this initiative is to provide public infrastructure and services in 60 LWE affected/contiguous Districts. This Scheme has been extended to 18 more LWE affected Districts, taking the total coverage to 78 Districts. A sum of ₹1,500 crore was released to the concerned districts during the year 2010-11. A sum of ₹1,090 crore has been released so far during the year 2011-12.
- (iii) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has been implementing

Road Requirement Plan of ₹7,300 crore for LWE areas, under which major roads critical for connectivity in these areas have been taken up. Phase II of Road Requirement Plan at a cost of ₹10,700 crore has been recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- (iv) Under the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the norms for maximum length of bridges has been relaxed from 50 mts to 75 mts and the population norm of 500 for habitations coverage under PMGSY has been relaxed to 250 for LWE affected areas. Also the minimum tender package amount under PMGSY has been reduced to ₹50 lakh.
- (v) Provision of funds on a 100% grant basis (against a 50:50 ratio has been approved for LWE affected Districts) for establishment of hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls and boys as well as Ashram Schools in Tribals sub-plan areas.
- (vi) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has given general approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land in LWE affected areas from 1.00 ha to 5.00 ha for activities like schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical

and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill up-gradation/vocational training center, power sub-stations, rural roads, communication posts; and police establishments like police stations/outposts/border outposts/watch towers in sensitive areas and laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines & drinking water supply lines.

- (vii) The Ministry of Environment and Forests have also decided that no compensatory afforestation in lieu of the forest land diverted in accordance with the above said general approval shall be insisted upon for 60 IAP Districts.
- (viii) Under the Indira Awaas Yojana – as part of the Economic Stimulus Package – an amount of ₹412.91 crore was released in 2008-09 to LWE affected districts, in addition to the normal allocation, Further, a second tranche of ₹412.90 crore was released in 2009-10. During the current year, ₹462.04 crore has been released so far.
- (ix) Under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the ceiling of per unit cost of IAY house has been increased

from ₹45,000 to ₹48,500 for LWE affected districts.

- (x) Effective Implementation of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been emphasized time and again with the State Governments concerned. the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to look into the aspects of Minimum Support Price (MSP), value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in Fifth Schedule Areas.
- (xi) The stipulation of 80% utilization of funds for further release of funds under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has been revised to 60% utilization of funds. Changes have been made to ensure quick release of funds from State to the local bodies under BRGF. Also District Planning Committee have been given power to approve the District Plans under BRGF and the High powered Committee (HPC) will act as oversight Committee and issue broad guidelines.

Civic Action Programme

2.9.19 Under this scheme financial grants are sanctioned to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to undertake Civic Action Programme in the LWE affected States. This is a successful scheme which aims to build bridges between the local population and security forces. During the Financial year 2011-12 an amount of ₹20 crore has been provided under Civic Action Programme, out of which ₹14.20 crore has been released to CAPFs so far.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

2.9.20 The Guidelines for surrender-cum rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists has been put in place. The rehabilitation package, inter alia, includes a stipend of ₹2,000 for three years, vocational training, immediate grant of ₹1.5 lakh and incentives for surrender of weapons.

Central Scheme for Assistance to Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist and Communal violence

2.9.21 The broad aim of the Scheme is to assist families of victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence. An amount of ₹3 lakh is given to the affected family under the scheme, irrespective of the number of deaths in a family in a particular incident. However, if the breadwinner and the householder of a family

die/are permanently incapacitated in separate incidents/occasions the family would be entitled to get assistance on each occasion. The assistance given to the beneficiaries of naxal violence under this scheme is in addition to ex-gratia payment of ₹1 lakh paid under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme.

Conclusion

2.9.22 It is the belief of Government of India that through a combination of development, security and Forest Rights related interventions, the LWE problem can be successfully tackled. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like underdevelopment addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognised by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognise the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far removed from the Maoist world-view.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL SECURITY APPARATUS

2.10.1 As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence and security agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State Governments. These measures include expansion of security connectivity between the Multi-Agency Centre and State Special Branches. [223 locations connected].

Establishment of NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid)

2.10.2 The NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid) has been set up as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs in April, 2010. NATGRID will link data bases for actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. As such, NATGRID will be a facility that improves India's capability to counter internal security threats. Government accorded its "in principle" approval for the Detailed Project Report on 06.06.2011. Planning Commission has approved the operationalisation of NATGRID as a 'Central Plan Scheme'.

Work on operationalising Horizon I of NATGRID is expected to take 24 months.

Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories

2.10.3 A Conference of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security was held on 01.02.2011. Action points that emerged in the earlier Chief Ministers Conferences were reviewed and action points were further identified for strengthening the internal security situation in the country.



Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram delivering the opening address at the Conference of Chief Ministers of States/UTs on Internal Security

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.10.4 The National Investigation Agency Act was enacted and notified on 31.12.2008. National Investigation Agency

(NIA) was constituted on 31.12.2008. NIA today is functioning under a Director General with total 388 posts created at various levels. Out of these 388 posts, 278 posts are for NIA Headquarters at Delhi and 110 posts for branch office of NIA at Hyderabad. A new branch office has been operationalised at Guwahati by transferring 17 posts from Hqrs. 35 Special Courts have been notified in the States/UTs. 35 cases have been assigned to NIA for investigation. Out of these cases, charge-sheets have been filed in 21 cases. Out of 21 charge sheeted cases, the court has pronounced judgments in two cases convicting two accused. 18 accounts have been frozen in connection with terror funding.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

2.10.5 Financial Action Task Force (FATF) an Inter Governmental Organization to develop policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing had made certain recommendations. These recommendations set out the principle for action and implementation of these principles according to the particular circumstances and constitutional framework of different countries. These recommendations are intended to be implemented at the national level through legislation and other legally binding measures. The legislative framework dealing with terrorists activities and

money laundering for all countries is being continuously reviewed by the FATF.

2.10.6 In order to fulfill the commitments of the FATF and recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to account for implementation challenges, court interpretation, etc., it has been decided to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the Amended Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 29-12-2011. It has been referred to the Committee.

SECURITY

Security of Very Important Persons (VIPs)

2.11.1 The threat to VIPs on account of their public status in social and public life continues to exist which generates serious concern for its likely impact on national governance. The threat from terrorist/militant groups has continued to increase overtime making it imperative to provide adequate security to VIPs and other high dignitaries. As the threat to security to VIPs is an ever-increasing phenomenon the security review is made by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by a High Level Committee to effectively neutralize the designs of terrorists and militants and thereby

ensure maintenance of public order and peace in the country.

2.11.2 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by the Ministry of Home Affairs about security issues concerning VIP Security and their movements. In this regard, advisories are communicated to them periodically, as required. The Crisis Management Plans for meeting any eventuality arising out of VIP security issues are also prepared to suitably handle any contingency of emergency, which may arise. Special training courses for Police Commandos are being conducted in training institutions of National Security Guard (NSG), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in VIP security duties.

2.11.3 Group of Ministers (GoM) in May, 2001 had recommended that a Special Duty Group (SDG) should be created in the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for VIP security. The CISF is accordingly training its personnel for the purposes of physical protection of the highly threatened dignitaries/ individuals, evacuation of the protected persons and for providing static as well as mobile security to the protected persons. A Special Duty Group (SDG) has been already created in CISF in this regard.

Airport Security/Metro Security

2.11.4 The security of aviation sector has been particularly emphasized in recent times after the 11.09.2001 attack in United States of America. Therefore, acquisition of modern security gadgets and enhanced deployment of security personnel of CISF at airports has been given due attention, to prevent any untoward incident.

2.11.5 Contingency measures have also been devised to deal with any emergent situation in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, IB, CISF etc. In addition to these, advisories are also being issued

to further strengthen the security at all civil airports in the country as per the prevailing threat perception for them from time to time.

2.11.6 The Railway Protection Force provides security to Kolkata Metro, along with Kolkata Police. Security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF which is reviewed from time to time.

Security of Vital Installations

2.11.7 The security of vital installations in the country is basically the concern and responsibility of the concerned



CISF jawan on duty at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi

Ministry/Department/State Government. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on security requirement of various Installations from time to time on the basis of periodic review of existing arrangements by the Central Security Agencies. Threat inputs received from Central Security Agencies about the vital installations are also promptly shared with the concerned State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations and requisite advisories are issued to them in order to further strengthen their security arrangements.

2.11.8 Based on the threat perception and sensitivity, the Central Intelligence Agencies categorize such plants/ installations into A, B and C category

of vital installations for adequate security measures. Periodical security review of these installations is also carried out to further strengthen the security aspects.

Security of Religious Shrines/Places

2.11.9 The security of religious shrines / places in the country is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs issues necessary advisories for strengthening the security of such religious shrines/places to the concerned State Governments/Union Territories as and when any specific threat inputs are received in respect of them.

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BORDER MANAGEMENT



BACKGROUND

3.1 India has 15,106.7 km. of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 km. including island territories. The length of our land borders with neighbouring countries is as under :

Name of the country	Length of the border (in km.)
Bangladesh	4096.7
China	3488.0
Pakistan	3323 .0
Nepal	1751 .0
Myanmar	1643 .0
Bhutan	699.0
Afghanistan	106.0
Total	15106.7

3.2 Securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the country and putting in place systems that are able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce are among the principal objectives of border management. The proper management of borders, which is vitally important for national security, presents many challenges and includes coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country to secure the frontiers and subserve its best interests.

3.3 The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to pay focused attention to the issues relating to management of international land and coastal borders, strengthening of border policing & guarding, creation of infrastructure like roads, fencing & flood lighting of borders and implementation of Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

3.4 As a part of the strategy to secure the borders as also to create infrastructure in the border areas of the country, several initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Border Management. These include expeditious construction of fencing, floodlighting & roads along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders,

development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the international borders of the country, construction of strategic roads along Indo-China border. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the BADP as a part of the comprehensive approach to border management.

VIGIL ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

Fencing and Floodlighting of Borders

3.5 Fencing and flood lighting of the border are important constituents of maintaining vigilance along the borders. In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the Indo-Pakistan and the Indo-Bangladesh borders, the Government has undertaken the work of construction of fencing, flood lighting and roads along these borders.

Indo-Bangladesh Border

3.6 The Indian side of the Indo-Bangladesh border passes through West Bengal (2,216.7 km.), Assam (263 km.), Meghalaya (443 km.), Tripura (856 km.) and Mizoram (318 km.). The entire stretch consists of plains, riverine belts, hills and jungles. The area is heavily populated and cultivated right upto the border.



Border Fencing at Indo-Bangladesh Border in Shillong Ftr.

3.7 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of the Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned to be fenced is 3,436.59 km.; out of which about 2,760.12 km. of fencing has so far been

completed. There have been some problems in construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, population within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by border population, which has led to delay in completion of the project.

3.8 In addition, 3,605.20 km. of border patrol roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of about 4,426.11 km. The phase-wise progress of fencing and roads is as under:

Fencing

(Length in km.)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
West Bengal	507.00	507.00	1021	715.00	1528.00	1222.00
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.72	72.27	230.03	221.56
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	272.17	182.00	470.23	380.06
Tripura	-	-	856.00	730.50	856.00	730.50
Mizoram	-	-	352.33	206.00	352.33	206.00
Total	857.37	854.35	2579.22	1905.77	3436.59	2760.12

Border Roads

(Length in km.)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
West Bengal	1770.00	1616.57	0.00	0.00	1770.00	1616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	85.42	288.75	261.92
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	328.00	210.85	539.29	422.14
Tripura	545.37	480.51	645.00	466.00	1190.37	946.51
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	484.30	205.00	637.70	358.06
Total	2866.39	2637.93	1559.72	967.27	4426.11	3605.20

Floodlighting



Flood Lighting done at riverine area where no fencing exists (Mahananda River at Hoptiagach)

3.9 277 km. of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. The Government has decided to undertake floodlighting in the states of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura in 2,840 km. along Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ₹1,327 crore. The work has been assigned to CPWD, Engineering Project India Limited (EPIL) and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC).

3.10 The work of floodlighting in new border areas for a length of 775 km. (West Bengal – 345 km. and Tripura – 430 km.) has been completed, of which 750 km. has been energized. Additionally, in about 600 km. work of erection of poles, laying of cables and fitting of fixtures is under progress.

Phase-III - Replacement of Fencing Constructed under Phase-I

3.11 Much of the fencing constructed under Phase-I in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya has been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence etc. The Government of India has sanctioned a project (Phase-III) for erection of 861 km. of fencing replacing the entire fencing constructed under Phase-I at an estimated cost of ₹884 crore.

3.12 The work has been assigned to CPWD, National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) and NPCC. So far, 790 km. of fencing has been replaced.



Flood Lighting along the Indo-Bangladesh Border in West Bengal



Fencing constructed along the Indo-Pakistan border

Indo-Pakistan Border

3.13 India shares 3,323 km. [including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) sector] of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features.

This border is characterized by attempts at infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

3.14 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on this border as on 31.12.2011 is indicated below:

Fencing

(Length in km.)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553.00	461.00	462.45*	—
Rajasthan	1037.00	1056.63	1048.27*	—
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	186.00	—
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	244.00	96.00
Total	2308.00	2043.63	1940.72	96.00

*Length is more due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing

Floodlighting

(Length in km.)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be floodlit	Length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit
Punjab	553.00	460.72	460.72	—
Rajasthan	1037.00	1022.80	1022.80	—
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	219.00	121.00
Total	2308	2009.52	1878.92	130.60

3.15 Border fencing and floodlighting works along the entire Indo-Pakistan border have been completed except some works mainly in Gujarat sector of Indo-Pak border.

roads, electrical works etc. In addition, an expenditure of ₹224 crore is estimated for upgradation works as per the Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) recommendations after the floods in 2006.

3.16 There has been a time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities, including the devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 and 2006. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for

3.17 The Government has approved the extension of time for completion of the



Floodlighting along the Indo-Pakistan border



BOP Mohan in Rajasthan

fencing and floodlighting project and the revised cost amounting to ₹1,201 crore against the original sanction of ₹380 crore.

Construction of Additional Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Indo-Bangladesh and the Indo-Pakistan Borders

3.18 There already exist 802 BOPs on the Indo-Bangladesh border and 609 BOPs on the Indo-Pakistan border for effective domination of these borders. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border management, a proposal for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along the Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 along the Indo-Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of ₹1,832.50 crore has

been approved by the Government on 16.02.2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all necessary infrastructures for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on the Indo-Bangladesh and the Indo-Pakistan borders. The project is targetted to be completed by 2013-14.

3.19 The work of construction of all 509 BOPs has been awarded to three construction agencies viz. Engineering Project India Limited (66), National Project Construction Corporation (188) and Central Public Works Department (255). Construction activity in respect of 14 BOPs has been completed and in another 107 BOPs is in progress. Land

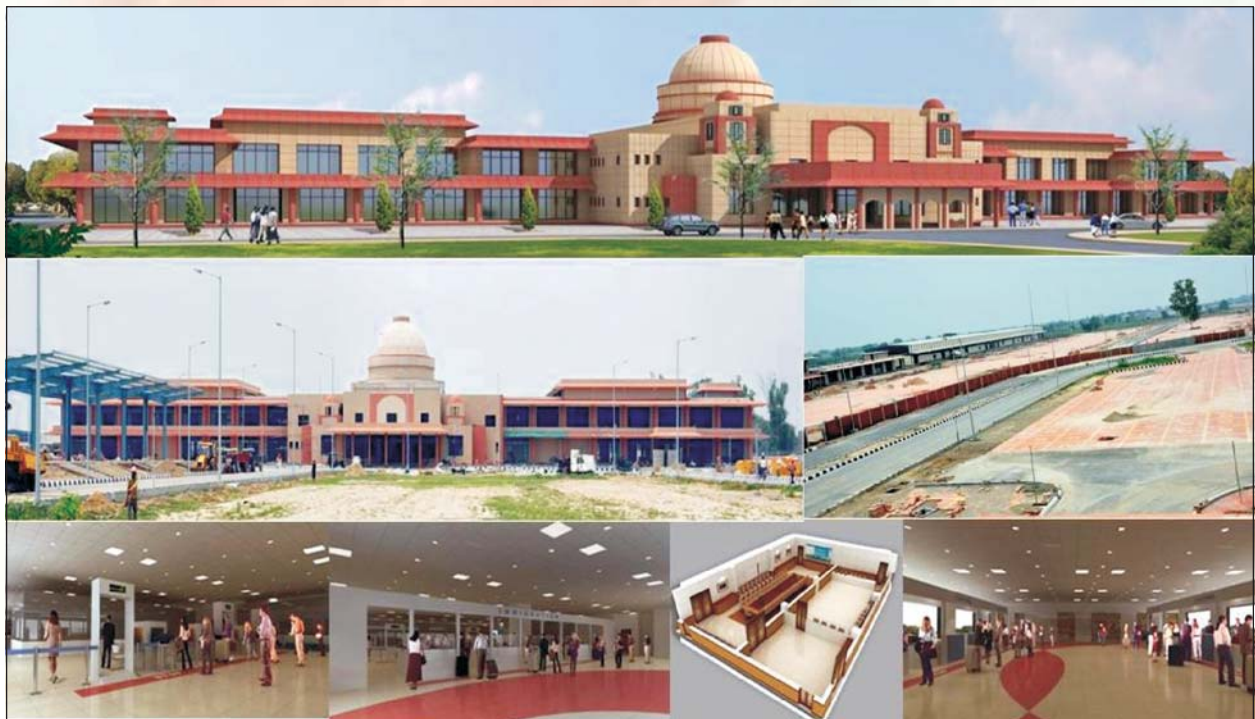
acquisition for 230 BOPs is in progress and work will commence soon after the land acquisition is completed.

3.20 In addition, 70 BOPs were sanctioned under the composite scheme for Gujarat sector of Indo-Pak border. CPWD and NBCC have been entrusted with the task of constructing 46 nos. and 24 nos. of BOPs respectively. 41 nos. of BOPs have already been constructed. Work is in progress in another 19 BOPs.

Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)

3.21 Good border management is mandated by India's security concerns and, therefore, it is necessary to install systems

which address these concerns while also facilitating trade and commerce. There are several designated entry and exit points on the international border of the country through which cross border movement of persons, goods and traffic takes place. Existing infrastructure for discharge of various sovereign functions at these points are neither adequate nor integrated nor coordinated. No single agency is responsible for coordination of various Government functions and services at these points. These functions include those of security, immigration, customs, human, plant and animal quarantine etc., as also the provision of support facilities for both the Government personnel and the immigrants such as warehousing, parking, etc.



Integrated Check Post (ICP) at Attari, Wagah Indo-Pak Border

3.22 Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at these points on our land borders is generally inadequate. Support facilities like warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels, etc. are also either inadequate or absent. All regulatory and support functions are generally inadequate and generally not available in one complex. Even when located in close proximity, there is no single agency responsible for coordinated functioning of various government authorities/service providers.

3.23 The need to redress this situation is recognized by all agencies concerned. One of the measures that was agreed

upon is to set-up ICPs at major entry points on our land borders. These ICPs would house all regulatory agencies like Immigration, Customs, border security, etc. together with support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking, hotels, etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern facilities.

3.24 Accordingly, the approval of the Government was obtained to set-up ICPs at 13 locations on Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Myanmar borders as a plan scheme under the 11th Five year plan at an estimated cost of ₹635 crore. A list of the 13 ICPs along with their estimated project cost proposed to be set-up is as under:

Phase - I					
(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost	Approved cost
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-B'desh	172	172
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	136	Yet to be firmed up
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	120	120
4.	Attari (Wagah)	Punjab	India-Pakistan	150	150
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-B'desh	50	Yet to be firmed up
6.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-B'desh	60	73.50
7.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34	82.49
Phase - II					
8.	Hili	West Bengal	India-B'desh	78	Yet to be firmed up
9.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-B'desh	64	Yet to be firmed up
10.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-B'desh	16	Yet to be firmed up
11.	Kawarpuchiah	Mizoram	India-B'desh	27	Yet to be firmed up
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34	Yet to be firmed up
13.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29	Yet to be firmed up

3.25 To oversee and regulate the construction, management and maintenance of the ICPs, the setting up of a Statutory Authority called 'Land Ports Authority of India' (LPAI) was also approved. The LPAI is envisaged to function as an autonomous agency under the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) with representation from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Revenue and other stakeholders. It would also associate with the State Governments and Border Guarding Forces concerned in its work. The LPAI is envisaged as a lean oversight body aimed at providing better administration and cohesive management of cross-border movement of people and goods. It would be vested with powers on the lines of similar bodies like the Airports Authority of India.

3.26 Meanwhile, an Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) has been constituted, in the Department of Border Management, MHA, as mandated by the Government, as an interim arrangement, till the LPAI comes into being. The powers and

functions of the ESC, inter-alia, are engaging technical and commercial consultants/project developers, identifying builders/developers for execution/running of various ICPs, arranging funds, finalization of Draft Project Reports (DPR)/ Detailed Engineering Reports (DER), monitoring of projects, coordination with various Government agencies, taking administrative and financial decisions on proposals involving expenditure upto ₹100 crore, etc. So far, 28 meetings of the ESC have been held. All the important decisions on matters relating to the ICPs, are taken by the ESC.

Facilities Provided by the ICPs

3.27 The ICPs are envisaged to provide all the facilities required for discharge of sovereign and non-sovereign functions to enable smooth cross-border movement of individuals, vehicles and goods under an integrated complex. These would facilitate the processes of immigration, customs, security, quarantine, etc. To enable this, the infrastructural facilities provided by the ICPs are :

Passenger terminal building
Internet facility
Cargo inspection sheds
Quarantine laboratory
Banks
DFMD/HHMD
Isolation Bay
Cafeteria

Currency exchange
Cargo process building
Warehouse/Cold storage
Clearing agents
Scanners
CCTV/PA System
Parking
Other public utilities



Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram unveiled the Foundation Stone for the construction of ICP at Agartala

Progress of Development of ICPs

3.28 The Status of development in setting up of various ICPs is given below:

a) Construction of ICPs at Attari, Raxaul and Jogbani is in progress. In case of Attari, 97% of the construction work has been completed. Critical elements such as passenger terminal building, warehouses, substation and roads are complete, minor works in no mans land and buildings are being done and are expected to be operationalised by the end of February, 2012. On 19.10.2011, the

ESC also cleared the other packages which are critical for Operation-ization.

b) At Raxaul, building structures and road base layers are complete. The foundations of prefab structures are ready. Though, the present financial progress is 40%, it is expected that there would be a quantum jump in progress in the next few months as the finishing of buildings, final layers in road and erection of prefab structures would be progressing in this period. The delay is mainly due to local unrest leading to stoppage of work.

- Physical infrastructure is expected to be completed by June, 2012.
- c) At Jogbani, the work was initially held up due to frequent flooding. The issue of flooding now stands resolved and the progress of work is 25%. The work will gain momentum in this working season. The physical infrastructure is expected to be completed by June, 2012.
- d) At Agartala and Petrapole, work is at the start up stage; mobilization of men, material and machinery is in progress. Physical infrastructure is expected to be completed by July, 2012 and January, 2013 respectively.
- e) Detailed Engineering Report (DER) of Moreh ICP has been cleared by ESC and construction process is expected to commence shortly. DER of Dawki ICP is under finalization.
- f) Land has been acquired in the case of Rupaidiha ICP in Uttar Pradesh, scheduled for Phase II of the scheme. Further, the selection of land is under process for finalization in the case of Chandrabangha in West Bengal and Kwarpuchhaiah in Mizoram in Phase-II.
- g) The process of land identification/acquisition is being undertaken in the case of other ICPs in Phase II of the scheme.
- h) Fourth and Fifth Technical Level Meetings between India and Pakistan were held on 30.11.2011 and 22.12.2011 respectively at Attari/Wagah to discuss issues relating to border infrastructure for facilitation of cross border travel and trade, construction of an Integrated Check Post (ICP) by India at Attari/Wagah Border Terminal on Pakistan side, the exact location of the second gate and proposed alignment of the road on both sides. Both sides noted with satisfaction the progress of work on their respective sides and hoped that the facilities would be operationalised by February, 2012.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

3.29 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been envisaged as a statutory body which will function as a body corporate under the administrative control of the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. The LPAI is expected to provide better administration and cohesive

management of entry points/land ports on the land borders and would be vested with the powers on the lines of similar bodies like the Airports Authority of India.

3.30 The Land Ports Authority of India Bill has received the assent of the President after its passage in both Houses of Parliament. The Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010 has been notified in the Official Gazette on 01.09.2010. The Rules under the Act have been framed. Selection for the higher level posts is being done.

COASTAL SECURITY

India's Coastline

3.31 India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km. bordering the mainland and the islands with the Bay of Bengal in the East, the Indian Ocean on the South and the Arabian Sea on the West. There are nine States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and four Union Territories (UTs) viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands situated on the coast. The length of the coastline, including islands, in these States and UTs is given in the following table :

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length (in km.)
1.	Gujarat	1214.70
2.	Maharashtra	652.60
3.	Goa	101.00
4.	Karnataka	208.00
5.	Kerala	569.70
6.	Tamil Nadu	906.90
7.	Andhra Pradesh	973.70
8.	Odisha	476.70
9.	West Bengal	157.50
10.	Daman & Diu	42.50
11.	Lakshadweep	132.00
12.	Puducherry	47.60
13.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1962.00
	Total	7516.60

Security Concerns of the Coast

3.32 India's long coast line presents a variety of security concerns that include landing of arms and explosives at isolated spots on the coast, infiltration/exfiltration of anti-national elements, use of the sea and off shore islands for criminal activities, smuggling of consumer and intermediate goods through sea routes etc. Absence of physical barriers on the coast and presence of vital industrial and defence installations near the coast also enhance the vulnerability of the coasts to illegal cross border activities.

Present Coastal Security System

3.33 There is a multi-tier arrangement for protection and maritime security of the country involving the Indian Navy, Coast Guard and marine police of the coastal States and UTs. The surveillance on the high seas is carried out along the limits of exclusive economic zone (EEZ) by the Navy and the Coast Guard. In the territorial waters, the Coast Guards protect the Indian interests with Coast Guard vessels and aerial surveillance by Coast Guard aircrafts. Close coastal patrolling is done by the State Marine Police. The State's jurisdiction extends upto 12 nautical miles in the shallow territorial waters.

Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I

3.34 Keeping in view the vulnerability of the coasts to the activities of criminals and anti-national elements, a Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I was formulated. The Scheme was approved in January, 2005 for implementation in 5 years from the year 2005-06. The Scheme was extended for one year till 31.03.2011. Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I stands completed on 31.03.2011.

Objectives of the Scheme

3.35 The objectives of the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I were to

strengthen the infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast, to check and counter any illegal cross border activities and criminal activities using the coast or sea.

Main Features of the Scheme

3.36 The scheme provided assistance in the form of grant to all the coastal States and UTs –

- a) To set up coastal police stations, check posts, out posts,
- b) To equip the coastal police stations with manpower trained in maritime activities,
- c) To procure vehicles and boats for mobility on the coast and close coastal waters,
- d) A lump sum assistance of ₹10 lakh per coastal police station for equipment, computer system, furniture, etc.,
- e) For meeting recurring expenditure for a period of 6 years on repairs and maintenance for the patrol boats,
- f) For meeting the training requirements of the marine police personnel,
- g) States and UTs to provide the manpower,

- h) To make institutional arrangements at State and district level for coordination and sharing of information among various agencies including the Coast Guard and the Navy.
- 3.38 The details of the components provisioned under Phase I of the Coastal Security Scheme are given in the statement below:

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Coastal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check post	Out-post	Barracks	Rubber Inflated Boats
1.	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	-	-
2.	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	-	24	-
3.	Goa	3	9	6	9	-	-	-	10
4.	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	-	-	-	-
5.	Kerala	8	24	16	24	-	-	-	-
6.	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-
7.	Andhra Pradesh	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-
8.	Odisha	5	15	10	15	-	-	-	-
9.	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	-	-	6	-
10.	Puducherry	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
11.	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	-	-	-	-
12.	Daman & Diu	1	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
13.	A&N Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-
	Total	73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

agencies including the Coast Guard and the Navy.

Financial Outlays

3.37 The Scheme had an outlay of ₹646 crore out of which ₹495 crore was earmarked for meeting non-recurring Expenditure and ₹151 crore was earmarked for meeting recurring expenditure for 6 years on fuel, repairs and maintenance of the boats and training of Marine police personnel.

3.39 A lump sum assistance of ₹10 lakh per police station has also been approved for computers and equipments, etc.

3.40 Boats/Vessels have been procured centrally from Public Sector Under-takings under the Ministry of Defence i.e. Goa Shipyard Ltd (GSL), Goa, and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE) Ltd., Kolkata, on nomination basis. A

contract was signed in March 2008 by these vendors with the Government for supply of 110 (12 Ton) and 84 (5 Ton) boats. State-wise details of delivery of boats are as under:

3.41 Expenditure on fuel consumption of Coastal Security Scheme boats reimbursed to Coastal States/UTs (maximum @ ₹5 lakh per month per 12 Ton boats and ₹4 lakh per month for 5 Ton boats).

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total approved boats under Coastal Security Scheme			Boats delivered			Shipyard
		12 Ton	5 Ton	Total	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total	
1.	Gujarat	20	10	30	20	10	30	GSL
2.	Maharashtra	6	22	28	6	22	28	
3.	Goa	6	3	9	6	3	9	
4.	Karnataka	10	5	15	10	5	15	
5.	Kerala	16	8	24	16	8	24	
6.	Lakshadweep	2	4	6	2	4	6	
7.	Daman & Diu	2	2	4	2	2	4	
	Total	62	54	116	62	54	116	
8.	Tamil Nadu	12	12	24	12	12	24	GRSE
9.	Andhra Pradesh	12	6	18	12	6	18	
10.	Orissa	10	5	15	10	5	15	
11.	West Bengal	12	6	18	12	6	18	
12.	Puducherry	2	1	3	2	1	3	
13.	A&N	10	0	10	10	0	10	
	Total	58	30	88	58	30	88	
	Grand Total	120	84	204	120	84	204	



3.42 Under the scheme, manpower for the marine police personnel including technical crew for the boats is provided by the States and UTs. The process of filling up the posts is underway. Coast Guard is meeting the training requirements of the marine police personnel in the Coast Guard District Headquarters. So far, more than 2,346 police personnel have been imparted training by the Coast Guard.

3.43 Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) has been signed by MHA, on behalf of coastal States/UTs, with the Government of India Undertaking shipbuilders (GSL and GRSE) initially for a period of four years for maintenance

of boats supplied under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I. Regional maintenance units have been set up by GSL and GRSE by deploying local personnel for maintenance of boats.

Strengthening of Joint Coastal Patrolling of Gujarat and Maharashtra Coast under Operation SWAN

3.44 A scheme was formulated for implementation in 6 years with effect from 2005-06 for creating additional infrastructure for Coast Guard to ensure intensive patrolling and surveillance of the close coastal areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Under the scheme, Coast



Coastal Police Station in Kerala

Guard is to procure 15 Interceptor Boats and set up 3 Coast Guard Stations in Dhanu and Murud Janjira in Maharashtra and Veraval in Gujarat. These assets are in addition to the infrastructure available with the Coast Guard in this area of operations.

3.45 Approved outlay of scheme is ₹342.56 crore for non-recurring expenditure, which is being met by MHA. Recurring expenditure including manpower is being met by the Ministry of Defence (MoD).

3.46 Land for the Coast Guard Stations at Dhanu, Murud Janjira and Veraval has been acquired, except for a part of required land for Murud Janjira station. Veraval and Murud Janjira have been activated in hired buildings.

3.47 Ministry of Defence is processing procurement of Interceptor Boats under the scheme. As per the Defence Procurement Procedures, the MoD has obtained CCS approval for incurring total expenditure of ₹28,123.20 lakh for procurement of 15 interceptor boats for Coast Guard from M/s Bharati Shipyard Ltd. The supply of these interceptor boats will be completed in March 2014.

3.48 The implementation of the scheme has been extended upto 31.03.2014 by the Government. The scheme has been

transferred in totality in March 2011 to the Ministry of Defence for further implementation.

INITIATIVES AFTER 26/11 MUMBAI INCIDENTS

3.49 Subsequent to the terrorists attack in Mumbai on 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India. Several high-level meetings were held in Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, Shipping and Fisheries, etc. to review the costal security arrangements of the country and to address various related issues. During these meetings several important decisions were taken, which are given below:-

(I) Formulation of Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II)

- a. The coastal States/UTs were asked to carry out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements for formulation of Phase-II Scheme of the Coastal Security. After getting detailed proposals from the coastal States/UTs, Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been approved.

b. The scheme is being implemented over a period of 5 (five) years starting from 01.04.2011 with a total financial outlay of ₹1,579.91 crore, (₹1,154.91 crore for non-recurring expenditure and ₹425 crore for recurring expenditure) through 9 coastal States and 4 UTs.

c. The details of approved components under the Scheme are given below:

d. A lump sum assistance of ₹15 lakh per costal Police Station is also being given for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture.

Implementation status of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme

3.50 All the coastal States/UTs have initiated the process of land identification and land acquisition, for operationalization and construction of coastal police

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Costal Police Stations	Boats/Vessels		Number of jetties	Four-wheelers	Motor Cycles
			12 Ton	Others			
1	Gujarat	12	31		5	12	24
2	Maharashtra	7	14		3	7	14
3	Goa	4	4		2	4	8
4	Karnataka	4	12		2	4	8
5	Kerala	10	20		4	10	20
6	Tamil Nadu	30	20		12	30	60
7	Andhra Pradesh	15	30		7	15	30
8	Odisha	13	26		5	13	26
9	West Bengal	8	7		4	8	16
10	Daman & Diu	2	4		2	2	4
11	Lakshadweep	3	6	12**	2	3	6
12	Puducherry	3	6		2	3	6
13	A&N Islands	20# ***10 MOCs		10* 23**	10	20	20
Total		131	180		60	131	242

*LV- large vessels **RIB- Rigid Inflatable Boats ***MOCs- Marine Operational Centres
Existing 20 Coastal Police Stations will be upgraded.

stations & jetties. State/UT-wise details are given below:

Coastal Police Stations					
State/UT	Nos. of Sanctioned coastal PSs	Operationalization of nos of coastal PSs in current year 2011-12	Identification of land/Site	Land acquisition process started	Whether land acquired
Gujarat	12	-	10	10	10
Maharashtra	7	-	3	3	-
Goa	4	4	3	3	-
Karnataka	4	4	4	4	-
Kerala	10	10	7	5	2
Tamil Nadu	30	-	29	29	-
AP	15	-	13	12	1
Odisha	13	8	8	-	-
West Bengal	8	-	4	3	-
Daman & Diu	2	-	2	2	1
Puducherry	3	3	3	3	-
Lakshadweep	3	3	3	-	-
A&N Islands	20*	20	20	N.A.	20
Total	131	52	109	74	34

*Existing PSs to be upgraded to coastal PSs

Jetties				
State/UT	Number of Sanctioned jetties	Identification of land/Site	Land acquisition process started	Whether land acquired
Gujarat	5	-	-	-
Maharashtra	3	-	-	-
Goa	2	1	-	-
Karnataka	2	2	2	-
Kerala	4	4	2	-
Tamil Nadu	12	10	-	-
AP	7	7	-	-
Odisha	5	-	-	-
West Bengal	4	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	2	2	2	-
Puducherry	2	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	2	-	-	-
A&N Islands	10	1	-	-
Total	60	27	6	-

3.51 ₹15.76 crores have been released to coastal States/UTs for starting of construction work, purchase of vehicles etc.

Procurement of Phase-II boats

3.52 Procurement of approved 180 (12 Ton) boats and 10 large vessels for A&N Islands in Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme is being done centrally by MHA. Out of total 180 (12 Ton) boats under the scheme, specifications for 150 modified 12 Ton boats have been finalized. The process of procurement of these 150 (12 Ton) boats has been initiated by Ministry of Home Affairs.



3.53 The specifications for remaining 20 boats of 19 meter length for Tamil Nadu, 10 modified 5 ton boats for Gujarat and 10 large vessels of A&N Islands have also been finalized.

Comprehensive Security Plan for A&N Islands

3.54 A&N Administration has submitted a comprehensive security plan of A&N Islands after consulting Coast Guard, Navy and other stake holders, for implementation for a period of 8 years, in three phases 2012-2015, 2015-2017 and 2017-2020. A&N has divided the comprehensive security plan in two parts. Under Part A, they have placed the items which are already approved under Phase II of coastal security scheme. Under Part B, they have included the items which will be taken up in the state plan of A&N Islands separately, with other concerned ministries or UT division of MHA. The comprehensive security plan for A&N has been approved.

Registration of Boats

3.55 All the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters will be registered under a uniform system. The Department of Shipping is the nodal department in this regard. Two notifications, one for amending the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Fishing Vessels) rules alongwith revised format for registration, and another, for notifying the list of registrars, have been issued by Ministry of Shipping in June 2009. States/UTs are taking follow-up actions in this regard. The NIC has developed an online uniform

registration system in the country. An amount of ₹120 lakh has been released to NIC and ₹581.86 lakh to the Coastal States and UTs for implementation of the programme. The process of registration of boats above 20 mtr. under the new format is being carried out by all States/UTs, with progress monitored by DG (Shipping).

Installation of Transponders on the Boats

3.56 All type of boats are being fitted/ provided with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate vessel identification and tracking. The Department of Shipping is the nodal Department for this matter too. The Director General (Shipping) has issued two circulars to ensure that all types of vessels including fishing vessels, other than fishing vessels of less than 20 mtr. categories, are installed with AIS type B transponders for the purposes of identification and tracking. The coastal States/UTs are taking necessary steps for compliance of these circulars.

3.57 For vessels of less than 20 meters length, a committee under the DG, Coast Guard has carried out 'No Cost No Commitment(NCNC)' trials of suitable tracking systems; which are – (a) Satellite based, (b) Automatic Identification System/Very High Frequency (AIS/VHF)

based, and (c) Very High Frequency/ Global Positioning System (VHF/GPS) based. While the final deliberations for the most suitable technology or a mix of technologies are in progress, it has been recommended that Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) should be installed on all the boats. It has been decided to conduct two 'pilot projects' at Mumbai and Porbander to test the suitability of the three technologies under the supervision of Ministry of Defence.

Issuance of ID Cards to Fishermen

3.58 All the fishermen are being issued ID cards which are relatable to a single centralized data-base. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD &F), as nodal agency, is taking necessary actions in this regard, in consultation with all concerned. Ministry of Agriculture has, on 11.12.2009, launched a Central Sector Scheme on 'Issuance of Biometric Identity cards to coastal fishermen' at a total cost of ₹72 crore. A Consortium of three Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) led by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has been identified for the work of digitization of data, card production and issuance.

3.59 DAHD&F has released a sum of ₹8 crore to the coastal States/UTs for implementation of the project. An amount of ₹25 crore has also been released to

the three PSUs of the aforesaid consortium.

3.60 Out of 18,11,697 coastal fishermen identified for issuance of biometric ID card, data collection in respect of 16,14,848 (89.13%) have been completed and for the remaining the process of data collection is in progress.

3.61 The consortium of PSUs have started the digitization of data and completed digitization of data in respect of 16,04,492 fishermen. The consortium has also commenced biometric enrolment and completed enrolment in respect of 11,52,184 fishermen upto December, 2011.

Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the Coastal Population

3.62 Registrar General of India (RGI), MHA, is working on a project for issuance of Multipurpose National Identity cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, as a part of its project of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the coastal States/UTs and issuance of identity (smart) cards to the usual residents of these villages who are above the age of 18 years. It has been decided to implement this project in two phases.

Phase I – 3,331 villages on the coastline (In A& N Islands, all the villages and towns to be covered in Phase –I)

Phase II – Towns/cities and other villages on the coastline along with 2011 census.

3.63 The Cabinet approval for the scheme at an estimated cost of ₹216.31 crore has been obtained. For the first time, direct data collection methodology has been proposed to be undertaken for the project. This is being done with the assistance of central PSUs namely BEL, ECIL and ITI jointly through the State, District and village level functionaries. Biographic details of more than 120 lakh persons have so far been collected while biometric capture has been completed for more than 70 lakh persons.

3.64 For production, personalization and delivery of identity cards, the approval of the Cabinet has been obtained at an estimated cost of ₹135.53 crore. Printing of Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been completed for coastal villages in all the coastal States/UTs. The LRUR has been displayed for objections. After incorporating the objections, the data will be digitally signed. The production and personalization of ID cards has started in the 1st week of August, 2011 by the consortium of three PSUs (BEL, ECIL & ITI). 50,000 cards have been produced upto 31.12.2011.

Port Security

3.65 The security of 12 major ports of

the country is being looked after by the CISF. These major ports are also subject to periodical security audit by the Intelligence Bureau. However, no security norms for the 187 minor ports of the country have so far been evolved. Ministry of Shipping has constituted a working group in July, 2009 for standardization of ports security. The working group was mandated to draft the broad guidelines and prescribe uniform security standards for the ports. The working group has submitted its report which is under consideration in the Ministry of Shipping.

National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security Against Threats from the Sea

3.66 A 'National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea' has been constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat in the month of August, 2009, under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The committee consists of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/Administrators of the coastal States/UTs.

3.67 Five meetings of the National Committee were held on 04.09.2009, 22.01.2010, 14.05.2010, 23.11.2010 and

29.07.2011 wherein, the progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security were reviewed.

3.68 The various decisions taken in these meetings are being followed up by the concerned agencies.

Setting up of Joint Operation Centres for Sharing Intelligence

3.69 Ministry of Defence (MOD) has created Joint Operation Centres (JOCs) for sharing of intelligence among various agencies. These Centres have been set up at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair under the charge of existing Naval Commander-in-Chief as the Commander-in-Chief Coastal Defence. The JOCs are jointly manned and operated by the Navy and Coast Guard with inputs from the concerned Central and State agencies.

Raising of Sagar Prahari Bal

3.70 A special force named as Sagar Prahari Bal (SPB) comprising of 1,000 personnel has been raised by the Navy for force protection, security of naval bases and co-located Vulnerable Areas (VAs) and Vulnerable Points (VPs). MoD has accorded sanction of manpower for the SPB. The SPB will cover all Commands. Personnel have been

positioned and patrolling has commenced using hired boats. Procurement of 80 Fast Interceptor Crafts (FICs) is in process in MoD. 15 FICs will be delivered to Navy by December 2011.

Finalization of SOPs for all Coastal States and UTs

3.71 The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all coastal States and UTs have been finalized and issued by Indian Coast Guard.

Joint Coastal Security Exercise

3.72 Joint Coastal security exercises like 'Sagar Kavach' have been very useful and have ushered in an era of synergy in joint operations. Modalities have been worked out to disseminate the lessons learnt in each exercise for the benefit of all other coastal States/UTs. The joint coastal security exercises are conducted bi-annually. The lessons learnt are being communicated to all stake-holders to fill the gaps.

Coordination among Various Agencies

3.73 As regards coordinated approach to Maritime Security, the Cabinet Committee on Security, in its meeting on 16.02.2009, considered a proposal of MoD for strengthening the maritime security

of the country, which was formulated after due consultation with all the concerned Ministries including Ministry of Home Affairs. It was decided therein that the Indian Navy would be designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Navy assisted by Coast Guard, State Marine Police and other Central and State Agencies for coastal defence of the nation. The Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General, Coast Guard is designated as Commander Coastal Command and is responsible for overall coordination between Central and State Agencies in all matters relating to coastal security. These decisions are being implemented by the MoD.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS OF OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN BORDER AREAS ALONG INDIA-CHINA BORDER

3.74 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the border guarding forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government had decided to undertake

phase-wise construction of 27 roads totaling 804 km. in the border areas along the India-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹1,937 crore to be constructed by Ministry of Home Affairs for operational use by Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports

3.75 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to Border Roads Organization (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (2 roads). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)/ cost estimates in respect of all the 27 roads, submitted by the executing agencies, have been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) of MHA.

Status of Forest/Wildlife Clearance

3.76 Since large parts of the approved roads would pass through forest areas, it is mandatory to obtain the forest clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 before commencement of the construction activities. In addition, statutory environment clearance under

Wildlife Act for roads, whose alignment passes through Wildlife Sanctuaries/ National Parks, is also required to be obtained from National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) as well as the Supreme Court before seeking forest clearance.

3.77 Until now, final forest and environmental clearance in respect of 26 roads have been obtained. In the case of the Chitkul-Dumtoli road in Himachal Pradesh, environment clearance has been obtained from the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the forest clearance is awaited.

3.78 The construction work on 22 roads has commenced. Construction of 2 roads i.e. Sugar Point – Lapcha and Chappan – Shipki La roads in Himachal Pradesh have been completed by BRO. Besides, Sugar Point – Pong – Point 4840 (Himachal Pradesh) and Ghatsoli – Rattakona (Uttarakhand) roads have also been connected for movement of light vehicles.

3.79 Till date, 462 km. of formation and 158 km. of surfacing work has been completed.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-NEPAL BORDER

3.80 In order to check anti-national activities and to improve the security on the India-Nepal border, which is open &

porous border, 25 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force (BGF). 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been established on Indo-Nepal border.

3.81 Bilateral mechanisms in the form of Home Secretary-level talks and Joint Working Group at the level of Joint Secretaries exist between the two countries. In addition, there is a mechanism of Border District Coordination Committee at the level of district officials of the two countries. These mechanisms serve as platforms for discussing issues of mutual concern like containing cross-border crimes, smuggling, situation arising out of terrorist activities, etc. at national and regional/local levels.

3.82 In order to meet the operational requirements of the Border Guarding Force on this border, the Government has approved a plan for construction of roads of 1,377 km. of strategic roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km.), Uttar Pradesh (640 km.) and Bihar (564 km.) at an estimated cost of ₹3,853 crore.

3.83 The High Level Empowered Committee on 24.05.2011 has approved, in principle, the upgradation of 24.05 km. of the road Phulbaria Ghat at Lalbakiya River – Bahar Village along Indo-Nepal

border in Sitamarhi District of Bihar at an estimated cost of ₹70.56 crore. As the costs were high, as directed the State Government of Bihar has submitted revised DPRs to the Technical Committee. The same has now been approved by the HLEC Chairman.

3.84 Further, the HLEC has given approval for the proposal of Government of Uttarakhand for upgradation of Kakrali Gate – Thulighat road in the State of Uttarakhand to two lanes over a length of 12 km. at an estimated cost of ₹12.30 crore.

3.85 In case of Uttar Pradesh, the areas have been surveyed.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-BHUTAN BORDER

3.86 To improve the security environment along this border, 13 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force. Out of a total 132 BOPs sanctioned, 131 BOPs have been established on Indo-Bhutan border so far.

3.87 A Secretary level bilateral mechanism in the shape of an India-Bhutan Group on Border Management and Security is in existence. This mechanism has proved to be very useful in assessing threat perception of the two

countries from groups attempting to take advantage of this open border and in discussing ways of improving the security environment in border areas.

3.88 The Government of India has approved construction of 313 km. roads at a cost of ₹1,259 crore in Assam along Indo-Bhutan border for a period of five years starting from 01.04.2011. Government of Assam has constituted a State Level Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Addl. Chief Secretary to sort out all issues pertaining to land acquisition, statutory clearances, etc. Assam PWD has submitted a DPR for 61 km. road, which is under examination in CPWD.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-MYANMAR BORDER

3.89 India shares 1,643 km. long border with Myanmar. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are the States, which share the border with Myanmar.

3.90 Assam Rifles has been deployed for counter-insurgency and border guarding role on this border. Out of sanctioned strength of 46 battalions, 31 battalions are for counter-insurgency and 15 battalions are for border guarding role. Presently, all 15 border guarding battalions are deployed along Indo-Myanmar border on

Company Operating Base (COB) approach. The companies are deployed on all routes of ingress/egress and are checking infiltration, smuggling of arms, ammunition, drugs, fake currency notes, etc.

Border Fencing Between BP No.79 & 81 in Moreh (Manipur)

3.91 India and Myanmar share unfenced border of 1,643 km. adjoining the North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km.), Nagaland (215 km.), Manipur (398 km.) and Mizoram (510 km.) and permit a Free Movement Regime upto 16 km. across the border. This makes the International Border extremely porous. The border runs along hilly and inhospitable terrain which grossly lacks basic infrastructure and provides adequate cover to the activities of various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs). The unfenced Indo-Myanmar border with free movement regime is being exploited by various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs).

3.92 In order to check the problem of increased militant activities in the Indo-Myanmar border area, Govt. of India has initiated action to fence the area between BP No. 79 to 81 on the Indo-Myanmar Border (approx. 10 km.). MHA has given administrative approval of ₹30.96 crore for fencing work. Clearance from Supreme Court and the Ministry of Environment & Forests has been obtained.

A compensation of ₹503.68 lakh has been paid to the Government of Manipur for acquisition of the land. Zero line survey, i.e. Reconnaissance Survey and Trace Cut (RSTC) in the area proposed to be fenced has been completed. During financial year 2010-11 an amount of ₹11.08 crore has been released to BRO for fencing work. In financial year 2011-12 an amount of ₹4 crore has been released to BRO. As per the information received from BRO, about 1.5 km. fencing work has been completed.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

3.93 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs

has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 358 border blocks of 96 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored



Bridge constructed under BADP over river at Khazlang, Nafra Block of District West Kameng , Arunachal Pradesh



Foot suspension bridge constructed at Bomdila, District West Kameng, Block Nafra, under the BADP over river

scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

Guidelines of BADP

3.94 The BADP is being implemented under the guidelines framed by the Planning Commission. The funds, which are allocated by the Planning Commission annually, are re-allocated to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length of International Border (km.); (ii) Population of the border block and (iii) Area of the border block (sq. km.). Weightage of 15% over and above the total allocation is also given to States

having hilly/desert/Kutchh areas. The funds are additive to normal Central assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Funds are released to the States in two installments i.e. 1st installment of 90% amount of total allocation of the State and 2nd installment of the remaining 10% amount of the allocation.

3.95 The Schemes under this programme are prepared by State Government and approved by the State Level Screening Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State and executed by the agencies of the State Government. Security related schemes can also be taken up under BADP but the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of

the total allocation in a particular year. The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only.

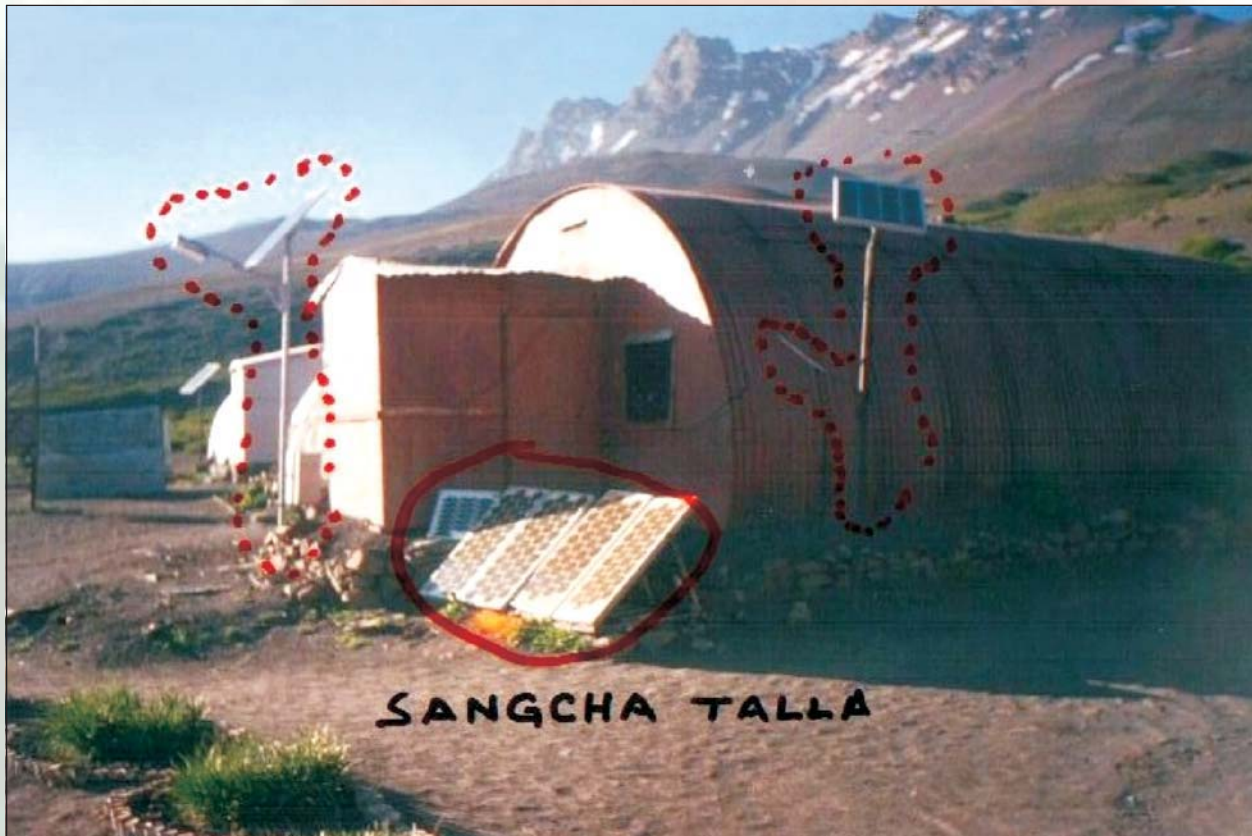
Empowered Committee

3.96 The policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of geographical limits of areas in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds to the States and modalities for proper execution of the programme is being laid down by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border

Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Optimal Utilization of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System

3.97 Given the importance of Optimal Utilization of Waters of the Eastern Rivers of Indus River System has been taken up under the BADP in States of Punjab (03 projects) and J&K (06 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of ₹5,023.50 lakh [Punjab (₹1,994 lakh) and J&K (₹3029.50 lakh)] has been released during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Work on two projects (Madhopur and



Installation of Solar Lights under BADP at ITBP posts at higher altitude at India-China Border in Uttarakhand



Installation of Hand pump under BADP in the High School Khatima, Uttarakhand

Hussainiwala headwork) in Punjab has been completed and work on third project (Harike headwork) is under progress whereas work on the projects in J&K is going on.

Fund Flow under BADP

3.98 An allocation of ₹635 crore was

made during financial year 2009-10 and ₹691 crore during financial year 2010-11, which was entirely released. During 2011-12, budget allocation of ₹900 crore has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Name of States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on 31.12.2011)	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Arunachal Pradesh	6647.45	6647.45	5850.00	5850.00	8573.00	7579.08
Assam	2395.62	2395.62	4000.00	4000.00	3161.00	1661.79
Bihar	3660.00	3660.00	3715.00	3715.00	5577.00	4675.30
Gujarat	3269.00	3269.00	2800.00	2800.00	4164.00	2375.95
Himachal Pradesh	1276.00	1276.00	1280.00	1280.00	2000.00	2000.00
Jammu & Kashmir	9877.74	9877.74	10000.00	10000.00	12500.00	12223.81
Manipur	2086.00	2086.00	1343.00	1343.00	2000.00	2000.00
Meghalaya	1647.19	1647.19	1247.00	1247.00	2000.00	2000.00
Mizoram	2494.42	2494.42	2506.00	2506.00	3702.00	3702.00
Nagaland	1950.00	1950.00	2500.00	2500.00	1800.00	1620.00
Punjab	2978.00	2978.00	2225.00	2225.00	3292.00	2517.00
Rajasthan	9296.00	9296.00	8696.00	8696.00	11409.00	8552.80
Sikkim	1520.50	1520.50	2000.00	2000.00	1800.00	1126.17
Tripura	3005.89	3005.89	3579.00	3579.00	4126.00	4126.00
Uttar Pradesh	2995.23	2995.23	2905.00	2905.00	4546.00	4586.00
Uttarakhand	2178.80	2178.80	2261.00	2261.00	3298.00	3296.87
West Bengal	6222.16	6222.16	10961.00	10961.00	14291.00	11818.27
Total	63500.00	63500.00	67868.00	67868.00	88239.00	75821.27
Kept reserve for contingencies etc.					1761.00	
Grand Total					90000.00	

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CENTRE STATE RELATIONS

4.1 In a federal polity, in view of large areas of common interest and shared action between the constituent units, coordination of policies and their implementation becomes extremely important. Article 263 of the Constitution envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism to facilitate coordination of policies and their implementation.

INTER-STATE COUNCIL (ISC)

4.2 In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order dated 28.05.1990.

4.3 The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies; Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies; Governors of States under President's rule and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council are members of the Council. Five Ministers of Cabinet rank/Minister

of State (Independent Charge) nominated by the Chairman of the Council are permanent invitees to the Council. ISC was last reconstituted on 27.09.2011.

4.4 The ISC is a recommendatory body and has been assigned the duties of investigating and discussing such subjects, in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest, and making recommendations for better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject. It also deliberates upon such other matters of general interest to the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council.

4.5 The meetings of the Council are held in camera and all issues, which come up for consideration of the Council in a meeting, are decided by consensus and the decision of the Chairman as to the consensus is final. The Council has not been assigned the duty envisaged in clause (a) of Article 263 of the Constitution namely, inquiring into and advising upon disputes, which may have arisen between States.

4.6 The Standing Committee of the ISC was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Council. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has five Union Cabinet Ministers and nine Chief Ministers as members. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on 27.09.2011. So far 10 meetings of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council have taken place.

4.7 The Council has so far held 10 meetings. In its first 8 meetings, the Council had focussed its attention on the 247 recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations, and had taken a view on all the recommendations. Out of 247 recommendations, 180 have been implemented, 65 have not been accepted by the Inter-State Council/Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned, and only 02 recommendations are still at different stages of implementation in consultation with stakeholders.

4.8 The Council has also considered other public policy and governance issues; namely:

- (a) Contract Labour and Contract Appointments;
- (b) Blue Print of an Action Plan on Good Governance;

- (c) Disaster Management – Preparedness of States to cope with disasters;
- (d) Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Status of Implementation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

4.9 The Council Secretariat closely monitors the implementation of the recommendations made by the Inter-State Council, and places the Action Taken Report before the Standing Committee/Council for consideration.

4.10 The Council Secretariat has also taken steps in consultation with the Union Ministries/Departments and the State Governments to identify issues for consideration of the Council. Some issues have also been received from the Union Ministries/Departments viz the Department of Posts, the Ministry of Railways and the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms and these are under examination by the Council Secretariat.

4.11 Inter-State Council Secretariat on behalf of the Government of India had entered into a Framework Agreement with Forum of Federations, Ottawa, Canada in 2005 with a membership fee of \$50,000 per annum for a period of three years and subsequently renewed for

further period of three years in 2008. The Framework Agreement has been renewed for a period of 3 years beyond September, 2011. The objective of this agreement is to create an international partnership that would support the Forum and the partner governments in improving governance and strengthening democracy by promoting dialogue on the practices, principles and possibilities of federalism.

COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS (CCSR)

4.12 The Commission on Centre-State Relations under the chairmanship of Justice (retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, has submitted its Report to the Government on 31.03.2010. The Report of the Commission has been circulated amongst stakeholders, including State Governments/UT Administrations and Union Ministries/Departments concerned for their considered views on the recommendations of the Commission and is under examination in consultation with stakeholders.

ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

Role and Functions of Zonal Councils

4.13 The Zonal Councils, five in number, are statutory bodies set up under the States

Re-organisation Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each Zone for resolution of inter-State and Zonal problems, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. These Councils are high level bodies having Chief Ministers and other Ministers of the respective States as their members. The Union Home Minister is the chairman of each of these Councils. The office of the Vice Chairman is held by the Chief Ministers of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils by annual rotation. Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of their respective Zonal Councils. These Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for further meetings of the Zonal Councils. Senior Officers of the Planning Commission and other Central Ministries are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

4.14 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 107 times since their inception. 41 meetings of Standing Committees have also been held.

4.15 Deliberations of the meetings of Zonal Councils/Standing Committees have led to important initiatives in regard to internal security, coastal security, mega city

policing, sharing of information on crime and criminals by the concerned States, prison reforms, communal harmony, introduction of metro in NCR, conversion of public transport vehicles in NCR to CNG, signing of reciprocal transport agreement by concerned States for free movement of vehicles across NCR, and resolution of the socio-economic problems like trafficking in women and children, strengthening the preparedness for disaster management, implementation of Right to Information Act, implementation of National Employment Guarantee Bill, Good Governance, etc.

4.16 A meeting of the Standing Committee of Northern Zonal Council was held on 20.06.2011 at Srinagar under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir. The meeting was attended by Chief Secretaries of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and representatives from Delhi, Chandigarh and concerned Central Ministries.

4.17 Efforts are also being made to convene the meetings of Standing Committees of Southern, Western, Central Zonal Councils and meeting of Eastern Zonal Council at the earliest.

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CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

5.1 Under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, registration, detection and investigation of crime and prosecution of the perpetrators of crime within their jurisdiction. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them financial assistance for modernization of the State Police Forces

in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces.

5.2 All cognizable crimes reported and investigated by the police are broadly categorized as those falling under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or the Special and Local Laws (SLL). A comparative statement of crimes registered during the last five years is given below:-

Crime Incidence under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) during 2006-2010

YEAR	Number Of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	51,02,460	1:1.72	455.7
2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	57,33,407	1:1.88	504.5
2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	59,38,104	1:1.84	515.0
2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	66,75,217	1:2.15	570.8
2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	67,50,748	1:2.03	569.3

Trend Analysis

5.3 A total of 22,24,831 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2010 against 21,21,345 in 2009

recording an increase of 4.9% in 2010. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms decreased from 36.8% in 2006 to 34.7% in

2007. It again increased to 35.3% in 2008 and decreased to 31.8% in 2009, and again increased to 33.0% in 2010 thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2006-2010. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have accounted for 9.6% and 9.4% respectively of total IPC crimes reported in the country during the year 2010.

Crime Rate

5.4 The crime rate, defined as the number of crime per 1,00,000 population, is generally taken as a realistic indicator of crime since it takes into account the size of population of the place. The rate of total cognizable crimes (IPC+SLL) in the country showed an increasing trend during 2006-2009 (increased to 570.8 in 2009 from 455.7 in 2006). The crime rate has marginally decreased by 0.3% in 2010 as compared to 2009. Kerala (424.1) has reported the highest rate of IPC crimes during the year 2010 as compared to the National average of 187.6.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

5.5 Women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'crimes against women'. Crime against women are broadly classified under two categories:-

(A) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 369 and 371 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec.302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(B) The crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL) - The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are:

- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iv) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

Incidence of Crime Against Women during 2006-2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	19,348	20,737	21,467	21,397	22,172	3.6
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	17,414	20,416	22,939	25,741	29,795	15.7
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302/304 IPC)	7,618	8,093	8,172	8,383	8,391	0.1
4.	Torture (Sec. 498-A IPC)	63,128	75,930	81,344	89,546	94,041	5.0
5.	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	36,617	38,734	40,413	38,711	40,613	4.9
6.	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)	9,966	10,950	12,214	11,009	9,961	-9.5
7.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	67	61	67	48	36	-25.0
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	0	1	0	0	-
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	1.0
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,562	1,200	1,025	845	895	5.9
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	4,504	5,623	5,555	5,650	5,182	-8.3
	Total	1,64,765	1,85,312	1,95,856	2,03,804	2,13,585	4.8

Trend Analysis

5.6 A total of 2,13,585 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to 2,03,804 during 2009 recording an increase of 4.8% during 2010. These crimes have continuously increased during 2006-2010 with 1,64,765 cases in 2006, 1,85,312 cases in 2007, 1,95,856 cases in 2008, 2,03,804

cases in 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in 2010. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.1% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.8% of total incidents of crime against women in the country by reporting 27,244 cases. West Bengal with nearly 7.6% share of the country's population has occupied for 12.2% of total crime against women under reference by reporting 26,125 cases in 2010.

Crime Rate

5.7 The rate of crime has increased marginally from 17.4 during the year 2009 to 18.0 during 2010. Tripura reported the highest rate of crime against women at 46.5 during 2010.

Administrative measures taken by Ministry of Home Affairs for combating Crime against Women

5.8 A detailed advisory dated 04.09.2009 was sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

- (i) Vigorously enforce the existing legislations and ensure proper enforcement of law and convictions in crimes related to women.
- (ii) The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crime against women and ensuring that there is no under reporting.
- (iii) Increasing the overall representation of women in police forces.
- (iv) Sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women by way of well structured training and awareness programmes, meetings and seminars etc., for police personnel at all levels as well as other functionaries administering the criminal justice systems.
- (v) There should be no delay whatsoever in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women.
- (vi) Help-line numbers of the crime against women cells - should be exhibited prominently in hospitals/schools/colleges premises, and in other suitable places.
- (vii) Set up exclusive 'Crime Against Women and Children' Desk in each police station and the Special Women Police Cells in the police stations and all women police thana as needed.
- (viii) For improving the safety conditions on road, the concerned Departments of the State Government must take suitable steps to:

- a) Increase the number of police help booth/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
 - b) Increase police patrolling, especially during the night;
 - c) Increase the number of women police officers in the mobile police vans;
 - d) Set-up telephone booths for easy access to police;
 - e) Install people friendly street lights on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys; and
 - f) Ensure street lights are properly and efficiently working on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys.
- (ix) Special steps to be taken for security of women working in night shifts of call centers.
- (x) All police stations may be advised to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

5.9 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been organizing various programmes and workshops to sensitize police officers at various levels in the States towards prevention of crime against all vulnerable sections of the society, including women and children.

Honour Killings

5.10 Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory dated 04.09.2009, to all the State/Union Territory Governments. Para 33 of the said Advisory urges the State Governments/UT Administrations to take special steps to curb the violation of women's rights in cases of honour killings.

5.11 A Group of Ministers (GoM) has also been constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister to consider the issue of amendments in the Indian Penal Code or enact a separate legislation to address the issue of honour killings and related violence.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Incidents of Crime against Children during 2006-2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Murder	1,324	1,377	1,296	1,488	1,408	-5.4
2.	Infanticide	126	134	140	63	100	58.7
3.	Rape	4,721	5,045	5,446	5,368	5,484	2.2
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	5,102	6,377	7,650	8,945	10,670	19.3
5.	Foeticide	125	96	73	123	111	-9.8
6.	Abetment to Suicide	45	26	29	46	56	21.7
7.	Exposure & Abandonment	909	923	864	857	725	-15.4
8.	Procurator of Minor Girls	231	253	224	237	679	186.5
9.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	35	40	30	32	78	143.8
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	123	69	49	57	130	128.1
11.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006	99	96	104	3	-	-
12.	Other Crimes	6,127	5,974	6,595	6,982	7,253@	3.8
	Total	18,517	20,410	22,500	24,201	26,694	10.3

@ including Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006)

Trend Analysis

5.12 A total of 26,694 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to 24,201 cases during 2009, showing an increase of 10.3%. Among IPC crimes, number of Procurator of minor girls cases increased from 237 in 2009 to 679 in 2010, registering an increase of 186.5% over 2009. Cases of Exposure and Abandonment decreased by 15.4% during the year 2010 (725 cases) as compared to

2009 (857 cases). Madhya Pradesh, with the highest 4,912 cases, reported 18.4% incidence of crime against children in the country during the year 2010.

Crime Rate

5.13 The rate of crime against children has marginally increased from 2.1 in 2009 to 2.3 in 2010.

Administrative measures taken by Ministry of Home Affairs for combating crime against Children

5.14 A detailed advisory, dated 14.07.2010 was sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of children and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The Advisory is also available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

- i. Vigorously enforce all the existing legislations relating to crime against children i.e., Prohibition of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (as amended in 2006), Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Information Technology Act, 2000 (as amended in 2008) and relevant sections of IPC.
- ii. Sensitize the law enforcement machinery, i.e. the police as well as other functionaries of the criminal justice system, towards crime against children by way of well-structured training programmes. Such training programmes, including inputs on Juvenile Justice and Human Rights,

may also be incorporated in the syllabi of various Police Training Academies at all levels including those for Constables, Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police. Assistance of BPR&D as well as National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) could be taken for this purpose.

- iii. Set up exclusive 'Crime against Women/Children' Desks in each police station. There should be no delay, whatsoever, in registration of FIRs in all cases of crime against children. All out efforts should be made to apprehend all the accused named in the FIR immediately so as to generate confidence in the victims and their family members. The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crime against children and also ensuring that there is no under reporting.
- iv) Cases of crime against children should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence without compromising on the quality of investigation. Proper supervision of

such cases should be ensured from recording of FIR to the disposal of the case. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay.

- v. Steps may be taken not only to tackle such crimes but also to deal sensitively with the trauma ensuing the crime. Counselling to the victim as well as to the family may be provided by empanelling professional counsellors.
- vi. Ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/ institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/ roads etc. Crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. For this purpose the following steps should be taken:
 - a. Increase the number of beat constables;
 - b. Increase the number of police help booths/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
 - c. increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
- vii. For improving general awareness about legislations relating to crime against children and mechanisms in place for safety and protection of the children, the following steps may be considered:
 - a. Creating awareness through print and electronic media;
 - b. Involving the community at large in creating and spreading such awareness.
 - c. Exploring the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crime against children and other vulnerable sections of the society.
 - d. Developing a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation against children and take necessary steps to curb the same;
- viii. The local police must be advised to collaborate with the 'Childline-1098 Service' (which is an emergency service being operated by the Childline India Foundation

(CIF) all over the country catering to the needs of children in emergency situations) and NGOs for mutual help and assistance wherever and whenever required.

- ix. The juvenile offenders should be dealt with only in accordance with law through proper implementation of the Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (as amended in 2006), as these contain the procedures and requirements in detail for dealing with children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection.
- x. All efforts must be made to stop child labour and exploitation of

children in all its forms and manifestations. Law enforcement agencies must extend all necessary cooperation to the State Labour Department in the cases of violation of Prohibition of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

- xi. To save the children from the abuse/crime of child marriage the State Government must appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers as required under the Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006. They should also set up State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights in accordance with the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005.

TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS

Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2006-2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Procuration of Minor Girls	231	253	224	237	679	186.5
2.	Importation of Girls	67	61	67	48	36	-25.0
3.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	123	69	49	57	130	128.1
4.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	35	40	30	32	78	143.8
5.	Immoral Traffic (Prev.) Act	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	1.0
	Total	4,997	3,991	3,029	2,848	3,422	20.2

5.15 The total number of cases registered under these heads of human trafficking has shown a mixed trend during the last 5 years. Details may be seen at Table below.

out of 3,422 cases of human trafficking during 2010. Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Kerala reported 580, 427, 360 and 315 respectively of such cases during the year 2010.

IPC crimes, SLL crimes and crimes under Human Trafficking during 2006-2010

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Total SLL Crimes	Cases under Human Trafficking	Rate of Crime under Human Trafficking
1.	2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	4,997	0.4
2.	2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	3,991	0.4
3.	2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	3,029	0.3
4.	2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	2,848	0.2
5.	2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	3,422	0.3

Trend Analysis

5.16 Except for the year 2010, the incidents of human trafficking registered under various heads have shown a consistent declining trend from 2006 to 2009. A total of 3,422 cases under different heads of human trafficking were reported during the year 2010 as compared to 2,848 during the year 2009, suggesting an increase of 20.2% in 2010 as compared to 2009. The cases registered under Importation of girls showed a decline of 25.0% in 2010 as compared to the year 2009. Incidence of Procurement of Minor Girls showed an increase of 186.5% during the same period. Andhra Pradesh reported 633,

Crime Rate

5.17 The rate of crime under human trafficking was 0.4 in 2006 and 2007, 0.3 in 2008, 0.2 in 2009 and 0.3 in 2010 . Thus, a mixed trend in rate of crime is observed during 2006-2010.

Anti Trafficking Cell

5.18 A Nodal Cell has been set-up for dealing with matters relating to trafficking in human beings. The Cell is, *inter alia*, responsible for collecting and analyzing the data related to trafficking from the State Governments/UT Administrations, identifying problem areas and analyzing causes for their being source/transit/

destination areas, monitoring action taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations for combating the crime and organizing coordination meetings with the nodal police officers of States/UTs. Since 2007, ten coordination meetings have been held on 05.07.2007, 02.04.2008, 30.01.2009, 28.08.2009, 12.07.2010, 03.11.2010, 18.01.2011, 17.03.2011, 27.06.2011 and 30.09.2011 with Nodal Officers of States/UTs. These review meetings have been very instrumental in according priority to the crime of human trafficking at the ground level and for effective Inter-State coordination.

Comprehensive Scheme on strengthening the law enforcement response to trafficking through “Training of Trainers” (TOT) programmes and by establishing Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU)

5.19 The Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned a comprehensive scheme “Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons” through Training and Capacity Building, wherein it is proposed to establish 330 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainers (TOTs) component in three years. The Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds as first

installment amounting to ₹8.72 crore to all the State Governments for establishment of 115 AHTUs. 101 AHTUs have been established in the States. 93 additional AHTUs have been set up by various States/UTs with their own funds. A sum of ₹8.38 crore has been released for the year 2011-12 for establishment of 110 more AHTUs

Workshop for nodal officers of all States/UTs

5.20 A workshop/TOT for nodal officers of all States/UTs was held in Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi from 12.05.2011 to 14.05.2011.

Advisory to the State Governments on Human Trafficking

5.21 Government of India has issued an exhaustive and consolidated advisory dated 09.09.2009, enumerating various steps for improving effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and increasing responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery. The advisory is also available on the Ministry of Home Affairs’ website, www.mha.nic.in.

Fourth Meeting of Regional Task Force

5.22 Fourth Meeting of Regional Task Force to implement the SAARC

Conventions relating to Trafficking in Women and Children and Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia was held at Kabul, Afghanistan on 25.11.2011 and 26.11.2011.

of rape in 2010 marginally increased by 0.2% over 2009. Kidnapping and Abduction, Dacoity, Arson, Hurt and Other Crimes against SCs showed a decline of 0.2%, 4.5%, 23.1%, 0.8% and

CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES

Incidents of Crime Against Scheduled Castes during 2006-2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Murder	673	674	626	624	570	-8.7
2.	Rape	1,217	1,349	1,457	1,346	1,349	0.2
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	280	332	482	512	511	-0.2
4.	Dacoity	30	23	51	44	42	-4.5
5.	Robbery	90	86	85	70	75	7.1
6.	Arson	226	238	225	195	150	-23.1
7.	Hurt	3,760	3,814	4,216	4,410	4,376	-0.8
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	405	206	248	168	143	-14.9
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	8,581	9,819	11,602	11,143	10,513	-5.7
10.	Others	11,808	13,490	14,623	15,082	14,983	-0.7
	Total	27,070	30,031	33,615	33,594	32,712	-2.6

* Protection of Civil Rights Act is applicable in all the above cases except those at Sl. No. 9, along with IPC and other Acts.

Trend Analysis

5.23 The year 2010 has witnessed a decrease of 2.6% in crime against Scheduled Castes as 33,594 cases reported in 2009 have decreased to 32,712 cases in 2010. This decrease was observed in all heads except Rape and Robbery. Cases

0.7% respectively in 2010 over 2009. Cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act showed a decrease of 14.9% in 2010 over 2009. Cases registered under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act showed a decrease of 5.7% in 2010 over 2009. Uttar Pradesh, with the highest 6,272 cases, reported 19.2% of incidence of crime

against Scheduled Castes in the country during the year 2010.

Crime rate

5.24 The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was 2.8 in 2010 which was marginally lower (2.9) than 2009.

5,425 cases in 2009 showing an increase of 8.5% in 2010 over 2009. Except Robbery and Other crimes against STs which showed a decrease, the increase was observed in the remaining offences. Madhya Pradesh has reported 23.5% (1,384) followed by Rajasthan 22.4% (1,319) of the total cases in the country.

CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES

Incidents of Crime Against Scheduled Tribes during 2006-2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1	Murder	195	140	128	118	142	20.3
2	Rape	699	627	585	583	654	12.2
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	88	89	93	82	84	2.4
4	Dacoity	12	9	14	3	7	133.3
5	Robbery	29	21	18	24	5	-79.2
6	Arson	46	54	49	29	39	34.5
7	Hurt	838	855	873	787	941	19.6
8	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	49	5	6	2	5	150
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	1,232	1,104	1,022	944	1,169	23.8
10	Others	2,603	2,628	2,794	2,853	2,839	-0.5
	Total	5,791	5,532	5,582	5,425	5,885	8.5

* Protection of Civil Rights Act is applicable in all the above cases except those at Sl. No. 9, along with IPC and other Acts.

Trend Analysis

5.25 A total of 5,885 cases against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to

Madhya Pradesh (1,384) reported the highest incidence of crime against Scheduled Tribes, reporting 23.5% of the National total of 5,885 during the year 2010.

Crime Rate

5.26 The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes remained static at 0.5 in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Measures taken for combating crime against SCs/STs

5.27 A detailed advisory, dated 01.04.2010 was sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The advisory is also available on the Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

- i. Vigorous and conscientious provisions and the existing legislations relating to crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- ii. Government must ensure proper enforcement of law and convictions in crimes committed against SCs/STs. Enforcement agencies should be instructed in unambiguous

terms that enforcement of the rights of the weaker and vulnerable sections should not be downplayed for fear of further disturbances or retribution and adequate preparation should be made to face any such eventuality.

- iii. The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crimes against SCs/STs and ensure that there is no under reporting.
- iv. Sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, meetings, conferences, workshops, seminars etc. for police personnel and other law enforcement agencies at all levels as well as other functionaries of the criminal justice system. Such programmes should be incorporated in the syllabi of various Police Training Centers/ Academies at all levels. Special training to police personnel in effective implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 should be imparted.
- v. The Police officials should be directed to apply the appropriate sections of law as per state of the victims under the above mentioned

- Acts and no dilution should be tolerated to help the perpetrators of crimes against SCs/STs.
- vi. Government must take concrete steps to increase the awareness in the administration in general and amongst the police personnel in particular, regarding crimes against SCs/STs and take steps not only to tackle such crimes but also deal with them sensitivity.
 - vii. For improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs the Department concerned of the State Government must, inter-alia, take the following steps:
 - a. Create awareness through print and electronic media;
 - b. Develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation and take necessary steps to curb the same;
 - c. Involve the community at large in creating and spreading such awareness; and
 - d. Organize legal literacy and legal awareness camps.
 - viii. Proper mechanisms must be put in place for safety of SCs/STs.
 - ix. Explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against SCs/STs. Citizens groups and NGOs should be encouraged to raise awareness about these issues in society and help bring to light the cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and also assist the police in the investigation of crimes against them.
 - x. There should be no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs.
 - xi. Ensure proper supervisions at appropriate level of cases of crimes against SCs/STs from the recording of FIR to the disposal of the case by the competent court.
 - xii. A separate review involving criminal cases filed by SCs/STs under investigation be conducted by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police in the monthly meeting with I.Os to expedite investigation and guide timely collection of evidence.
 - xiii. The authorities concerned in the State Governments must ensure proper follow up of reports of cases of atrocities against SCs/STs received from various sources, including the National Commission for SCs/STs.
 - xiv. Atrocity-prone areas may be identified for taking preventive measures to save life and property

of the members of the SC/ST communities. Adequate number of police personnel fully equipped with policing infrastructure should be posted in the police stations in such vulnerable areas.

- xv In police stations located in areas with substantial population of SCs/STs proper representation must be given to SC/ST police personnel in postings to such police stations to gain the confidence of the SC/ST communities.
- xvi Delay in trial of cases of crimes against SCs/STs may be discussed on regular basis in the Monitoring Committee/ Monthly meetings chaired by the District and the Sessions Judge attended by the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and the Public Prosecutor of the district.
- xvii The District SPs must ensure timely attendance and protection of all prosecution witnesses including police officers and official witnesses for speedy trial of such cases in the trial courts.
- xviii The State Government must ensure adequate measures for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities. The scale of relief to the family of a SC/ST person killed in a case of

atrocities needs to be revised, particularly in cases where the deceased was an earning member of the family or physically fit to earn. The States which have not prescribed any scale of monetary relief and rehabilitation facilities to SC/ST victims of atrocities may do so without further delay.

- xix For ensuring proper implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the State Governments and UT Administrations may conduct sample surveys/ studies to evaluate the working of the these Acts with reference to the problems being faced by the police and the judiciary in prompt disposal of cases and take appropriate measures to resolve such problems.
- xx In case of extreme violation of human dignity the police must take prompt and stringent action. In such incidents of extreme violation of human rights, exemplary punishment should be awarded to the accused after summary trial.

5.28 In compliance, several State Governments have taken, inter-alia, the following steps for combating crimes against the SCs and STs :

- i) Special Cells have been established;
- ii) Atrocity prone/sensitive areas have been identified;
- iii) Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts have been designated for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences under the Act;
- iv) Nodal Officers have been nominated for coordinating the functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers; and
- v) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

CRIMES AGAINST BODY

5.29 Crimes against body comprising murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and causing death due to negligence in the year 2010 stood at 5,00,343 accounting for 22.5 percent of total IPC crimes during

the year. Crimes against body showed an increase of 4.9 percent during 2010 over 2009.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

5.30 A total of 4,50,857 crimes against property comprising dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2010 as compared to 4,46,110 crimes during 2009, showing an increase of 1.1 percent. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 20.3 percent during the year.

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

5.31 A total of 76,079 crimes against public order comprising riots and arson were reported during the year 2010 as compared to 71,678 crimes in 2009, showing an increase of 6.1 percent.

CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS (SLL)

5.32 A total of 45,25,917 crimes under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2010 as against 45,53,872 crimes during 2009, showing a marginal decrease of 0.6 percent in 2010.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

HUMAN RIGHTS

6.1 The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding almost the entire gamut of civil and political rights. Directive Principles of State Policy further require the States to ensure the promotion and protection of social, cultural and economic rights, particularly of the weaker sections of the society, so as to bring about a just and equitable social order, leading to an overall improvement in the quality of life for all sections of the society. The civil and criminal laws of our country also have in-built mechanism to safeguard the rights of the individuals and provide special protection to the most vulnerable sections of the society.

6.2 In this backdrop, the Government of India have set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and provided for the setting up of State Human Rights commissions (SHRC) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)

6.3 The National Human Rights Commission was set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is headed by a former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India. One of the primary functions of NHRC is to receive complaints and initiate investigations into violations of human rights by public servants by acts of commission/omission or through negligence on their part, when brought to its notice within one year of the commission of such violation. During the year 2011-12 (period from 01.4.2011 to 31.12.2011), 74,918 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed of 45,571 cases including cases brought forward from the previous years. The Commission also transferred 19,355 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions for disposal as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 [as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006]. During the said period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief in 420 cases amounting to ₹1,029.09 Lakh.

Statutory Full Commission

6.4 As per Section 3(3) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities (NCMs), National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSCs), National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCSTs) and National Commission for Women (NCW) are deemed to be Members of the Commission for the discharge of function specified in clauses (b) to (j) of Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and the programmes and projects taken up in the discharge of these functions. These functions were assigned to the Statutory Full Commission which includes Chairpersons of the NCMs, NCSCs, NCSTs and NCW.

6.5 The Statutory Full Commission includes (i) Chairperson of the NCM, (ii) Chairperson of NCSC, (iii) Chairperson of NCST and (iv) Chairperson of NCW. The Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a special invitee in the Statutory Full Commission meetings. The last Statutory Full Commission meeting was held on 14.06.2011.

Investigation of Cases

6.6 During the period 1.04.2011 to 30.12.2011, the Investigation Division was directed to conduct **spot** investigations in

48 cases of alleged violations of Civil & Political Rights, and Social & Cultural Rights. Enquiries have been completed in 46 cases and investigations in 02 cases are in progress. These cases were mainly focused on the complaints relating to custodial deaths, encounter deaths, custodial rape and sexual harassment by policemen, custodial torture, false implication, illegal detention, bonded labour, child labour, atrocities on Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other disadvantaged groups, medical negligence and lack of proper medical facilities in Government hospitals, death due to alleged negligence of various State authorities, manual scavenging, environmental pollution and other environment related issues such as endosulphan, silicosis and loktak case, honour killing, student ragging, inhuman conditions in Jails, Hospital, Schools and Children Homes.

6.7 During the year 2011-12 (01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011), the Investigation Division of NHRC has dealt with a total of 1,481 cases of custodial deaths, including 1,331 cases of deaths in judicial custody and 150 cases of deaths in police custody. The Division has also dealt with 39 cases of police encounter deaths.

Human Rights Awareness Programme

6.8 The Commission has selected 28 districts in the country, one in each State, for direct interaction with their field level

functionaries with a view to spread human rights awareness at cutting edge level and also to facilitate better assessment of enforcement of various measures related to human rights. In this effort, special attention is being paid to (i) food security, (ii) right to education (iii) right to health, hygiene and sanitation, (iv) custodial justice, (v) human rights issues of SCs/STs, (vi) right to culture and protection of community assets, and (vii) right to life, living conditions and nature of responsibility of Government and Panchayats. It gives an opportunity to the Commission to have a first hand idea of situation on the ground level and also help it in planning its future strategies for better protection and promotion of human rights. The Commission has so far conducted awareness programme in 16 districts.

Bonded Labour and Child Labour

6.9 Commission has decided that during the current year 2011, the Commission will focus on issue of 'bonded labour and child labour'. The following charter of activities are proposed to be taken up by the Commission on the issue of bonded labour during the year :-

- a) To constitute a Core Group on Bonded labour. (In November, 2011, the NHRC has constituted a Core Group on Bonded Labour having 09 members.)
- b) To organize a National level Seminar on elimination of bonded labour system. (On 30.09.2011, a National Level Seminar on Bonded Labour was organised by NHRC at New Delhi.)
- c) To organize workshops in the each bonded labour prone States followed by meetings with the State level functionaries. (Bonded Labour Workshops were held at Ahmedabad and Bangaluru in November, 2011 and December, 2011, respectively.)
- d) To constitute a NHRC team which can carry out surprise visits to bonded labour prone areas.
- e) To develop an Instruction Manual for the States detailing a comprehensive check list on bonded labour.
- f) To design a simple format on bonded labour for monitoring factual position in the districts. (In November, 2011, the Commission after finalising the format had sent it to all the States/UTs for sending requisite information.)
- g) To review existing schemes of the Central and State Governments on bonded labour
- h) To recommend to the States to organise orientation training programme in each bonded labour

prone district for sensitization of all members of Vigilance Committees (sub-divisions and districts) and also for the field functionaries of labour law enforcement.

- i) To recommend to the States to constitute a State Level Monitoring and Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary with Secretaries to Government of various departments as members.

6.10 In pursuance to the commitment made to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for holding sensitisation workshops in an appropriate district in States involving the District Magistrate (DM) and other statutory authorities regarding Bonded Labour Act, 1976, the NHRC organised 24 such sensitization workshops for DMs and other officers of the State Governments in association with Union Ministry of Labour.

6.11 During the period, the Commission in co-ordination with the respective State Government has conducted the following two Zonal workshops on Minimum Wages Act:-

6.12 The Workshops are organised for sensitization of officers at the State, District, Taluk and Panchayat levels on bonded labour and child labour related issues. The Workshops are attended by senior officers of Government of India and State Government concerned, DMs, SPs, SDMs, NGOs and representatives from Institute of Social Science Research. The deliberations are conducted in a highly participative and communicative manner and are meant primarily to remove doubts, misgivings, reservations about definitional and conceptual issues; interpretation of the provisions of the law by the Supreme Court, modalities of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, special problems of migrant bonded labourers working in brick kilns and stone quarries, etc.

6.13 In addition to above, a National level seminar on Bonded Labour was held on 30.09.2011. The seminar was attended by representatives from concerned Union

Venue of the Workshop	Date of Workshop	States participated
Chandigarh (UT) (for Northern States)	08.04.2011	J&K, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Delhi
Shillong (Meghalaya) (for North-Eastern States)	14.10.2011	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur

Ministries, National Commissions, State Human Rights Commissions, States/UTs, NGOs, etc.

CUSTODIAL JUSTICE

Seminar/Conference

6.14 Custodial Justice has been a major concern of the Commission since its inception. The Commission is deeply concerned about the pathetic condition of prisons and other detention facilities which are plagued with numerous problems like severe overcrowding, understaffing, lack of adequate medical care, physical maltreatment of prisoners including custodial deaths, lack of infrastructure, poor administration and inadequate inter-agency communication, long detention of those awaiting trial, and inadequate opportunities for prisoners to communicate with counsel, authorities and family etc.

6.15 A National Seminar on Prison Reforms was organized by NHRC on 15.04.2011 in New Delhi. The Seminar was attended by senior representatives from National Commissions, SHRCs, Ministry of Home Affairs, DG/IG (Prisons) of States/UTs, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Institutes of Correctional Administration, National Institute of Social Defence, Senior Advocates from Core Group of

Lawyers, Special Rapporteurs of NHRC and some NGOs working in this field.

6.16 Several important issues like decongestion in jails, provision of health and sanitation facilities, right to fair trial, visits of family members of prisoners, transparency, strengthening the industrial activity in jails, private public partnership etc. were discussed in the Seminar. A number of recommendations have been made in the Seminar to improve the condition of prisons in the country.

Prison Visits

6.17 Under Section 12(c) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Commission may visit any jail or any other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purpose of treatment, reformation or protection to study the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendation thereon. The issue of Custodial Justice has been continuous concern to the Commission ever since its inception. Through the reports of the Special Rapporteurs, who visit jails, health issues of inmates etc. are brought to the notice of the Commission.

6.18 The reports of the Special Rapporteurs on the jail visits by Member or Special Rapporteur are being placed before the Commission from time to time

and forwarded to the authorities concerned with appropriate recommendations. During the period, the Special Rapporteur NHRC had visited to Dum Dum Central Correctional Home, Kolkata from 19.06.2011 to 22.06.2011.

Elderly People

6.19 The Commission is having a deep concern for the protection and promotion of human rights of the older people. To achieve a better understanding of the basic human rights and to realize those rights by the older people, the Commission had first time constituted a Core Group on Elderly People consisting 13 members in all. The first meeting of this group was held on 09.06.2011.

Panchayati Raj

6.20 The Commission has consistently affirmed faith in preamble commitment of the Constitution of India to maintain socio-economic and political justice centered to a democratic society for the protection of the dignity of its citizenry.

6.21 The functionaries of the Panchayati Raj Institutions were an important target group for which awareness programmes were organized. There are problems which lie at the implementation level as many of the representative of the Panchayati Raj Institutions are lacking

expertise and knowledge of implementing programmes.

6.22 The Commission has organized such an awareness programme with the Presidents of Gram Panchayats at Solan District of Himachal Pradesh on 21.10.2011 in co-ordination with the State Government. In this series, the next programme is proposed to be held in Bihar and Kerala.

Mental Health

6.23 As part of the mandate given to it by the Supreme Court, the NHRC is monitoring the functioning of three Mental Health Hospitals in Agra, Gwalior and Ranchi. In this context, the Chairperson, Members, Special Rapporteurs and senior officers of the NHRC have been also visiting mental hospitals all over the country to find out about the state of condition of treatment and care for mentally-ill people lodged there.

6.24 The Commission has been advocating the harmonization of disability laws in the country ever since the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was ratified in India in 2007. The Commission has reviewed the draft Mental Health Care Bill, 2011 to replace the existing Mental Health Act, 1987, from the perspective of Human Rights and given its



Seminar on Human Rights and Mental Health Care conducted by NHRC on 10.10.2011

recommendations to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

6.25 With a view to highlighting the challenges relating to mental health issues and to sensitize people on the issue, the Commission organized a Seminar on 'Human Rights and Mental Health Care' on 10.10.2011 (which is celebrated as the World Mental Health Day) at India International Centre, New Delhi. The seminar was attended by Directors of Mental Health Institutions, experts, medical and social work students and representatives of NGOs working in the area of mental health care.

6.26 The Commission has also been deeply concerned about the persons with mental illness found wandering on streets without any kind of proper care and treatment. The Commission is of the view that this is largely due to the poor implementation and limited knowledge of the existence and provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1987 by the law-enforcing authorities. The Commission has asked the Director Generals of Police and Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs to take appropriate steps to ensure implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1987. The Commission, in particular, has recommended the implementation of

Section 23 of the Mental Health Act, 1987, which lays down powers and duties of police officers in respect of certain mentally-ill persons. Under this Section, the police has an obligation to take into protective custody a wandering or neglected mentally ill person, inform his/her relative and also produce such person before the local magistrate for issue of reception orders within a stipulated period of time.

Silicosis

6.27 The Commission is deeply concerned about the health hazards posed by silicosis and has continued its efforts to protect the rights of workers employed in silicosis prone industries. Silicosis is both a health issue and a human rights issue as it impacts on the right to life and the right to live with dignity. The disease is caused due to inhaling of dust containing free crystalline silica. Crystalline silica or silicon dioxide is found in quartz, sandstone, flint, slate, a number of mineral ores and many common building materials including clay bricks, concrete, mortar and tiles.

6.28 In order to assess the action taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations with regard to the preventive, rehabilitative and remedial measures recommended by the NHRC in

December 2010, a one-day National Conference on Silicosis was organized in New Delhi on 01.03.2011. In this Conference, it was decided to hold review meetings with concerned officials of few States where the problem of silicosis existed. Toward this end, a review meeting of 5 States namely, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Rajasthan was organized on 10.06.2011 in the Commission. In this meeting, the officers from respective State Governments made a presentation of the action taken by them. The Commission proposes to organize such review meetings for other regions also.

6.29 In order to draw the attention of the Government and the Parliamentarians towards the inhuman conditions faced by all those ailing from silicosis including their immediate family members, the Commission has prepared a Special Report on Silicosis and forwarded it to the Ministry of Home Affairs for placing it in the Parliament of India. The Ministry has sought comments on the above report from the concerned Ministries and these are still awaited.

Training Programmes

6.30 NHRC is mandated to protect and promote human rights. Section 12(h) also envisages that NHRC shall spread human rights literacy among various sections of

society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means by sensitising various functionaries in the Government/local bodies, etc.

6.31 In view of the above, the Training Division of NHRC is spreading Human Rights literacy through training programmes in human rights in the society through Administrative Training Institutes, State Human Rights Commissions, Universities and Colleges and through credible Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Apart from these, an Internship Programme is being organised for the University/College students of different States of the country twice a year. 86 training programmes on Human Rights were conducted and one internship programme was conducted during the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011.

Online Training Programme on Human Rights for Police Personnel

6.32 In order to extend its horizon of training, the NHRC collaborated with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) to utilize their technical expertise for conducting online training on human rights issues to be imparted to public servants, especially the police personnel.

6.33 Accordingly, an MoU was signed between NHRC and IGNOU for conducting the three online courses for police personnel, i.e., Basic Course for Constables/Sub Inspectors, Advance Course for middle level police officers and Trainer's Training Course.

6.34 The pilot project was launched on 01.02.2011 in Police Training Institutes of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi, which received wide appreciation. NHRC has decided to extend the same to all the States of the country but before doing that, it was also thought expedient to prepare a team of master trainers, who could be helpful in imparting further training. As such, 02 Courses of Training of Trainers were organized, after calling for nominations from the police officers from all the States and UTs. Police officers from 19 States/UTs attended these training programmes which were held from 13.07.2011 to 15.07.2011 and 16.07.2011 to 18.07.2011. During the training, the trainees were provided with all the required technical and operational skills. DGs (Police) and DGs (Trg) of all the States have been apprised of the commitment of the NHRC and have been requested to extend their full cooperation in implementation of this online training programme of the Commission, which is intended to enhance the human rights sensitivity of the Police Forces.

Training Programme for Indian Foreign Service Probationers

6.35 Since 2006, the NHRC in collaboration with Foreign Service Institute (FSI) of the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi has been organising a 'Two Day Attachment Programme' for the probationers of Indian Foreign Service to sensitize them on various human rights issues, so that when they are handling various international assignments, they give due priority to human rights. During the attachment, they are apprised of the functioning of the Commission, its constitution and its overall mandate. They are also apprised of the issues being taken up by the Commission at national and international levels. The probationers also interact with the Chairperson and Members of the Commission and experts on various thematic issues having human rights relevance during the attachment.

6.36 This year approximately 13 probationers were part of such attachment, which was held from 22.11.2011 to 23.11.2011.

Interaction with Visiting Students/ Trainees from various Colleges/ Universities of India

6.37 As per the Protection of Human Rights Act, the Commission is mandated to spread human rights literacy among

various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means. The NHRC is being approached regularly by various educational institutions, i.e., colleges, universities, etc., for allowing their students to visit the NHRC for getting an understanding of its organizational structure and functioning. The Commission has always considered the students, i.e., the youth as a prime focus for sensitisation on human rights issues. Therefore, most of these requests were allowed. Students were also given opportunity to have interaction with Chairperson, Members and senior officers of the Commission during the visits. Generally over 1,000 students from various Institutes, Colleges, Universities from all over India visit the Commission annually to have an insight of the functioning of the Commission and its various Divisions.

6.38 So far, during the current financial year (upto 31.12.2011), approximately 769 students from various parts of the country have visited NHRC, who, it is hoped, will be carrying the message of NHRC to the various corners of the country.

Short Term Internship

6.39 NHRC also allows internships of upto one month to the students from

various streams, especially from Law. During the attachment, students are not only exposed to the functioning of the various divisions of the Commission but are also attached to various Divisions to get a practical experience of the functioning. Once these interns have been thoroughly explained the functioning and complaint handling mechanism, they are also placed in the Facilitation Centre, where they get the first hand experience of interacting with the victims of the human rights violations across the country.

6.40 The interns are also required to prepare a project on any of the issues related to human rights. If possible, and the number is sufficient, these interns are also taken to field visits, such as District Jails, NGOs, etc., where they get exposed to the factual position inside those institutions and also the conditions and treatment being given to the inmates. These interns also help indirectly to spread the message and mandate of NHRC to parts of the country where they come from.

Complaint Handling Management System(CHMS) in SHRCs

6.41 The implementation of Complaint Handling Management System (CHMS) in the State Human Right Commissions (SHRCs) is mainly to streamline the complaint handling system and also providing the mechanism for faster

disposal and effective tracking. Starting with this aim, the NHRC, covered the SHRCs of Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh followed by Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Odisha. After making due assessment of the infrastructure available in these SHRCs, the required financial assistance has been provided to them for procurement of the required hardware and software. The required training and other assistance is being provided to these SHRCs by NHRC/NIC.

Interaction with foreign Delegates in the Commission

6.42 A delegation from Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) visited the Commission on 06.05.2011 for signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) by NHRC of India, AIHRC and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for capacity building and technical assistance on specific areas of interest to Afghanistan. The MoU was signed between NHRC, India; the AIHRC and UNDP, Afghanistan.

6.43 A delegation of National Human Rights Commission, Bangladesh comprising of the Chairperson, one full time Member and 5 Honorary Members visited the Commission from 25.05.2011 to 27.05.2011 and exchanged ideas of common areas of concern especially issues

relating to human rights and information on the function, role and activities of the NHRC, India.

6.44 A delegation of Burmese democracy and human rights activists visited the National Human Rights Commission, India on 30.08.2011, as part of their visit to the NHRCs in the Asia Pacific countries to get support for the formation of the UN Commissioned Commission of Inquiry on human rights violations in Burma.

6.45 A five member delegation from Ethiopian Human Rights Commission visited the NHRC, India on 22.09.2011 and 23.09.2011 to learn the investigation skills, monitoring and research issues.

6.46 A foreign delegation from China consisting of lawyers, legal researchers of Chinese law firms and academic institution, Universities along with two senior programme functionaries from Danish Institute of Human Rights, Copenhagen visited NHRC on 22.10.2011. The delegation was headed by Justice Shri D.K. Basu, Chairman, National Committee for Legal Services-India.

Sub-regional Workshop on National Inquiries for the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in South Asia

6.47 The NHRC has hosted a “Sub-

regional Workshop on National Inquiries for the NHRIs in South Asia” at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala from 14.11.2011 to 18.11.2011 which was jointly organized by the Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs (APF) and Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI). The workshop was part of a blended-learning course jointly organized by the APF and RWI. Some of the officers/staff of the Commission also attended the workshop.

Core Group of NGOs.

6.48 In line with Section 12 (i) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Commission, has been encouraging the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and institutions working in the field of human rights. In this regard, the Commission has set up a Core Group with selected NGO representatives as members to serve as a monitoring mechanism. The Core Group of NGOs in the Commission has been reconstituted on 16.09.2011 with 11 members.

Publications of NHRC

6.49 In order to create awareness amongst the people about their human rights, the Commission has brought out the following publications during the year:

- a) Manual on Human Rights for Police Officers in English.
- b) Annual Reports 2009-10 and 2010-11 in English and Hindi.
- c) Five booklets of Know Your Rights series: Bonded Labour, Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Right to Work, Human Rights and HIV/AIDS and Right to Adequate Shelter in English and Hindi.
- d) Important Instructions/Guidelines of the NHRC (2nd Revised) (priced publication) in English.
- e) Reprinting of book titled : Human Rights Education for Beginners in English.
- f) Reprinting of book titled: Report on Prevention of Atrocities against Scheduled Castes in English and in Hindi.
- g) English journal of the NHRC for the year 2011
- h) 'Manavadhikar – Nai Dishayen' for the year 2011 – in Hindi.

Manavdhikar Bhawan

6.50 Manavadhikar Bhawan in Block-C of the office complex premises in INA area is being constructed by CPWD for housing the National Human Rights Commission. While the construction work

is almost complete, interior works including space planning, furniture, etc. are in progress. The shifting is likely to take place by the end of 2012.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

6.51 During the year 2011 (till December), 580 communal incidents took place in the country in which 91 persons lost their lives and 1,899 persons were injured. During the corresponding period in 2010, there were 701 communal incidents in the country, in which 116 persons were killed and 2,138 persons were injured.

Relief and rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots of 2002 in Gujarat

6.52 Following Cabinet approvals in 2007 and 2008, the Ministry of Home Affairs has released a sum of ₹10.72 crore on 03.06.2011 to the Government of Gujarat for grant of ex-gratia relief to the victims of Gujarat riots of 2002 in 1,381 additional cases of damage to residential property. Thus the amount so far released for the victims of Gujarat riots stands at ₹429.46 crore.

Enactment of legislation titled the Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005

6.53 Notice for consideration and passing of the Bill titled the Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005, which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005, was given on several occasions, the last being in February 2010, but the Bill could not be taken up for consideration on those occasions.

6.54 The National Advisory Council (NAC) had informed in July 2010 that a Working Group in NAC would prepare a fresh draft Bill on the subject. On 25.07.2011, NAC has sent to this Ministry a draft Bill titled 'Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011'. The draft Bill is under examination.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY (NFCH)

6.55 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), an autonomous body under the administrative control of this Ministry, promotes communal harmony, fraternity and national integration. The major activity of the Foundation is to implement programmes and projects for assisting in the rehabilitation of children affected by communal, caste, ethnic, terrorist and any other form of violence which fracture social harmony. The emphasis remains on

providing assistance to such children for their education and/or vocational training and promoting communal harmony and national integration through various kinds of activities under its different projects. Since its inception, NFCH has extended financial assistance of ₹42.09 crore for rehabilitation of 10,949 children up-to 29.02.2012 who are victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence. NFCH has also been extending financial assistance to educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and State Governments/UT Administrations for holding programmes to promote communal harmony and national integration.

6.56 NFCH organises Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19th to 25th November every year to coincide with the Quami Ekta Week. On this occasion, an appeal is made to the general public, State Governments/UT Administrations, Ministries/ Departments, Central Para-military Forces, Public Sector Undertakings, Embassies/Missions abroad, educational institutions, etc. to effectively promote the values of communal harmony and national integration amongst the people and also to organize a determined and sustained drive to bring about mass awakening against violence which impinges on social harmony by making appropriate projection through the media and to donate funds on voluntary basis to

augment the financial resources of the Foundation. In all, publicity material was sent to about 75,000 units during the year 2010-11 and during current financial year 2011-12, the publicity material has been dispatched to about 95,000 units for the Communal Harmony Campaign Week.

National Communal Harmony Awards

6.57 The National Communal Harmony Awards are presented in 'individual' and 'organization' categories for outstanding contribution in the field of communal

harmony and national integration. In addition to a citation, the Award consists of an amount of ₹2 lakh in the individual and ₹5 lakh in the organization categories.

6.58 The Awards for the years 2009 and 2010 were presented by the Vice-President of India to the recipients on 29.07.2011 at New Delhi. The Award for the year 2011 has been announced on 26.01.2012. Shri Khamliana of Mizoram and Shri Md. Abdual Bari of Odisha have been jointly selected in individual category for National Communal Harmony Awards for the year 2011.



Dr. Md. Hanif Khan Shastri (New Delhi) receiving the National Communal Harmony Award 2009 in the Individual Category

National Integration Council

6.59 The 15th meeting of the National Integration Council (NIC) was held on 10.09.2011 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The deliberations focused on Communal Harmony – Measures to Curb Communalism and Radicalization of Youth. The follow-up action on the recommendations made by the Members have been circulated to Ministries/ Departments concerned for necessary action.

Sankalp Divas and Qaumi Ekta Week

6.60 Instructions were issued to all

Ministries/State Governments and UT Administrations for observance of Sankalp Divas on 31.10.2011 and Qaumi Ekta Week during 19.11.2011 to 25.11. 2011.

Activities of Religious Fundamental Organizations

6.61 The activities of all religious fundamental organizations or groups, having a bearing on peace, communal harmony and security of the country are under constant watch of Law Enforcement Agencies and requisite action is taken including imposition of ban on unlawful associations.



15th National Integration Council Meeting held on 10.09.2011 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi



Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram administering the Pledge of National Integration

6.62 The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) was declared as Unlawful Association for a period of 2 years vide notification number SO 224(E) dated 03.02.2012 under section 3(1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue

6.63 The Special Full Bench of Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench have pronounced its judgment on title suits of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid on 30.09.2010. As per Court judgment, all the three sets of parties i.e. Muslims, Hindus and Nirmohi Akhara have been declared joint holders of the property/

premises in dispute. Accordingly, the property/premises in dispute has to be divided in three parts, but the share of the Muslims should not be less than 1/3rd of the total property/premises in dispute.

6.64 Shri M. Siddiq of Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind & some other parties have filed Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court against the Impugned Judgment, Order and Decree dated 30.09.2010 of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench in the matter concerning ownership of disputed property/premises commonly known Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. The Supreme Court heard the said appeals on

09.05.2011 and directed that during the pendency of the appeals, the operation of the judgment and decree passed by the Special Full Bench of Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow shall remain stayed and the parties shall maintain status quo in regard to the suit land, as directed by the earlier order dated 24.10.1994 of the Supreme Court of India in Transferred Case (C) Nos. 41, 43 and 45 of 1993 : Dr. M. Ismail Faruqui etc. V/s. Union of India & Others. Union of India was not a party in any of the

Title Suits and is not a party in any of the Civil Appeals filed in Supreme Court against the judgment dated 30.09.2011 of Special Full Bench of Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow. However, being the custodian of acquired land at Ayodhya, the Central Government has been maintaining the maintained status quo on the disputed land in coordination with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Authorised Person-cum-Commissioner, Faizabad Division, Faizabad.

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UNION TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 There are seven Union Territories (UTs), namely; Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry. Out of the seven UTs, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry have legislatures, Council of Ministers and Consolidated Funds. The rest of the UTs are without legislature.

7.1.2 The total area covered by the seven UTs is 10,960 sq. km. and their population, as per the provisional figures of 2011 census, is 2,00,82,522. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-VIII**. The Plan and Non-Plan budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2010-11 and the provision for the year 2011-12 are at **Annexure-IX**.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

7.2 The Union Territories are specified in Schedule I Part II of the Constitution of India. These territories are

administered in accordance with the provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters of UTs relating to legislation, finance & budget, services and appointment of Lt. Governors and Administrators. Every UT is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution of India. In Delhi, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Lt. Governors are designated as Administrators. The Governor of Punjab has been designated as the Administrator of Chandigarh. In the other Union Territories, senior IAS officers of the Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories (AGMUT) cadre are appointed as Administrators.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

7.3 All the five UTs without legislature – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and

Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep - have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee (HMAC), on which, besides the Administrator and the Member of Parliament from the respective UT, members from the local elected bodies e.g. District Panchayats and Municipal Council/Committees are nominated as members. Meetings of the HMAC are chaired by the Union Home Minister, or, in his absence, by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the UTs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (NCT) OF DELHI

7.4.1 Delhi being both a city-State and the national capital, attracts people from all parts of the country and from all walks of life, who come to work and make Delhi their home. The economy of NCT of Delhi is very sound as its Gross Domestic Product increased to ₹2,58,808 crore in 2011-12 from ₹2,17,851 crore in 2009-10, registering an increase of 18.8%. The Government of NCT of Delhi seeks to fulfill the aspirations of the people of Delhi through dedicated efforts. It has taken several initiatives to accelerate the process of development, enhancing the areas of health, education, infrastructure and industrial development.

7.4.2 Government of NCT of Delhi is committed to providing preventive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi and is also committed to the expansion of health infrastructure in Delhi. At present, 194 Allopathic, 39 Primary Urban Health Centers (PUHC), 32 Ayurvedic, 92 Homeopathic, 15 Unani dispensaries are functioning under the Government of NCT of Delhi. In addition to this 9 mobile van dispensaries are providing health care facilities to the citizens of Delhi.

7.4.3 Delhi Government has launched a diabetic counseling and screening project in which people living in resettlement colonies and JJ Clusters are being provided awareness about the diabetics. As a complementary to the existing Janani Suraksha Yojana, a new scheme namely "Matru Shishu Suraksha Yojana" has been launched under which pregnant women will be provided cash assistance of ₹600 and free medicines and transportation charges at the time of the delivery. The Government of NCT of Delhi has proposed a new scheme namely "Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana" which will provide health screening to about 14 lakh students studying in Government schools in Delhi. The sex-ratio at birth in major hospitals of Delhi has increased from 873 in 2002 to 901 in May 2011.

7.4.4 Government of NCT of Delhi has set-up the Delhi State Cancer Institute for providing state of the art facilities for cancer patients, specially the poor in the region. The Health Department has initiated Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects for providing Advanced Radiology Diagnostic Services and Dialysis Services for all hospitals on hub and spoke model. The Government of NCT of Delhi is also developing a Health Insurance Scheme for vulnerable and most vulnerable population. It is proposed to set up hospitals at Dwarka, Burari, Siraspur, Baprola, Chhattarpur, Molarband, Madipur, Jwalapuri, Ambedkar Nagar and Vikaspuri.

7.4.5 A state of the art Advanced Virology Lab has been established at Maulana Azad Medical college. This Lab has been providing specialized Services for monitoring the viral loads in Hepatitis patients on therapy. The Lab is well-equipped and is playing an vital role in undertaking surveillance and the detection of newer outbreaks like Dengue and Chikungunya epidemics. Under Delhi Health State Mission, ASHA scheme have been launched. 3,298 ASHAs have been selected and operationalised covering all the districts of Delhi.

7.4.6 Government of NCT of Delhi is committed to providing access to the

education to every child at his/her door step. 947 schools are run by the Directorate of Education at various levels including 377 Sarvodya Vidyalayas. Assistance is provided to 215 aided Schools. About 14 lakh students are enrolled in Government Schools whereas about 1.70 lakh are enrolled in the aided Schools. To facilitate education to those who can't attend the School, learning centers, mobile Schools and residential bridge centers are run through NGOs under "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan". Five new schools have been opened and 8 schools have been bifurcated during the year 2011-12. Six Middle Schools have been upgraded to Secondary Schools and 18 Secondary Schools have been upgraded to Senior Secondary Schools. Primary Classes have been introduced in an additional 4 Sarvodya Vidyalayas.

7.4.7 CBSE results for the standard X Board exams have improved significantly from 48% in 2005 to 99% in 2011. Similarly, the result of class XII Board exams has improved from 76.4% to 87.5% during the same period.

7.4.8 From 2011-12, Government of Delhi has enhanced the rates of uniform subsidy from ₹700 to ₹900 per child per annum for the students of classes IX-XII enrolled in Government Schools, aided schools and students admitted in private schools under freeship quota.

7.4.9 A set of books is given to all students of classes I-VIII of Government Schools, girl students of aided schools and those who are admitted to private schools under freeship quota. Under this scheme ₹600 cash is paid in lieu of text books to the students from classes IX-X and ₹800 to the student of classes XI-XII.

7.4.10 From 2011-12, the rates of scholarship to the students covered under the Lal Bahadur Shastri Scholarship to Meritorious Students Scheme has been enhanced from ₹400, ₹600 and ₹1,550 to ₹1,000, ₹1,500, and ₹2,000 respectively.

7.4.11 Government of NCT of Delhi has successfully been running a very ambitious Programme titled "Technical Education Community Outreach Scheme (TECOS)". The TECOS is a pioneering scheme aimed at upgrading the livelihood skills of the under privileged people who are residing in the slums/relocated colonies and people from other unorganized sectors i.e. school drop-outs etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to provide meaningful and qualitative formal training in consultation with technically qualified faculty/staff of the Polytechnics and ITIs.

7.4.12 With a view to providing a platform for both the Industries and the final year Diploma students of various Government and Private Polytechnics to

interact with each other, Government of NCT of Delhi organize an annual Job Fair. The job fair called as AWASAR – 2011 was held from 06.06.2011 to 10.06.2011 at four Polytechnics. This was the 5th Job-Fair in a row, organized by the NCT Delhi. A total 32 Industrial Organizations/Companies participated in the Fair. The companies conducted presentations and interviews for recruitment; and short-listed/recruited approximately 206 students.

7.4.13 Metro Rail Transport System (MRTS) Phase I and II have been completed and approximately 190 km. of Metro Line has been made operational with the increased connectivity to the Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The ISBT, Kashmere Gate is being renovated with basic tourist facilities. Government of NCT of Delhi has set up a new company called the Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation (DTTDC) for management of ISBT assets. 3,768 Low-Floor Buses, which include 1,262 AC buses, have been introduced in DTC for smooth and comfortable transit of commuters in Delhi. As a part of technology upgradation, Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) has installed GPS in 3,000 Low-Floor Buses for close monitoring of operations to minimise missed trips, non-completion of assigned kilometers by the crew, adherence to the schedules, etc. To cater to the transport

needs of different segments of commuters, 'Express Service' during the peak hours was introduced on selected routes and also the special trips for women commuters during the peak hours. DTC introduced Airport Express Service with Air-conditioned Bus Services operating round-the-clock connecting the International Airport to various points in Delhi and NCR to meet the transport requirement of the air passengers. The crisis arising out of the phasing out of Blue Line Buses from the roads of Delhi was handled by rationally scheduling the DTC operations on those routes where such buses were phased out. The transport related needs of commuters using Blue Line Buses were properly addressed and attended to, so that the commuters did not feel the withdrawal of Blue Line Buses adversely.

7.4.14 The Legislative Assembly of Delhi has enacted the Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance Act, 2010, which empowers the Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) Ltd. to make special provision for securing the orderly establishment of industrial areas/estates and their management, operation and maintenance in the NCT of Delhi.

7.4.15 Under PPP initiatives, 4 estates viz Okhla, Patparganj, Bawana and Narela

were selected as pilot projects. In this model, the concessionaires will redevelop the estates within two years and maintain it during the entire concession period at their own cost. The concessionaire will be entitled to collect maintenance charges from the individual industry at the rate of ₹10 per sq.m. per month and also the Annuity from DSIIDC after completion of development work (2 years). Work has been awarded for Narela and Bawana. Development work on the ground has already started in the month of December, 2011. Patparganj and Okhla are to be developed on the same model as soon as Okhla Industrial Estate is transferred from Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). To ensure minimum dislocation of cluster of industries operating in residential/ non-conforming areas, 22 non-conforming industrial clusters having 70% industrial concentration have been notified by the Government for redevelopment in accordance with the Master Plan of Delhi – 2021 (MPD-2021). The Corporation has initiated dialogue with the respective Industries Associations for redevelopment of the industrial clusters. A preliminary and preparatory MoU has been signed with one such Association. As per the proposed guidelines, redevelopment of industrial clusters shall be completed within three years from the date of approval of the plans.

7.4.16 DSIIDC has constructed 13,820 low cost houses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable forms Mission (JNNURM) during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Corporation has been given the mandate to construct 27,180 more houses which are expected to be completed during the next two years.

7.4.17 The DSIIDC is committed to providing developed, organised and high-tech work space to clean, green and knowledge-based industries in Delhi as per the Industrial Policy.

7.4.18 The project is expected to provide direct employment to 1,00,000 persons and indirect employment to 1,70,000 persons. The project will cater to the specific needs of Information Technology, Industry, Media, Research and Development, Gems & Jewellery and Business Services.

7.4.19 DSIIDC has acquired about 1,000 acres of land to develop Modern Industrial Area. This industrial area is being developed on land-parcel carved out of villages Kanjhawala, Sultanpur Dabas, Karala and Pooth Khurd in District North West. This industrial area will accommodate new green, hi-tech and knowledge-based industries as envisaged in MPD-2021 and the Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-21.

7.4.20 To meet the ever-growing demand of power in the capital city, various

initiatives have been taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi to increase the power generation capacity of Delhi. To keep pace with the growing demand, the Power Department has initiated projects for power generation of about 4,900 MW. It is aimed to bring core generation to a level of 70% of the total requirement. New connections are now available on demand.

7.4.21 Delhi has planned to have additional generation of power by establishment of new generating stations viz. Pragati-III Power Project at Bawana (1,500 MW), Indira Gandhi Super Power Thermal Project at Jhajjar (1,500 MW), Rithala Power Project (180 MW) and Dadri Power Project at Bawana (2 X 490MW) which are expected to be started commercially by end of this year. Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses have now come down to about 20% from 50% at the time of privatization in July 2002.

7.4.22 Delhi remains a major tourist-destination. Above 40% of the tourists coming to India, visit this city. About 20 million tourists travel to Delhi every year. The Government of NCT of Delhi has taken various initiatives for development of tourist infrastructure, conservation of monuments, heritage and the provision of facilities to the tourists by setting up international level Tourist Information Centers.

7.4.23 Government of NCT of Delhi has recently taken up the following projects for further boosting of this sector:-

- a) Signature Bridge with Tourism Destination at Wazirabad
- b) "Dilli Haat" at Janak Puri
- c) Neighborhood Cultural Centre (NCC) under Raja Garden Flyover
- d) Guru Teg Bahadur Memorial at Singhu Border

7.4.24 Government of NCT of Delhi has established a special fund for development of unauthorized colonies with an outlay of ₹2,800 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) to meet the expenditure on provision of water supply, sewerage, roads and drains, sanitation, street lighting and electrification etc. In the financial year 2011-12, a provision of ₹697.50 crore (approx) has been made for providing the civic amenities in these colonies. Development works of construction of roads and drains are already being carried out in 1,033 unauthorized colonies by DSIIDC, I&FC and MCD. The Delhi Jal Board has already laid water pipelines in 726 unauthorized colonies and sewer lines have already been laid in 98 unauthorized colonies. DISCOMS have provided street lights in 1,250 unauthorized colonies.

7.4.25 Under Samajik Suvidha Sangam Mission Convergence, an integrated approach has been adopted to address urban poverty and to improve the social and environmental living standards of the poor and vulnerable. The Mission is running four Homeless Resource Centres for social protection to homeless with NGO partners. The Mission has been running a Winter Rescue Programme and 84 Night Shelters were set-up for them. Mission Convergence lays special emphasis on women empowerment and runs various programmes like literacy, skill development, livelihood, legal awareness, health & nutrition etc. for poor and vulnerable women. Mission Convergence has been holding mega camps in each district which link poor and needy people to the Government sponsored welfare schemes by providing on-the-spot information regarding welfare schemes. 27 such camps have been held (9 during 2010-11 and 18 in 2011-12). The Mission Convergence is also the implementing Agency for Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, which is a health insurance scheme where the beneficiaries are entitled to hospitalization coverage of upto ₹30,000 per annum.

PUDUCHERRY

7.5.1 The Union Territory of Puducherry has a Legislative Assembly and Consolidated Fund of its own. It

comprises of four regions, namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another.

7.5.2 The major developmental initiatives undertaken in different sectors by the Government of Puducherry during the current year are as follows:

Public Works

- (i) Construction of one 4-lane bridge at Ariankuppam, Puducherry would be completed by March, 2012.
- (ii) The Government Maternity Hospital has been shifted to Rajiv Gandhi Government Women and Children Hospital which is a newly constructed premises at a cost of ₹50 crore with total area of 3 lakh sq. ft.
- (iii) Construction of Indoor Stadium at Karaikal will be completed at a cost of ₹6.56 crore.
- (iv) The establishment of a Fishing Harbour at Karaikal has been taken up with Central Assistance of ₹34.065 crore and ₹13.70 crore as loan assistance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This project will be completed by the end of the current financial year at a total cost of ₹47.76 crore.

Tourism

- (v) All civil works in respect of both riverside and beach development work at Mahe and water front development at Yanam have been completed.
- (vi) Airports Authority of India have taken up the work of relaying the damaged runway and the Airport will be operationalised for commercial flights thereafter.
- (vii) The beach promenade in Puducherry has been beautified at a cost of ₹6.28 crore.
- (viii) The recreational park at Buddha Lake in Yanam and walkway along the Mahe River has been completed and inaugurated.
- (ix) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 13 projects under "Mega Tourism Circuit Development" for ₹45.11 crore and released ₹22.55 crore as first instalment.
- (x) Land at Chunnambar for developing oceanarium and walkway is being acquired.
- (xi) Land for developing multi-purpose cultural complex and Science City is being acquired.

Town and Country Planning

7.5.3 Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM) , 8

projects have been got approved, 4 each from the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation at a cost of ₹461.3965 crore. During the current year, the Government of Puducherry expects to: -

- (i) complete the :
 - (a) handing over of 168 dwelling units at Kuruchikuppam to the beneficiaries;
 - (b) infrastructure works of water supply, sewerage and roads; and
 - (c) structural works for 192 dwelling units at Lambert

Saravanan Nagar and 72 dwelling units at Karaikal.

- (ii) Commence the construction of 474 dwelling units at TN Palayam and Abisegapakkam; construction of additional 144 dwelling units at Karaikal; and the infrastructure works at Ariyur and Pitchaveeranpet.
- (iii) Complete the sewer pipe lines of 60 km. with appurtenances in four zones out of 7 zones in Puducherry urban area and foundation works for two out of three sewerage treatment plants.



Sewerage Treatment Plant at Lawspet (Under Construction)



Yanam Pipe Line Laying

- (iv) Laying 40 km. of pipe line out of 65 km. of pipe line from Dowlaiswaram to Yanam under the project "Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Yanam".
- (v) Complete the Kuruchikuppam Housing Project with all infrastructure works.
- (vi) Hand over completed houses at Ariyur and Pitchaveeranpet to the beneficiaries after completion of infrastructure facilities.
- (vii) Complete the construction of 304 dwelling units at Lambert Saravanan Nagar and 72 dwelling units at Karaikal.
- (viii) Construction of 826 dwelling units is in progress (Lambert Saravanan Nagar - 208, TN Palayam & Abisegapakkam - 474 and Karaikal - 144).
- (ix) 365 mechanised boats, 93 FRP boats, 806 FRP cattamaran, 1,147 wooden cattamaran with OBM and 5,483 cattamaran without OBM have been repaired and restored to tsunami affected fishermen with financial assistance from Government.

- (x) National Horticultural Mission is covered under Prime Minister's Flagship programmes since 2009-10. A total of 503 nos. of farmers in an area of 219.91 ha. have been covered upto 2010-11 under different components of the scheme since inception. Another 350 ha. are expected to be covered in 2011-12. Five green houses were set up under the scheme during 2010-11, which will enable the farmers to cultivate vegetables throughout the year. Another five green houses are proposed to be established during 2011-12. Action to construct cold storage-cum-fruit ripening unit through the Puducherry Market Committee has been initiated to improve the horticulture crops cultivation and storage facility to farmers. Under precision farming, which is one of the pioneering schemes implemented in the U.T. since 2008-09, an area of 285.07 ha. has been covered benefiting 276 farmers. It has been planned to distribute farm machineries/ implements to 195 farmers and set up micro irrigation system to 46 farmers during 2011-12.
- (xi) Chief Minister inaugurated the nutritional supplement scheme for children in the age group of 1-3 at the Primary Health Centre, Mettupalayam on 14.11.2011. A total of 500 children received 250 grams packets containing 40% wheat, 5% ragi, 25% roasted gram and 30% jaggery. The mixture conforms to the Integrated Child Development Scheme requirements for nourishment. A total of 40,000 beneficiaries have been identified under this Scheme in Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam which is being implemented through the grant of ₹12 lakh from the Union Government under the National Rural Health Mission at the rate of ₹30 per child.
- (xii) Blood Bank facilities for the newly constructed Rajiv Gandhi Government Women and Children Hospital, Puducherry have been strengthened through procurement of various equipment including "Blood Bank Refrigerator".
- (xiii) As a part of the welfare measure for the BPL (Below Poverty Line) families, the Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the New India Assurance Company and has successfully been providing specified Secondary and Tertiary Health Care to the 29,000 BPL families of Karaikal.
- (xiv) Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department is in the process

of issuing biometric based Smart Cards to all ration card holders for the delivery of Public Distribution System (PDS) commodities through Fair Price Shops (FPS) by modernizing the activities of the PDS. The delivery of commodities to the ration card holders will be updated through the Point of Sale (PoS) devices operational at FPS which will prevent malpractices in PDS. The process of Smart Card system i.e. the printing and issuing of Smart Cards to the ration card holders, has been started and Point of Sale (PoS) devices to be installed in the fair price shops are under testing. On completion of the process, Aadhaar based Biometric Smart Cards will be issued and General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) based PoS devices will be installed in all FPS. Enrolment of around eight lakh members has so far been completed and the process is expected to be completed by March 2012. The issue of smart cards to the beneficiaries has commenced on 19.12.2011 and is likely to be completed by end of March, 2012.

- (xv) As per guidelines of National Commission for Empowerment of Women, Puducherry State Mission Authority, Puducherry State

Monitoring Committee and Inter-department Co-ordination Committee for Empowerment of Women have been constituted.

- (xvi) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – named SABLA was launched on pilot basis in Karaikal region in September 2011 as per the guidelines of the Government of India. The Scheme provides two components, viz., 'Nutrition Component and Non-nutrition Component'. Under Nutrition Component, adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years will be given fine grain and in the Non-nutrition Component the adolescent girls in the age group of 16-18 years, will be enlightened on health education, skill education, adolescent reproductive sexual health and counselling for girls. Under this scheme, 4,449 adolescent girls for Nutrition Component and 8,827 adolescent girls for Non-nutrition Component have been identified.

- (xvii) Setting up of Training Centre for Empowerment of Women in the Union Territory of Puducherry to impart training to women to empower them in five major important aspects viz., economic participation, economic opportunity,

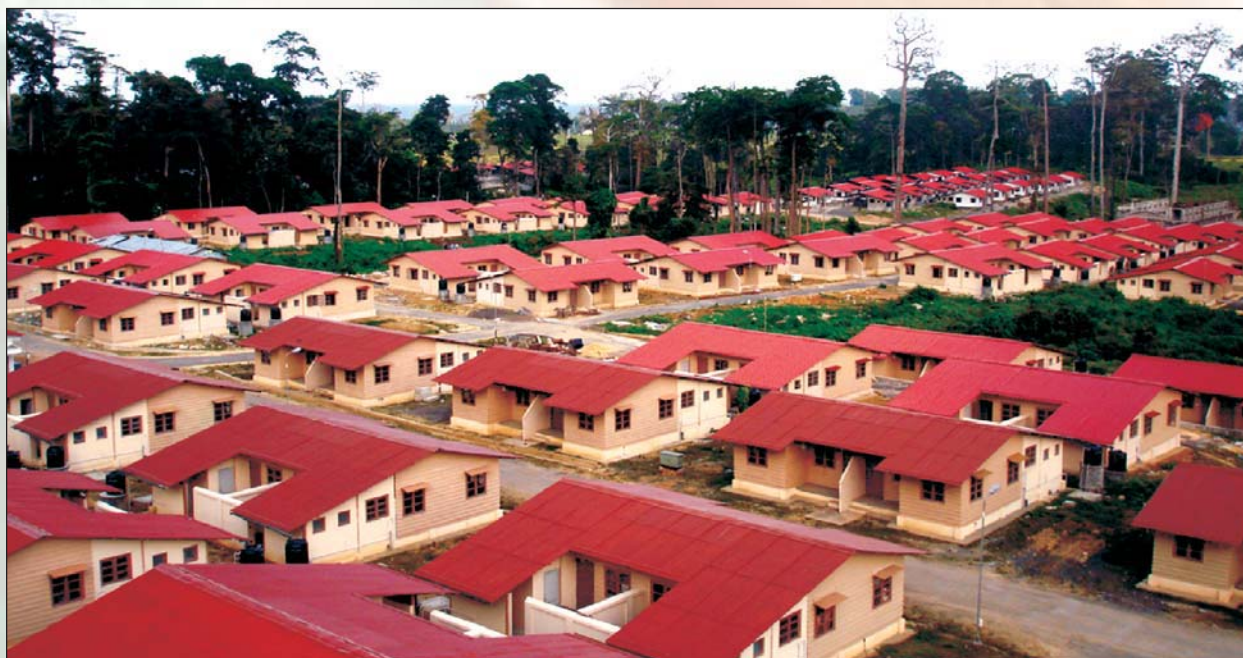
political empowerment, educational attainment and health & well being is under process.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

7.6.1 The UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands consists of nearly 592 islands, rocks and islets out of which only 36 islands are inhabited. The UT Administration has taken several development and post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives, some of which are highlighted below:

- (i) The Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP) has been completed successfully. Under this programme 9,797 permanent

shelters have been constructed at 70 different locations by CPWD/APWD/NGOs. In addition, 247 units of common facilities like Community Hall, Birth House, Recreation Hall, etc., have been completely reconstructed and supplemented by additional facilities. These include 85 School buildings and 34 Health Centers. Rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure has been completed and considerable additional capacities have been added e.g., 52 jetties and other port facilities constructed/re-constructed, 51.48 MW of electricity generation capacity has been restored/added, 7,108 electric connections energized and 347 km. of roads built.



Hut bay Shelters

- (ii) Tenders for two 500-passenger vessels have been finalised; MV Campbell Bay, a 500 passenger vessel has been constructed and has arrived at Port Blair. Full term 'A' certificate for the vessel is under process. The chartering of one 400 passenger vessel (MV Samsun) is under process. In addition, an Empowered Committee constituted by the Ministry of Shipping has identified five vessels in the foreshore and harbour sectors for chartering. With the induction of the above vessels in the fleet, inter-island connectivity will improve substantially.
- (iii) Construction of marine hards at Kamorta, Champin, Long Island and Havelock has provided alternative landing facilities in these islands. With the Installation of 16 CCTV cameras at Haddo Wharf, port security has been considerably enhanced. Reconstruction of Port Control Tower at Campbell Bay has provided a permanent communication station at the southernmost island of Great Nicobar.
- (iv) Ten new mini buses have been purchased and pressed into service. Another nine mini buses are likely to join the fleet shortly. A new Bus Terminus has been constructed at Rangat in the North and Middle Andaman District.



MV Campbell Bay



New Bus Terminal, Rangat

(v) 3 Pawan Hans helicopters chartered by the administration are operating in the inter-island sector and are providing connectivity even to the remote islands of Nicobar district. Sea plane services are providing connectivity amongst islands in North, Middle and South

Andaman. The wet lease of one twin-engine, fixed wing aircraft for the inter-island route is also in pipeline. Upgradation of facilities is in progress at the helipads in Chowra, Katchal, Rangat, and at the inter-islands terminal complex in Port Blair.



Pawan Hans Helicopter

- (vi) In the power sector, new DG sets (12.75 MW) have been installed and commissioned at four locations under Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP). About 765 km of T&D line has been reconstructed by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL). Various non-conventional and renewable energy initiatives have been taken up. These include an MOU with NTPC (March 2011) for the establishment of 3 MW DG power house at Havelock, establishment of a 5 MW Biomass-based power plant at Garacharma and two 2-MW Solar PV power plants with a “must-run” priority.
- (vii) Under police housing, 84 quarters of various types have been constructed and 280 are under construction. During 2011, buildings for Police Stations at Neil Islands, PS Nancowry, Teresa, Pahargaon, Kalighat and Out Post (OP) Radha Nagar have been constructed. Under the Coastal Security Scheme, 10 Fast Interceptor Boats have been added and deployed by the Police Marine Force for patrolling and anti-poaching duties. In addition, four large dinghies and 7 rigid inflatable boats have also been procured.



Interceptor Boats

- (viii) After the successful launch of the Coconut Mission at Car Nicobar, the Agriculture Department is now concentrating on organic farming. So far, 487 hectares of land have been brought under organic farming up to 31.10.2011. 32 vermiculture hatcheries have been established at different islands. ₹165.7 lakh have been provided to 2,790 farmers as subsidy under the National Horticulture Mission.
- (ix) Construction of 2 Fish Landing Centres have been completed upto 31.10.2011.
- (x) Under MGNREGA, 17,094 households have been provided jobs and 1,665 job cards issued and under IAY, 343 houses have been constructed.
- (xi) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Project under JNNURM for planned development of 18 identified slum pockets launched in October, 2009, is now nearing completion.
- (xii) Though the Islands have well developed health infrastructure, the facilities are being further upgraded and new initiatives taken. G.B.Pant Hospital, Port Blair has been provided with new facilities like fully automatic chemical analyzer, arterial gas blood analyzer, renovated and fully equipped casualty ward, Optical Tomography along with Leisa Microscope and Photo Slit Lamp, a new ten-bedded psychiatric ward and a 100 kg/hour capacity fully automatic Bio-Medical Waste Incinerator. A new Primary Health Centre (PHC) at Kishorinagar has been commissioned in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and the PHC at Chouldari is being commissioned in the same mode shortly. A new OPD block at Community Health Centre, Diglipur has been opened and the new OPD block at BJR Hospital, Car Nicobar will become operational by January, 2012.
- (xiii) Four new Primary Schools have already started functioning in the current academic session. The Government Secondary School, Gandhi Nagar and Govt. Senior Secondary School, Vijay Nagar have been shifted to the newly constructed school buildings at Gandhi Nagar village and Joginder Nagar village respectively. The scheme of cooked mid-day meal is also functioning successfully in the islands with a total of 31,590 students being provided with such

meals through Self-Help Groups. 540 students have also been paid scholarships for pursuing higher studies in various technical and non-technical courses at mainland Institutions.

with a specified timelines for delivery of each service. Seventeen Government Departments have been identified for computerisation as Mission Mode Projects under National e-Governance Plan.



Government Middle School, Chowra Islands

(xiv) The Administration is taking aggressive steps towards delivery of e-services through implementation of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). As an important step to transparency in decision making, Common Service Centres (CSCs) have been launched on 12.12.2011 to make government services accessible to the public in their locality with efficiency and reliability. 41 services spread over eight departments have been rolled out

(xv) Under the tourism sector, Sea Plane service has been introduced under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme. This connects Port Blair to Havelock, Diglipur and Little Andamans. The UT Administration is also developing a 50 Unit 'Yacht Marina' and a 'Canopy Walkway'. Agreements have also been signed with renowned groups to develop world class beach resorts at Lalaji Bay, Havelock and Neil Islands. Water sports equipments of international

standards have been commissioned at Rajiv Gandhi Water Sports Complex.

LAKSHADWEEP

7.7 Lakshadweep Islands are a group of 36 Islands out of which only 10 are inhabited. The entire indigenous population is Scheduled Tribe. The primary occupation of the people is fishing and coconut cultivation. The UT Administration has achieved the following milestones:

- (i) The first food grain godown has been constructed for storage of 2,500 MT at Androth Island by Food Corporation of India (FCI). This is the beginning of storage infrastructure in the Islands and will facilitate distribution of food grains to different islands.
- (ii) Drinking water availability in the Islands is a perpetual problem. In order to overcome this problem one Low Thermal Temperature Desalination Plant each has been established at Minicoy and Agatti Islands with a capacity to produce one lakh litres per day of good quality drinking water.
- (iii) For the first time, on PPP basis Rajiv Gandhi Speciality Hospital

has been made functional at Agathi Island which will fulfil the requirement of all essential specialist treatment thereby reducing the need of evacuation of patients to mainland which will, in turn, lead to reduction in the cost for treatment of the poor residents of Lakshadweep.

- (iv) The Administration has been making efforts to augment the shipping services and order has been placed for 2 X 400 passenger vessels which are under construction at Colombo Dockyard, Sri Lanka.
- (v) Orders have already been placed for construction of one LPG carrier vessel with the capacity of 2,000 cylinders. This will help in regular supply of cooking gas as fuel requirement of the islands.
- (vi) For tourism development, tourist cottages have been constructed in Kavaratti Island. Additional cottages are under construction at Minicoy and Kadmath Island. A private ship cruise operator has started regular journeys to Kadmath Island from Kochi.

CHANDIGARH

7.8.1 Chandigarh city has the unique

distinction of being a UT and the Capital City of two States - Punjab and Haryana. Spread over an area of 114 sq. km., it comprises of the city of Chandigarh and 13 villages and is located between the States of Punjab and Haryana.

7.8.2 The major developmental initiatives undertaken in different sectors by the UT Administration during the current year are as follows:-

- (i) Three new integrated school buildings have been completed in 2011-12. A new Information Technology block has been completed in Government College for Girls in Sector 42. Work on a new building for College of Commerce and Business Administration has started during 2011-12 in Sector 50.
- (ii) Revamping of Mid-day Meal Scheme was undertaken by improving the menu and continuous quality monitoring. Toilets and drinking water facilities have been provided at a cost of ₹90 lakh in 24 different schools. Under the Innovative Alternate Education Scheme for slum children, 6,000 slum children were mainstreamed during the year as against 4,000 last year. Fifteen computer labs have been

established in different Government/Government Aided Schools during the current financial year. E-learning smart class rooms have been introduced in all the Government Colleges and Institutions.

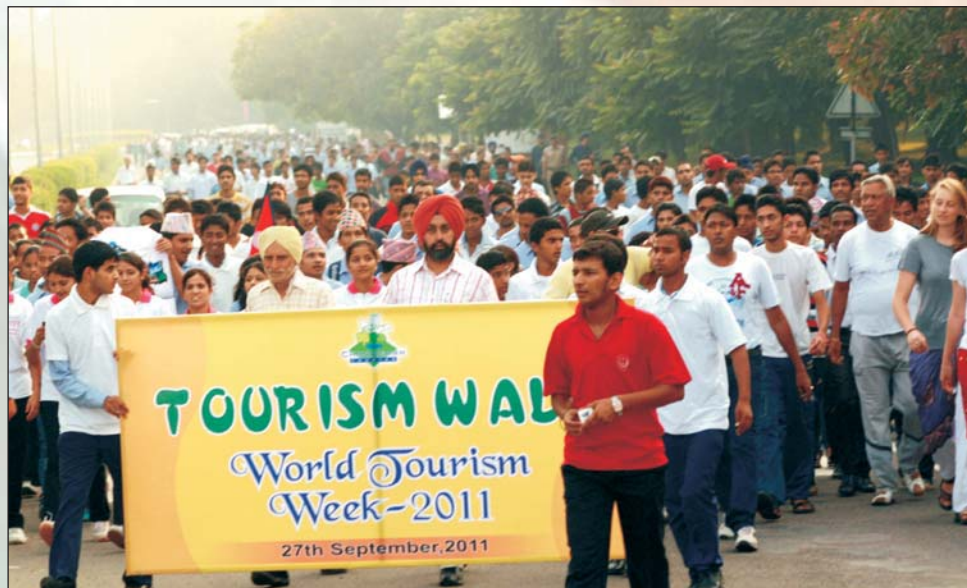
- (iii) The work of upgradation of the Manimajra Hospital from 50 bedded to 100 bedded has been taken up at a cost of ₹6.87 crore. The work on Block E of the Government Medical College and Hospital (GMCH) is being executed and work on Block J of GMCH has been completed.
- (iv) Road connectivity with neighbouring townships of Panchkula and Mohali is being improved by construction of 2 Railway Under Bridges and 4 bridges on major rivulets. A fleet of 134 new buses has been introduced under the JNNURM raising the fleet of the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU) in the city from 160 to 294 and reducing the frequency time from 30 to 15 minutes on major routes. Global Positioning System (GPS)/ Public Information System (PIS) has been installed on 100 buses and 50 bus queue shelters in the city local operation. The bus terminus in

Sector 43 has been upgraded by adding 8 more bays. In addition to the existing 192 bus queue shelters in the city, 60 more are being constructed with all modern facilities for convenience of the commuters. Due to better route planning and optimum use of human resources, the earnings of the CTU have increased from ₹8.86 lakh per day during the last year to ₹9.44 lakh approximately per day this year.

(v) About 3,000 diesel driven autos were replaced by LPG driven autos by systematic mobilization and financial assistance by the Administration to reduce pollution levels. More LPG Gas stations have been set up in Sector 21 and Sector 38 (West).

(vi) Work on the desiltation of Sukhna Lake which is a major tourist attraction has been continued. 1.08 crore cubic feet of silt has been removed from the bed of Sukhna Lake with the help of dragline machines, JCBs, dumpers and tractors. A two kilometer long pavement for pedestrians, beautification of Sukhna Plaza, Sukhna Island and the Bandstand at a cost of ₹6 crore approx. has been undertaken. A new Tourist Information Centre and Le Corbusier Souvenir Shop has also been opened at Sukhna Lake.

(vii) Illumination, beautification and landscaping of Rose Garden has been completed with financial support of ₹2.69 crore granted by the Ministry of Tourism. The work



"Tourism Walk organized on 27.09.2011 during World Tourism Week"

on the “Valley of Animals”, a unique topiary park having different topiary animals related to different biosphere zones has been taken up. Illumination and construction of medication huts, tree top huts and nature interpretation centre have been undertaken at a cost of ₹3.13 crore.

(viii) The 3rd Chandigarh National Crafts Mela was organized successfully at Kala Gram from 08.10.2011 to 17.10.2011.

(ix) The Chandigarh Police has been modernized with latest equipment, arms & ammunitions, effective communication system and mobility. A high tech Police Control Room has been set up to ensure that the police reaction time to calls

from public is minimized. Auto dialler facility has been set up in collaboration with banks and jewellers shops. The shooting range at Sector 25 is being upgraded to world class facilities. Two Mobile Police Stations have been pressed into service in order to provide quick service to the citizens living in Chandigarh.

(x) The beat system has been revamped by providing a mobile telephone to each Constable. Police patrolling has been intensified through additional deployment of GPS equipped Gypsies and new fleet of motor cycles.

(xi) The prestigious e-Sampark and Gram Sampark service has been strengthened. Presently, 22



High-Tech Police Control Room, Chandigarh

Government to Citizen and 5 Business to Citizen services are being provided at the doorsteps of Citizens through 12 e-Sampark and 13 Gram Sampark Centres.

(xii) SPIC is executing e-Governance in Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh which is a "Mission Mode Project" under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India. The aim of the project is to provide all the services to the citizens online. IT exports from Rajiv Gandhi Chandigarh Technology Park has risen to ₹1,000 crore.

(xiii) Smart Card Project has been launched. During the current year 5,500 Smart Cards have been distributed to the beneficiaries. To ensure effective implementation of Essential Commodities Act, 66 inspections were conducted against hoarders and cases were registered against Fair Price Shops for violation of PDS Control Order and against persons having excess sugar stock.

(xiv) The construction work on 16 new court rooms in the High Court is being undertaken at a fast pace. A Multi Level Parking (3 floors underground and 1 above) which

can accommodate over 600 cars has been completed and put to use in High Court Complex at the cost of ₹20 crore. New Judicial Complex at Sector 43 is also nearing completion.

(xv) Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, 772 additional units of small and medium entrepreneurs have been set up. These units are mainly ancillary in nature and offering employment to about 26,400 persons.

(xvi) Under the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme of JNNURM, 2,112 small flats have been constructed by Chandigarh Housing Board (CHB) and possession has been handed over to 1,505 slum dwellers. Draw of lots for various categories of 3,900 flats to be constructed under "Self Financing Housing Scheme – 2008" on leasehold basis for employees of Chandigarh Administration has been conducted. Construction of 2,108 flats of different categories in Sector 63 under 'General Housing Scheme' has been taken up. Construction work on 160 Category-II Flats in Sector 51-A under 'General Housing Scheme' has also started.

(xvii) In order to ensure better devolution and delegation, some important functions, hitherto with the Administration, such as Primary Health Care, Primary Education, all V-3 roads and major gardens have been transferred to the Municipal Corporation alongwith staff and funds. To augment the water supply in the city, 42 tube wells/boosters have been re-bored in various Sectors/wards of the City. The water lines of Manimajra, Kajheri, Dadu Majra and Maloya have been augmented. A separate line for supplying canal water to Manimajra has also been commissioned. A 30 MGD Sewage Treatment Plant on Moving Bed Biological Reactor (MBBR) technology has been installed and commissioned at Diggian.

(xviii) A Scheme of Free Education for meritorious students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and other backward classes has been introduced. Persons with disabilities with a maximum income limit of ₹2,500 per month who own motorized vehicles, are being provided 50% subsidy on actual expenditure incurred on purchase of petrol/diesel. The SC children living below the poverty

line are being imparted training in Dress Designing, Cutting, Tailoring, Computer Course, Beautician Course etc. under the Skill Development Scheme.

(xix) Financial assistance is being provided to physically challenged persons for purchase of Aids/ Appliances to increase their mobility in their day to day functioning.

DAMAN & DIU

7.9.1 The UT of Daman & Diu comprises two land blocks of Daman and Diu, each forming a separate District, as well as a Community Development Block. Daman District is located on the southern border of Gujarat State and Diu District is an island off the coast of Junagarh and is about 763 km. from Daman. The UT Administration has taken several developmental initiatives, some of which are highlighted as under : -

(i) The Daman Municipal Council has constructed a vegetable market at Nani Daman "Maganlal Damodar Rana DMC Vegetable Market" dedicated to the public at the hands of Shri Mullappally Ramchandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs on 25.07.2011.



Inauguration of State-of-the-Art Vegetable Market at Nani Daman by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home on 25.07.2011

- (ii) Daman Municipal Council has constructed a Modern School adjacent to Dayanand Bhandodkar Playground, Nani Daman.
- (iii) The flagship programme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is being implemented in UT of Daman and Diu for providing quality health care services at all levels. All the Government Hospitals and Community Health Centres have been strengthened with Pediatrician, Gynaecologists, Surgeon, Ortho Surgeon, Radiologists etc. All the Primary Health Centres have been strengthened with Ayurvedic and Homeopathic doctors as per the choice of the community. All Sub-Centres are providing health care services.
- (iv) Online Mother and Child Tracking System is being implemented in Daman & Diu. This system will provide quality data on Mother & Child Health in respect of time & place of the mother & new born child.
- (v) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram in UT of Daman & Diu is being

implemented. All pregnant women accessing public health institutions are entitled for complete free deliveries including caesarian section. All drugs, consumables, investigations, provision of blood, wherever necessary, would be made available by the Administration.

- (vi) Matru Samruddhi Yojana (MSY) and Dikri Development Scheme (DDS) reduced the maternal mortalities and increased the child sex-ratio in UT. Total 1,236 mothers and 703 new born girl children were benefitted under the scheme up to December, 2011.
- (vii) All the students upto middle level were examined for their general health and refractive errors under School Health Programme. The students of class X to XII were counselled by trained Counsellors on the issue of stress management and concentration.
- (viii) The Ophthalmic Unit of Government Hospital, Marwad has been strengthened with modern Ophthalmic Equipment. A scan machine, X-Ray Machine, Flash Autoclaves, Surgical instruments are available in the Hospital. Construction of Boundary wall and Modern OPD Block in Government

Hospital, Marwad has been completed which is ready for dedication to the public.



Ophthalmic Unit at Government Hospital, Marwad, Daman



New OPD Block at Government Hospital, Marwad

- (ix) The Government Hospital Daman, has procured fully automatic Biochemical Analyser and all types of biochemical investigations can be carried out at Government Hospital, Daman. Portable USG Machine and Oxymeters procured for the hospital are providing quality investigations.



Portable USG Machine and Oxymeters installed at Government Hospital, Marwad, Daman

- (x) The pulse polio dose programme was organized in both the Districts of Daman and Diu. Total 49,208 children upto the age of 5 years were administered polio doses.
- (xi) The Government Hospital, Diu has been strengthened with modern operation theatre equipment, diagnostic equipments like dental chair, Physiotherapy instruments, etc. at the cost of ₹83.50 lakh.,
- (xii) The laboratory unit of Community Health Centre (CHC), Ghogla, Diu has been upgraded with installation of Semi Automatic Analyser.



Fully Automatic Bio-Chemistry Unit at Govt. Hospital, Marwad

- (xiii) Mamata Abhiyan – Village Health & Nutrition Day is being observed on every Wednesday with the help of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The Mamata card integrates with pre & post natal visit, referral services, Maternal Child Health (MCH) records, Immunization schedule etc. are provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers. The beneficiaries are provided all the benefits at their respective Anganwadi centre.
- (xiv) Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticides-treated Nets (LLIN): During the month of November 2011, 258 nets were distributed among the BPL families and remaining BPL families and the pregnant women will be provided the nets by the end of February, 2012.

7.9.2 The following projects are likely to be completed by end of the current financial year 2011-12 :

- (i) Establishment of 66/11 KV Sub station at Bhimpore with capacity of 30 MVA.
- (ii) Establishment of 66/11, Sub station at Zari with capacity of 30 MVA.
- (iii) Augmentation of 66/11 KV sub-station at Magarwada from 20 MVA to 30 MVA by adding one No. 10 MVA power transformer alongwith the bay.

- (iv) Augmentation of 66/11 KV sub-station at Ringanwada from 20 MVA to 20 MVA plus 20 MVA by adding one No.20 MVA power transformer along with the bay.
- (v) Construction of Girls Room at Government College, Daman at the cost of ₹13.40 lakh.
- (vi) Construction of Information Technology building at Government Polytechnic, Daman at the cost of ₹1.72 crore.



Information Technology Building at Government Polytechnic, Daman

Training for about 170 Government Primary teachers was organized in Daman District. School level Education Competition was conducted in all 54 Government Schools of Daman District. 03 days Teachers' Training was conducted for 285 primary teachers in Daman District in the month of September, 2011 for Advancement of Educational Performance through Teachers Support (ADEPTS) and Right to Teachers Education (RTE) with the help of SSA Gujarat.



Teachers' Training being conducted in Daman District

7.9.3 Activities carried out under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Scheme and Mid day Meal Scheme: All the SC/ST and minority BPL students were provided two pairs of uniforms, shoes/socks, school bags and stationery free of cost under SSA. Other than SC/ST and minority students were also provided uniforms, shoes/socks, school bags and stationery free of cost under SSA. One day Teachers'

7.9.4 Mid Day Meal Scheme: Under Mid Day Meal scheme 15,640 students of standard I to VIII of Daman and Diu were benefited from cooked meal with appropriate nutritive and calorific value.

7.9.5 Secondary Education: In order to promote the girl education, National Scheme of Incentive to girls for Secondary Education is provided to all eligible girls.

Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the Secondary Stage (IEDSS), Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, Post Matric scholarship to Scheduled Caste students & Scheduled Tribe students and supply of text books, uniforms, stationery to Scheduled Tribe students and Scheduled Caste students are also being implemented in the UT.

7.9.6 Water Supply Sector: Construction of composite R.C.C. over head tank of 1,50,000 lit. capacity and 3,00,000 lit. capacity at Moti Vankad was completed.

Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I)

7.9.7 Police Stations: Phase I : The Coastal Police Station, Moti Daman is already operational from newly constructed building at Damanwada, Moti Daman. Two Out Posts, namely Kachigam and Moti Daman are also functioning under the jurisdiction of Coastal Police Station, Moti Daman. One Coastal Detachment at Ghoghla, Diu has been made operational



Interceptor Boat for Daman and Diu District

7.9.8 Interceptor Boats :Phase-I : Two 12 ton Boats and two 5 ton Boats have been received from Goa Shipyard Limited. These boats are performing patrolling duty at Daman & Diu.

7.9.9 Vehicles : 3 jeeps and 5 motorcycles have been procured under the Coastal Security Scheme Phase – I.

7.9.10 Other equipment : Furniture, digital camera, copier machine and search lights etc. have already been procured under the Coastal Security Scheme Phase – I.

7.9.11 Construction works : Works undertaken under the Police Modernization Scheme include a state of the art Police Headquarter building constructed at Airport Road, Dalwada, Daman at a cost of ₹3.92 crore. The building was inaugurated by the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Mullappally Ramachandran on 13.12.2010.



State-of-the-Art Police Headquarter Building, Daman

7.9.12 Office of Superintendent of Police, Diu (Project cost ₹2,76,69,718) was constructed and completed.



Office of Superintendent of Police, Diu

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Projects of OIDC

7.9.13 The Corporation has been able to utilize its development reserve, created out of its profits, for fulfilling its social responsibilities towards the people of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation (OIDC) Ltd along with Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC) sponsored by Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), Ministry of Textile, Government of India inaugurated SMART (Skills for Manufacturing of Apparel through Research and Training) vocational training programmes at Daman under the Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescents Girls (SABLA) implemented by Social Welfare Department.



Vocational Training Programme started by OI DC under SABLA Scheme of Social Welfare Department at ATDC Centre, Daman

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

7.10.1 The Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli comprises of one District and one Taluka with 72 villages and two towns, namely Silvassa and Amlı. The UT Administration has undertaken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted in the succeeding paragraphs.

Power System

7.10.2 To enhance transmission and distribution capacity and strengthen the power system network of the UT, following projects has been taken up:

- (i) Installation of 4th 100 MVA transformer at 220 KV Kharadpada sub-station is completed and will be put to commercial operation shortly.

- (ii) Establishment of 220/66 KV Sub-station at Waghchhipa and 66/11 KV sub-staion at Kala and Velugam are being taken up for which land has been allotted.
- (iii) The work of establishment of 66/11 KV sub-stations at Waghdhara, Dadra and Athal are in progress and will be completed by the end of the current financial year.
- (iv) The work of establishment of 400 KV sub-station under regional scheme of Western Region Power Committee (WRPC) is also under progress by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL). On completion of this sub-station, the UT will be fully connected with Central Transmission Utility and thus PGCIL and the power system network will be strengthened to absorb the future requirement of the territory.
- (v) One 220/66 KV Sub-Station at Khadoli with 160 MVA Transformer has already been made operational on 01.10.2010.



220/66 KV Sub-Station at Khadoli

Health

7.10.3 Public health services are provided through the following net-work:-

1	District Hospital (231 bedded situated at Silvassa)	01
2	Community Health Centre (CHC) (50 bedded situated at Khanvel)	01
3	Primary Health Centre (PHC) All 6 PHC are 24x7 with 1 MO, 1 AYUSH doctor, 3 Staff Nurses)	06
4	Rural Dispensary	03
5	Sub Centre	50
6	Mobile Medical Unit	01

Telemedicine

7.10.4 Telemedicine is a first of its kind in this area and is connected with Static IP connection and tie up with Dr. B. Nanavati Hospital, Mumbai. Indian Space Research Organization has also provided V-SAT connection. Super speciality treatment is being given to patients from Silvassa itself. The UT has upgraded the telemedicine center with latest technology and has also commenced giving tele-consultation to CHC, Khanvel. The UT plans to connect 3 PHCs in the current financial year through Telemedicine services.

School Health Programme

7.10.5 Through School Health Programme, the health status of the students has improved and drop out rate reduced. During the current year (2011-12), 74 schools have been covered under this programme and 29,608 students have been checked upto September, 2011.



Students being checked under School Health Programme

Save the Girl Child

7.10.6 Under Save the Girl Child Scheme, an amount of ₹40,000 is deposited in the name of the Girl child under Profit Plus Profit of Life Insurance Corporation for 18 years. On attaining the age of 18 years, an amount more than ₹03.18 lakh will be paid to the girl child. During current year (2011-12), 185 beneficiaries have been covered under this Scheme upto December, 2011. So far more than 931 girls have been covered under this scheme.

Ambulance and Hearse Van Services

7.10.7 Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram has been implemented in the UT under which all the pregnant women are entitled to complete free deliveries in the public health institutions, including free diet and transportation upto home. So far 1,077 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme.

7.10.8 Matru Samrudhi Yojana has been started under which every pregnant women of this UT upto two live births will be provided an assistance of ₹5,000 for institutional delivery at Govt. Institutions.

7.10.9 Construction of new hospital building by upgradation of CHC, Khanvel into 100 bedded capacity for the benefit of rural tribal people is already in progress.

Road and Bridges

7.10.10 During the year 2010-11, asphaltting and widening of Kilvani road from Kilvani Chowk to Dairy Farm causeway has been taken up, of which 50% work is already completed. The remaining work will be completed during current year. The work of improving riding surface of Khanvel road from Masat to Khanvel about 15 km. has been completed at the cost of ₹6.70 crore. The

construction of minor bridges at Kilvani, Umerkui and Athal has been completed.

7.10.11 The consultancy work for construction of Athal Bridge on Silvassa Naroli Road and Rakholi bridge on Silvassa-Khanvel road across river Damanganga costing ₹52 lakh has been initiated by the UT. These bridges are entrusted to OIIC/CPWD as a deposit work. The drainage work at Naroli road and Rakholi road costing ₹1 crore has been completed.

7.10.12 Among important projects, construction of high level bridge at Dokmardi near Agriculture Farm, Ring road is already in active progress.

Irrigation

7.10.13 The construction/repair work in respect of Canal at Surangi village under the Command Area Development under Damanganga Project has been started. It is proposed to carry out the repair works/desilting work for a canal length of 35 km. during the current financial year 2011-12.

7.10.14 Under Minor Irrigation, 32 new check dams are proposed to be initiated during the year 2011-12, out of which 06 are the major check dams. Altogether the construction of these check dams would bring about 237 ha. of additional land under Irrigation.

Tourism

7.10.15 The UT Administration has developed several tourist attractions which include gardens, resorts, lion safari, adventure sport activities and wayside cafeteria etc. for the benefit of tourists;

7.10.16 As a boost to the hotel industry, the UT Administration has developed an Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology with the support of the Ministry of Tourism. The Institute imparts training in hospitality administration and provides a three year degree course along with other certificate and diploma courses.

7.10.17 The UT Administration has initiated the following major projects for further promotion of tourism,:

- (i) An 18 Hole Golf Course at Talavli village with an area of approximately 125 acres; and
- (ii) A composite Tourism Development Project for Dudhani area.

Education

7.10.18 Education is imparted through 270 Government Primary, 12 Government aided Private Primary Schools and 20 Government Secondary/HSC Schools. Education is free up to class XII for all the students. Uniform, shoes & socks, & all learning materials viz text books, note

books, drawing materials, compass box, etc. are provided to all the students belonging to SC, ST & LIG group free of cost.

7.10.19 Schemes of Mid-day Meals and free uniforms, note books and other literature have been continued to achieve higher target of enrolment in Schools. Considerable progress has been made under Sarva Sikhsa Abhiyan (SSA).

7.10.20 To strengthen the infrastructure facilities, construction of four new Primary School buildings at Amboli, Kherdi, Mandoni and Samarvarni has been taken up. One new school building has been constructed, 73 school buildings have been renovated and another 28 school buildings will be renovated during the current year. Apart from this, 06 of new Primary School buildings, one each at Rakholi, Kudacha, Silli-Haldunpada, Dapada, Tinoda and Karachgam will be constructed.

7.10.21 Under Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, incentives including scholarship, education tour, free uniforms, textbooks etc. are continued to be provided to poor and SC/ST students. High school at Sindoni has been started during 2011-12. Another new High-school building at Dapada was inaugurated by the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs. The Model School at Tokarkhada is likely to be completed soon.



Inauguration of Government High School Building, Dapada by Shri Mullappalli Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs

7.10.22 The literacy rate has increased from 57.63% in 2001 to 77.65% in 2011. U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been awarded with President's Award for highest increase in decennial literacy rate between 2001-2011.

years of liberation as the Department of Higher Education opened a Government Arts and Commerce College and its academic session has started from 18.07.2011. The recruitment of lecturers and other staff has been completed. Presently, 230 students mostly tribal, are undergoing first year of their undergraduate studies.

7.10.23 The first ever Government College was opened in the UT after 57



Inauguration of Government College at Naroli on 25.07.2011 by Shri Mullappalli Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs

Health and Education Sector

7.10.24 Existing Government Polytechnic is being converted into Silvassa Institute for Technology and Engineering.

Making Administration Public Friendly and Transparent

7.10.25 Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has taken the following steps to make administration public friendly and transparent:

- (i) All developmental works carried out in the last three financial years by the three Municipal Councils and two District Panchayats of the UT have been hosted on the official website of NIC, so that the people can know what developmental works have been carried out in their wards/villages and how much amount has been spent.
- (ii) To address complaints of corruption in Government procurement, E-Tendering has been made mandatory for all purchases and construction works.
- (iii) To ensure that utmost quality is maintained in developmental works, third party inspection and monitoring involving all works costing ₹2 crore and above, has been made mandatory.

Police Modernisation Scheme for Union Territories

7.11 The Government of India has implemented a Police Modernisation Scheme for the UTs w.e.f. 2006-07. The scheme was introduced on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme focuses on the upgradation of infrastructural facilities, housing, buildings for police stations, mobility and equipments. The scheme had a total outlay of ₹884 crore to be implemented initially over a period of five years starting from 2006-07. However, the scheme has now been extended for two more years from 2011-12. During the financial year 2011-12, an amount of ₹143.06 crore has been sanctioned to the UTs/Delhi Police under the scheme (as on 31.12.2011). The details of funds released to the UTs (including Delhi Police) during 2011-12 are at **Annexure-X**.

DELHI POLICE

7.12.1 The total strength of the Delhi Police in 1951 stood at about 8,000 with one Inspector General of Police and eight Superintendents of Police. A post of Deputy Inspector General of Police was added in 1956. Delhi was divided into three Police Districts namely New Delhi, Central and North. Today there are three

Ranges, 11 Districts, 54 Sub Divisions and 184 Police Stations. The total strength is 83,762.

7.12.2 The priorities of Delhi Police are maintenance of law and order, prevention of crimes, instilling a sense of security amongst common people including women, children and senior citizens, improving traffic management and controlling corruption.

7.12.3 Top most priority is given to maintenance of law and order and crime control. The emphasis is on control of crime through proactive policing with people's participation.

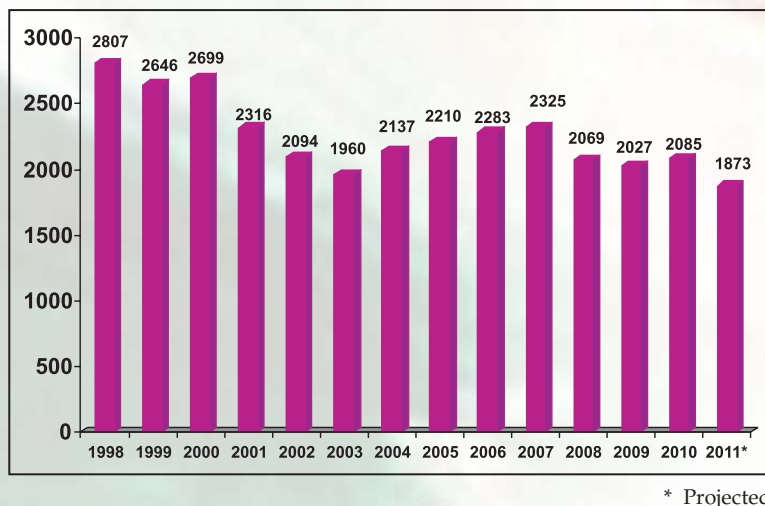
7.12.4 The total IPC Crime per lakh of population has seen a steady decline during the last 12 years, being 505.71 in 1998 and coming down to 320.52 in 2011, as the following chart indicates: -

Total IPC Crimes (Per lakh of population)



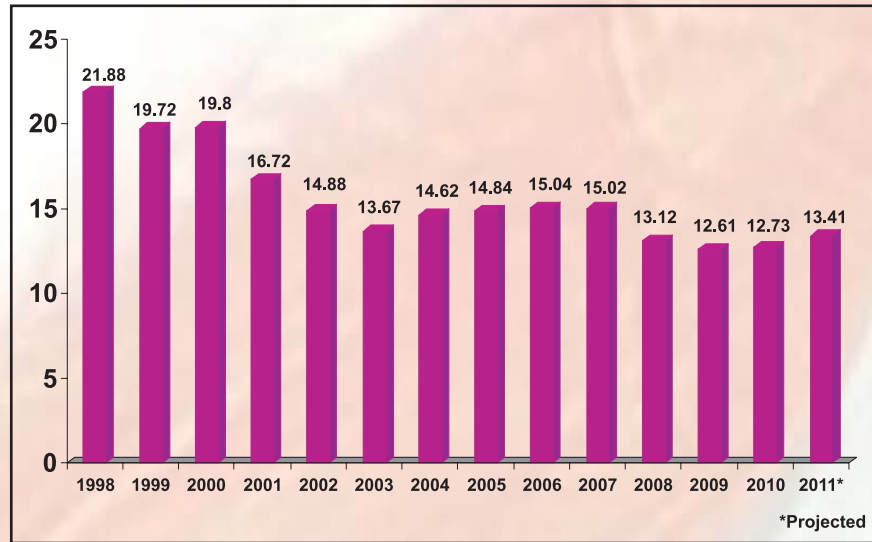
7.12.5 Similarly, total heinous crime which came down to 2085 in 2010, as registered in Delhi in 1998 was 2807 shown below:-

Total Heinous Crimes



7.12.6 Heinous crime per lakh of population declined from 21.88 in 1998 to 13.41 in 2011, as indicated in the following chart:-

**Total Heinous Crimes
(Per lakh of population)**



7.12.7 This year 475 rape cases have been reported as compared to 443 cases of the crime for the corresponding period of last year. Further, the incident of rape per lakh of population, has shown a steady decline in Delhi under this head with the incident of rape per lakh of population coming down from 3.41 in 1998 to 3.40 in 2011.

7.12.8 In cases of Molestation of Women, 577 cases have been reported against 517 cases of the corresponding period of last year. Out of these, 91% cases have already been solved. Again this crime, per lakh of population, has shown an overall decline and came down from 5.09 in 1998 to 4.13 in 2011.

Commitment of Delhi Police to Make the City Safer for Women

7.12.9 In order to enhance the confidence of the public, including women all over the city, special measures have been introduced. These include creating of predominantly women staffed Police Stations at North Campus, South Campus and Delhi University, revamping of foot patrols, deployment of PCR vans near girls colleges and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERV). DCP level nodal officers have been appointed for handling the problems of North Eastern women.



Police Post, predominantly manned by women officers, South Campus premises

7.12.10 Delhi Police is taking the following measures to prevent crime against women:-

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Orders for BPOs etc. for safety of women (b) Creation of Women Help-Desk (c) Directions to PCR Vans to help stranded women (d) Deployment in beats and in PCR vans in the areas prone to crime against women. (e) Surprise checks in buses, markets, cinema, road junctions, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) Gender Sensitization of police personnel (g) Self-defence training (h) Liaison with Rape Crisis Intervention Centres (i) Establishment of women police station (j) Speedy trial of gang rape cases (k) Women Helpline (l) Steps for North-Eastern students (m) Safety of Senior Citizens |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



Women Help Desk in a Police Station



Self-defence training by Delhi Police to girls

Steps for Safety of Senior Citizens

7.12.11 A Senior Citizen Cell has been functioning in PHQ under the Crime Branch. Senior Citizens, who are living alone or with spouse and are willing to register themselves with Delhi Police, are identified by Beat / Division staff of Police Stations and their names are forwarded to Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ for registration. The local police keep a record of such senior citizens and the Beat/Division staff regularly visits them. A special drive to identify and register such senior citizens has been launched and 4,431 new senior citizens have been registered this year, to make a total number of registered senior citizens in Delhi as 12,788 (till 31.12.2011).

7.12.12 In 2011 (upto 31st December), as many as 152 distress calls and 778 complaints were received from senior citizens and instant help was provided

or arranged in all the cases. In addition, the Senior Citizen Security Cell at PHQ contacted 6,326 elderly people in person and 22,683 elderly persons on telephone

Steps for Safety of North-Eastern Students

7.12.13 In order to specifically address the problems faced by the students and other residents of North-Eastern States in Delhi, 3 officers i.e. Deputy Commissioners of Police, North, South and East Districts have been designated as Nodal Officers. These Nodal Officers hold periodic meetings with the students and residents of the North-Eastern States staying in their respective areas and address the issues raised in such meetings.

7.12.14 Delhi Police has issued instructions for the safety and security of people from North-Eastern States residing in Delhi, some of which are highlighted below:

- a) There is zero-tolerance policy as far as crime against women in general and residents of North-Eastern States in particular are concerned.
- b) Wherever necessary action under law or preventive action under Cr.P.C. shall be initiated.
- c) Whenever cases are made out, these should be immediately registered and investigated on a day-to-day basis and finalized.
- d) Quick action by the police would restore confidence not only of the victim but also of the community and send a clear message to the accused that such behaviour would not be tolerated.
- e) Intensify regular patrolling in North and North-West Districts at and around Delhi University, covering not only hostels but also the pockets in normal residential colonies in which students of North-Eastern States live in large numbers.
- f) The Beat Officers in such areas would be sensitized to establish close interaction with the community leaders so that they are aware of the problems faced by residents of North-Eastern States.
- g) The Station House Officers would have quarterly meetings with the community leaders.
- h) The Area Security Committee which has been formed in the North District would meet regularly and interact with various stake-holders including the students.

Model Police Station

7.12.15 It has been decided to have a Model Police Station in each District which will deliver highest standard of service to the people and will have a congenial atmosphere for the police force to work. Such police stations will serve as role-model.



Model Police Station

7.12.16 The Special Police Unit for Women and Children which initially started as the Crime Against Women (CAW) Cell was set up to prevent violence against women including dowry deaths, complaints of domestic violence, etc. It was also felt that the women needed judicial support also and over the years, the CAW Cell has become a centre for women empowerment through its various activities – counseling and

reconciliation; mediation in the complaints of marital disputes; domestic violence and dowry related issues. A 24-hour Women Helpline is also functional. Apart from this, help to rape victims through the Crime Intervention Centres; providing self defense training to girl students and public training to police officers in the district is also ensured through NGOs and Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWC).

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POLICE FORCES

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

8.1.1 The Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All India Services constituted under Article 312 of the Constitution of India. The IPS officers provide senior level leadership to Police Forces both in the States and at the Centre. The all India character of the Service gives its members a unique advantage of handling specific problems in the States within the overall perspective of national unity and integrity. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the cadre controlling authority in respect of IPS officers. It is responsible for all policy decisions related to the Service, including cadre structure, recruitment, training, cadre allocation, confirmation, empanelment, deputation, pay and allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

8.1.2 The Service is organized into 24 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for Union Government. In every cadre a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built-in for sending the officers on deputation. The structure of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Government after every 5 years. In the year 2011-12, the strength and composition of Nagaland Cadre of IPS has been reviewed. This Ministry had reviewed the cadre strength of 23 Cadres in the year 2010 and remaining one was reviewed in 2011.

8.1.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers as on 31.12.2011 is tabulated below:-

State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 01.01.2011	Authorized strength of officers as on 31.12.2011
Andhra Pradesh	258	258
AGMU	295	295
Assam-Meghalaya	188	188
Bihar	231	231
Chhattisgarh	103	103
Gujarat	195	195
Haryana	137	137
Himachal Pradesh	89	89
Jammu & Kashmir	147	147
Jharkhand	135	135
Karnataka	205	205
Kerala	163	163
Madhya Pradesh	291	291
Maharashtra	302	302
Manipur-Tripura	156	156
Nagaland	60	70
Odisha	188	188
Punjab	172	172
Rajasthan	205	205
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	263	263
Uttar Pradesh	489	489
Uttarakhand	69	69
West Bengal	347	347
Total	4720	4730

**SARDAR VALLABHBHAI
PATEL NATIONAL POLICE
ACADEMY (SVP NPA),
HYDERABAD**

8.2.1 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy is the premier police

training institution of the country. It has world class police training facilities. It is mandated with the task of preparing leaders for the Indian Police through training of newly recruited IPS officers and senior officers and to be a Centre of research for studies on police subjects.



Shri P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister addressing the 63rd RR IPS (OTs) on the occasion of Dikshant Parade held on 05.11.2011

8.2.2 During 2011, the Academy trained 123 newly recruited IPS Probationers, including 21 lady trainee officers, and 4 officers from Maldives Police, 3 Nepal Police Officers and 4 officers from Royal Bhutan Police, (134 officer trainees, including foreign officers). The training programme includes both indoor and outdoor components. The indoor programme includes subjects such as Law, Forensic Science, Forensic Medicine, Criminology, Maintenance of Public Peace & Order, Police in Modern India, etc. The outdoor training includes subjects such as physical fitness, Weapon Training, Drill, strategy and tactics, Unarmed Combat, etc. The courses are delivered

using modern teaching methodologies like seminars, experience sharing, group activities, syndicate groups, case studies, lectures and computer based teaching. In addition to these, officers are given exposure to important challenges through Module on LWE, Module on North-East, Modules on Crime against Women and Children, Crime against Weaker Sections, Media, etc., field attachments like the Election Attachment; District Practical Training during Phase-I as a window for cadre familiarization; attachment to mega events like Rath Yatra in Gujarat, Kumbh Mela, Common Wealth Games, and attachments with Central Paramilitary Organizations like Army, Central Reserve

Police Force (CRPF), Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), National Security Guard (NSG), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)/ Special Protection Group (SPG), Intelligence Bureau (IB), National Investigation Agency (NIA), Railway Protection Force (RPF). The training for 63rd RR (2010 batch) in 2011 was administered as per revised rules of IPS (Probationers) Final Examination Rules as approved by MHA.

8.2.3 In view of the challenges to security faced by the Nation and on the directions of the Union Home Minister, the Academy started the Special Tactics Wing in the year 2009. The Special Tactics Wing imparts training to officers from the State Police and Central Armed Police Forces on Counter Terrorism and Counter Insurgency Tactics. So far 1,278 officers have been trained in 33 courses conducted

both at the Academy and in locations outside the Academy.



Special Tactics Wing giving a Demonstration on Explosives

8.2.4 The Academy is also conducting in-service courses for senior civil servants. During the year 2011, important courses on 'Anti Corruption Strategies', 'Cyber Crimes', 'Right to Information Act', 'National Security', 'Community Policing', 'Incident Management', 'Investigation of Important Cases involving Forensic



63 RR of IPS (OTs) in Jungle Training

Science', 'Inter-segment Criminal Justice System' and 'Training of Trainers' were conducted in which 500 senior officers were trained. The NPA organized four Mid-Career Training Programmes (MCTPs) viz. one Phase III MCTP for officers of 07-09 years service, two Phase IV MCTPs for officers of 14-16 years service and one Phase V MCTP for 24-26 years service, in which 382 IPS officers participated. The Academy takes special efforts for sensitizing newly recruited officers as well as senior officers on matters relating to gender, weaker section and religious minorities.

8.2.5 Keeping in view the increasing challenges and demands on police training in the country, the National Police Academy has embarked on

expansion of existing facilities. It has been sanctioned additional infrastructural facilities and personnel. The Government has sanctioned 274 additional personnel for the Academy in the year 2011 and approved infrastructural projects worth ₹200.67 crore. The Academy is also acquiring additional land for a satellite campus on the outskirts of Hyderabad.

Mandatory Mid Term Career Training Programme for IPS Officers

8.2.6 In view of the amendment to the IPS (Pay) Rules, Mid Career Training is mandatory for IPS Officers for their promotion. The Government had entered into contract with reputed Indian and foreign institutions to conduct Mid Career



The Faculty of Cambridge University, London and MCTP Phase -IV Participants in a combined session

Training Programmes – Phase III, Phase IV and Phase V. The Mid Career Training Programme – Phase III, covered practical policing subjects such as crime investigation, Maintenance of Public Peace and Order, Cyber Security, etc., whereas in Phase IV the focus is on subjects relevant to middle management such as strategies on Counter Terrorism, Increasing Legitimacy of Police, Anti-

Corruption Strategies, etc. The Phase V course focuses on issues of higher management such as Leading Innovations and Growth, Managing Multiple Perspectives, Change Management, Negotiation Process, Leadership Change, New Dimensions of Legal Environment, etc. The details of number of courses conducted and officers trained is given below:

Year	Name of the organization	MCTP Phase	Total No. of officers attended
April-May, 2010	Charles Sturt University, Australia in partnership of Indian School of Business, Hyderabad.	Phase III	116
Nov' 2010-Jan' 2011	University of Cambridge, UK in partnership with Jindal Global School of OP Jindal University, New Delhi	Phase IV	97
July, 2010	Indian Institute of Management in association with London Business School, UK	Phase V	121
February-April, 2011	Charles Sturt University, Australia in partnership of Indian School of Business, Hyderabad.	Phase III	114
May-July, 2011	University of Cambridge, UK in partnership with Jindal Global School of OP Jindal University, New Delhi	Phase IV	115
September-October, 2011		Phase IV	77
November-December, 2011	Indian Institute of Management in association with London Business School, UK	Phase V	76
	Total		716

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY, UMSAW, SHILLONG

8.3.1 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) was established in 1978 at Barapani near Shillong, to cater to the Police Training requirements of the North-Eastern States. NEPA was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs from the Ministry of Development of North East Region (DONER) in April, 2007 to have professional inputs. NEPA conducts both induction and in-service courses for the Police Personnel of NE States at various levels. It also conducts several workshops/seminars, etc. on police related topics.

8.3.2 Since transfer to this Ministry in April, 2007, their infrastructure is being upgraded to meet the requirements of NE States in Police Training. To meet their man-power requirements, outdoor Trainers from Central Armed Police Forces have been provided to NEPA on attachment/deputation basis. In addition 17 Posts were created in NEPA to meet their man-power requirements. Powers were delegated to Director, NEPA to engage personnel on contract basis.

8.3.3 A revised plan scheme with an outlay of ₹82.13 crore was approved in January, 2011. Major activities completed include setting up of electronic firing system, DG Set, Water treatment plant and purchase of laptop computers. The



Unarmed Combat Training



Cadets' Mess under construction

works which are going on are construction of 120 bedded SI mess, new training block with classroom, auditorium, swimming pool, constable mess, boundary wall, shopping complex, new building for hospital, football ground, quarters etc. An amount of ₹32 crore is likely to be spent on these works.

8.3.4 With consistent efforts of the Ministry of Home Affairs, NEPA now caters to the training needs of not only the North East States but also the rest of India. NEPA now invites nominations from all the States for the in-service training courses on policing subjects. A number of in-service Courses and Workshops were conducted by the Academy during the period from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011, like Computer Application and CIPA Software; Appreciation Course on Disaster Management, Armour

Course, Collection of Intelligence and Interrogation Techniques, Explosives and Bomb Disposal Course, Human Trafficking, Seminar on HIV/AIDS, Management of Terrorist Incidence and Investigations, Economic Offences with respect to Bank Fraud, Valuable Security and Questioned Document, course on tactics, training of trainers, etc. Besides the Basic Course for Police Officers of North East, Induction course of three months duration for 72 Sub-Inspectors of Uttarakhand was also conducted.



Course on Bomb disposal

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES

8.4 There are six Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) namely Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and National Security Guards (NSG) and one Central Paramilitary Force (CPMF) i.e. Assam Rifles (AR) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces' while CRPF assists the State Governments/UT Administrations in matters related to maintenance of Public Order and is also trained and equipped for assisting them in internal security/counter insurgency duties. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with riots and left wing extremism respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, industrial buildings, museums, Government buildings, etc. NSG is a specialized force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs.

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

8.5.1 "Guardians of the Dawn" also

known as 'Friends of the North East People', Assam Rifles, raised initially as 'Cachar Levy' in 1835, is the oldest Central Para Military Force in the country with its Directorates General (DG) headquarters at Shillong. The Force is completely deployed in the North East and functions under the operational control of the Ministry of Defence. The Force has the dual role of maintaining internal security in the North Eastern Region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. It has two Inspectorate General Headquarters, nine Sector Headquarters, forty six Battalions (Bns.), one Training Centre and School, three Maintenance Groups, three Workshops, one Construction and Maintenance Company and a few Ancillary Units with a total strength of 66,411.

8.5.2 In its fight against militancy from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011, Assam Rifles killed five insurgents in various encounters, apprehended 729 militants and induced surrender of 305 militants apart from effecting recovery of 657 arms. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, Assam Rifles seized contraband Ganja 8,611 kg., Heroin 7 kg., Opium 35 kg. and Banned Drugs 53,04,629 (Nos).

8.5.3 Assam Rifles is growing in its size and role. One Inspectorate General Headquarter and three Sector Headquarters are in the process of being



Assam Rifles jawans with seized arms and ammunition

raised. The Assam Rifles have also sent a Formed Police Unit consisting of 160 personnel to UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti since 2010.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

8.6.1 Border Security Force (BSF) was raised in 1965 as a specialized border

guarding force to guard the international borders with the erstwhile Pakistan (East and West Pakistan) in place of multiple State Police Forces. Its peacetime role is to instil a sense of security among border population and prevent transnational crimes. During wartime, it acts as the first line of defence and assists Army in fighting the war.



Border Patrol in Punjab Frontier

8.6.2 Starting with the strength of 25 Battalions, the Force has grown in size. As on date, it has 165 Bns, 03 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Bns, 05 Major Training Institutions, 11 Subsidiary Training Centres and 03 Minor Training Institutions. Headquartered in Delhi, its field formations include 2 Special Directors General (SDsG) Headquarters, 13 Frontiers and 43 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. Its Operational responsibility is spread over 6,386.36 km. of International Border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. BSF is also deployed on the Line of Control (LoC) in J&K under the operational control of the Indian Army.

8.6.3 BSF, over a period of time, has developed the skills for undertaking diverse tasks of Border Management, Counter Insurgency Operations, Internal Security and Anti Naxal Operations. BSF has been deployed in many UN Missions in the past, and its current foreign engagements are deployment in UN Missions at Haiti and Congo.

8.6.4 The total strength of the Force is 2,40,532, out of which 1,478 are women. In its fight against militancy during calendar year 2011, BSF killed 03 militants and apprehended 207 militants. Further, 21 militants surrendered before BSF and the Force could effect the seizure of 754



Boat Patrolling in Riverine area of Bengal

arms, 6,439 of assorted ammunition, 28 Grenades, 434.83 kg explosives and 54 IEDs. On the trans-border crime front, BSF seized contraband goods worth of ₹383.60 crore, apprehended 2,701 intruders/extruders and killed 30 offenders along the international border.

Modernization of BSF

8.6.5 To address the changing security scenario, the MHA plans to modernize the force to make it capable of effectively discharging assigned duties and to improve there combat capabilites. To this effect, sanctions have been given for procuring State-of-the-Art Weapons, Special Equipments, Surveillance Devices, Fuel Efficient Vehicles, improvised version of Water Crafts, various Bomb Detection and Disposal Equipments, Communication and Information Technology gadgets. The first Modernization Plan (w.e.f. 2002 to 31.03.2011) was approved by the Government with financial outlay of ₹2,330.85 crore out of which ₹1,692.40 crore have been spent upto 31.03.2011.

During the current financial year ₹148.13 crore have been spent in procurement of the above equipments. As such, ₹1,840.53 crore have been spent under modernisation plan of BSF upto 31.10.2011. Items procured under various heads against this plan are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Item	Amount
1	Arms, Ammunition and Spl Equipment	1135.71
2	Motor Transport	230.41
3	Clothing/Tentage/ Stores	39.00
4	Water Crafts	107.77
5	Training Equipment	6.70
6	Communication Equipment	144.40
7	Information Technology	131.83
8	'G' Set up	20.18
9	Medical Equipment	24.53
	Total	1840.53



All Terrain Vehicle for Creek area of Gujarat (In SYNC with Mordernization of the Force)

8.6.6 Modernization Plan-II (2011-16), with proposed outlay of ₹5,667.40 crore, has been prepared and is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs. While formulating the Modernization Plan-II, an effort has been made to keep in perspective the rapidly changing security scenario and ever-evolving technology to make it user friendly and 'Jawan-Centric'.

8.6.7 The Modernization Plan-II has been divided into six (06) broad heads, i.e., (i) Arms & Amn, (ii) Motor Transport, (iii) Clothing, Tentage & Stores,

(iv) Machinery & Equipment, (v) Administration & Logistics and (vi) Solar Energy.

8.6.8 BSF Intranet Prahari Project, an ERP project, covering 237 geographical locations and Automating major office functionalities i.e. Operations, Human Resource Management, Finance, Inventory Management and office workflow management was launched by the Union Home Minister on 05.01.2012. The project is backed up with a State-of-the-art Data Centre and a separate Disaster Recovery Centre.



Launching of BSF Intranet Prahari Project by the Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram

Training

8.6.9 To prepare Border-men towards multi-tasking, BSF has done some capacity augmentation during the last one year. BSF training institutions are now equipped to conduct more than 114 types of courses with a training capacity of 20,148 for in-service personnel and 12,068 for basic training of direct entrants Constables, Sub Inspectors, Assisat Commandents. BSF has five Training Centers of Excellence (CoE), where trainees from SPOs/CPOs and friendly foreign countries are imparted training on Platoon Weapons, Commando, Motor Transport, Dog Handling, Bomb Disposal, etc.

8.6.10 BSF has adopted modern equipment and gadgets to impart training to its personnel. To make the training more meaningful and assimilation friendly, course specific, training literature in the form of précis and CBTs have been prepared for delivering training inputs on power point. Small Arms Training Simulators, Motor Simulators, Infantry Weapons Effect Simulator are being effectively amalgamated in training regime. Baffle ranges location of Miss and Hit Systems and Electronic Ranges are replacing the conventional firing ranges.

8.6.11 BSF is making full use of Information and Communication

Technologies (ICT) for imparting skills and knowledge during various training programmes. Two Small Arm Training Simulators (SATs) have been installed at CSWT BSF Indore. Kishangarh Field Firing Range with total area of 9,500 acres (District Jaisalmer) has started functioning from the month of November, 2011.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

8.7.1 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 308 units including 58 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 83 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown manifold and has a sanctioned strength 1,30,155 personnel as on 31.12.2011. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU centric security providing organization but has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to 308 units which includes Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering Steel Plants, Fertilizer Units, Airports, Hydro electric/thermal power plants, sensitive Government buildings and heritage



CISF personnel at the entrance of the Reliance Refinery and Petro Chemical Complex, Jamnagar (Gujarat)

monuments (including the Taj Mahal and Red Fort) and important Private Sector Units. In the current year, CISF has been inducted into Infosys Tech Ltd. (Private Sector), Rajiv Gandhi Ninaivagam, Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu), Digboi Refinery Plant, Assam, Delhi Airport Metro Express Line Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, Omkareshwar Power Station Khandwa (Madhya Pradesh) and Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd., Dibrugarh (Assam).

8.7.2 CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection cover to 83 Industrial Undertakings.

8.7.3 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to

Kandhar. The Force has taken over security of all major airports in the country, which include international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. CISF in the month of October, 2009 has started a passenger friendly utility on its official website (www.cisf.gov.in) for the lost and found articles at all Airports where CISF has been deployed. Besides, it has taken security of 29 Government buildings, which includes North Block, part of South Block and CGO Complex at Delhi. CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in Public and Private Sectors. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country.



CISF jawans on duty at the Shivaji Stadium Airport Express Line

8.7.4 CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) in 2007, and with a strength of 4,619 personnel. CISF is providing security to 141 Metro Stations. The daily commuting of passengers is approximately 16.8 lakh. The planning for induction in the 3rd phase is being done in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and DMRC.

8.7.5 CISF is a cost Re-imbursement Force i.e. it is not a burden on the National Exchequer.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

8.8.1 Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' in July 1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. It, presently, has a strength of 222 Bns. comprising of 191 Executive Bns., 02 Disaster Management Bns., 03 Mahila Bns., 10 RAF Bns., 05 Signal Bns., 10 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) Bns., and 1 Special Duty



Parade being inspected by Smt. Pratibha Patil, President of India on the occasion of 25th Anniversary of 88 Mahila Battalion

Group. It has 39 Group Centres (1 under raising), 14 Training Institutions, 04 (100 bedded) Composite Hospitals, 17 (50 bedded) Composite Hospital, 7 Arms Workshops and 3 Central Weapon Stores. The Force also has Senior Command/ Supervisory formations, viz 3 Special DG Zones, 1 ADG Zone, 18 IG Sectors and 49 DIG Ranges besides Force Hqrs/ Directorate General. In addition to above, 29 Bns. (Including 1 Mahila Bn.), 5 Group Centres/DIG Ranges and 1 DIG Sector sanctioned on 01.09.2009 are to be raised from 2012-13 onwards. CRPF has today become the largest CAPF of the Country. The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-nexal operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting States in maintaining

public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has ladies contingents organized in three Mahila Bns.

8.8.2 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are also performing guard duties at some of the vital installations and buildings, including the shrine of Mata Vaishno Devi and Raghunath Temple in Jammu; Ram Janam Bhoomi/ Babri Masjid in Ayodhya; Kashi Vishwanath Temple/Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi; Krishna Janam Bhoomi and Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura; and the Parliament House. The Force plays important role in the arrangement for the annual Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.



CRPF jawans on frisking and security duty at the Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine

8.8.3 Major achievement of the Force states wise for the current year (01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011) are given below:-

- (i) Chhattisgarh : Killed 09 Naxalites/Extremists and recovered 08 Arms, 07 rounds of ammunition and 03 bombs.
- (ii) Jharkhand : Killed 14 Naxalites/Extremists and recovered 01 Arms, 07 rounds of ammunition, 01 Wireless set, 10 detonators and 15 Nos IEDs.



Recovery of IED by CRPF in Jharkhand

- (iii) Maharastra : Killed 06 Naxalites/Extremists and recovered 03 Arms, and 44 rounds of ammunition.
- (iv) West Bengal : Killed 03 Naxalites/Extremists and recovered 05 Arms and 88 rounds of ammunition.
- (v) Assam : Killed 07 Naxalites/Extremists and recovered 07 Arms, 158 rounds of ammunition, 01

Wireless set, 04 detonators, 03 hand grenades and 08 Mobile Phones.

- (vi) Meghalaya : Killed 03 Naxalites/Extremists and recovered 03 Arms, 145 rounds of ammunition , 04 Wireless set, 01 IED and 02 hand grenades.
- (vii) Jammu & Kashmir : Killed 29 Militants and recovered 32 Arms and 1,038 rounds of ammunition.



Recovery of Arms/Ammunitions by CRPF in Jammu and Kashmir

8.8.4 In addition to the above, CRPF has killed:49 extremists, apprehended: 2,265 extremists, seized: Arms-1,207 Nos & Ammunition- 37,635 Nos, and huge miscellaneous items in various States.

8.8.5 A visionary computerization plan was conceived with the aim of introducing Information Technology as e-governance initiative in a comprehensive manner in the Force. It envisages “on line” functioning of the Force from

Directorate General down to executive units. An integrated application software “SELO”(Service and Loyalty) has been got developed for total automation of all office functionalities. The software contains following functionalities of the Force and covers all levels of the functioning from Directorate General down to executive Battalions:-

- (i) Personnel Information Module
- (ii) Inventory Module
- (iii) Finance Module
- (iv) Operations Module
- (v) Pay Module
- (vi) Mail/Management
- (vii) Document Management System
- (viii) Work Flow Application
- (ix) Recruitment Software

8.8.6 During the current financial year, the up-gradation have been achieved in Hardware/Software including help desk, centralized mail/messaging service, enhanced security features, GIS support for the field formation and MIS/DSS.

Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF

8.8.7 In 1992, 10 Bns. of CRPF were reorganized and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Coys. each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike force in communal riots or similar

situations. These Bns. are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of any such incident. All these Bns. are organized on unattached pattern (not attached to Group Centre) and are working independently under the supervision of an Inspector General.

8.8.8 During the year 2011, RAF has provided training on Riot Control/Mob dispersal to 3,526 personnel of various State Police and 720 personnel of BSF, Assam Police and CISF.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) in CRPF

8.8.9 In 2008, the Government approved the raising of 10 Bns. of a specialized Force named CoBRA in the CRPF over a period of three years, from 2009-10 to 2010-11. The CoBRA Bns. are being trained and equipped for commando and guerilla/jungle warfare type of short and intelligence based quick operations, and are to be located mainly in the areas affected by Left Wing Extremism. Like RAF, these Bns. have been organized on unattached pattern under the supervision of an Inspector General. To facilitate the Force to take spot decisions, an officer of the rank of Assistant Commandant has been provided at Team level (each Bn. has 18 teams) and an officer of the rank of Deputy Commandant has been provided



CRPF jawans on jungle duty in Chhattisgarh

at the Company level. To provide training to the personnel of the CoBRA Bns., there are 02 Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools at Silchar (Assam) and Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh). Proposals for creation of 1 more CIAT School at Belgaum and 1 CoBRA School

of Jungle Warfare and Tactics (CSJWT) is under active consideration of the Government.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)



The Director General, ITBP presenting a Memento to Shri P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister on 50th Force Raising Day on 24.10.2011

8.9.1 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Bns. in the wake of India-China conflict in 1962. At present, it has 45 Service Bns. assisted by 4 Specialized Bns. with a total strength of 70,523. It is deployed from the north-western extremity of the Indo-China border up to the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar covering 3,488 km. of mountainous terrains. The force is

deployed at altitudes ranging from 9,000 ft. to 18,600 ft.

8.9.2 In order to cover the existing gaps along Indo-China border and to enhance surveillance capabilities of the Force, the Government of India has approved the re-structuring proposal of the Force which is to be implemented in a phased manner as under:-

Phase	Year	
Phase-I	2011-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 Bns. from 4 Coy. to 6 Coy. pattern, providing support in 23 Bns. of 6 Coy. Patterns • Augmentation of strength of Intelligence set-up. • Augmentation of strength of FHQ, SHQ, BOPs and Directorate General. • Creation of Water wing, Sub-Depot and Field Arms Workshop.
	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising of 4 Bns. alongwith one FHQ, One SHQ • Establishment of Training Institutes.
Phase-II	2013-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising of the remaining 9 Bns and 2 Sector HQrs



Shri P.Chidambaram, Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone for the Referral Hospital at NOIDA on 06.07.2011

8.9.3 On implementation of 1st phase, all 43 service Battalions of the Force have been converted in 6 coy pattern. An independent Intelligence set-up has been formed in each service Battalion, SHQ, Frontier Hqrs and Directorate General with suitable augmentation in strength. To provide logistics support to some of Border Out Posts (BOPs), independent water wing has been sanctioned. In order to ensure timely supply and distribution of arms & ammunitions, Vehicles, clothing, ration, equipment & other stores, a Sub-Depot has been established in North-East region. Besides this, the Government of India has sanctioned 03 Recruit Training Centres (RTCs) which are functioning at Shivganga (Tamil Nadu), Kimin (Arunachal Pradesh), Karera (Madhya Pradesh) and one CIJW School functioning at Mahidanda (Uttarakhand).

Modernization

8.9.4 A five year perspective plan for modernization for the year 2011-16 amounting to ₹786 crore is under process of finalisation.

Training

8.9.5 Due to recent expansion of Force, the training load has increased many folds and to cater the immediate training requirement, ITBP has established 20 Additional Training Centres apart from

existing 07 regular Training Centres. In these Additional Training Centres the basic training for 11,800 Constable/General Duty (recruits) has been planned during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13. Presently Basic Training of 5,200 Ct/GD (recruits) is in progress at various Additional Training Centres including Basic Training Centre at Bhanu (Haryana). The recruits on their joining the Force are sent for basic training at various Training Centres as per capacity and availability of training Infrastructure.

8.9.6 ITBP is planning to procure following items for various Training Centers of ITBP:-

- a) Procurement of Modern Equipments like 81mm Mortar Simulator.
- b) Driving simulators.
- c) Digital sand models for Academy and other Formations.
- d) Providing GYM for recruits.
- e) Ski and Mountaineering Training Simulators.
- f) Modern Equipments for B.D.D. training.
- g) Search kit magnifying.
- h) Remote area lighting system.
- i) Procurement of Modern firing targets for specialized training for Commando and CIJW.
- j) Modern interactive gadgetry for indoor classes.

- k) Endoscope digital cameras.
- l) Optical fiberscope.
- m) Mobile portable mini theaters, etc.

8.9.7 ITBP is the First Responder of Disaster in Himalayan Region and was the first to establish Regional Response Centres in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. ITBP troops have carried out numerous rescue and relief operations in all disaster situations, which took place in the areas of responsibilities as well as other part of the country. ITBP has also established a National Centre for Training in Search, Rescue and Disaster response at Bhanu, Haryana which is imparting training to personnel of ITBP and other CAPFs/State Police Forces.

8.9.8 During the year, 2011-12 (from April to October), ITBP troops have carried out 23 rescue and relief operations in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim States, in which 1,246 ITBP personnel were involved. Besides, a search operation in Gaumukh area was carried out to search trekkers from West Bengal, who were missing in the area since 2010. ITBP troops have recovered all 08 dead bodies of missing trekkers and brought the mortal remains. The rescue operations were carried out during the year in Uttarakhand (Gaucher-09, Pithorigarh-02, Mussoorie-03, Almora-01, Auli-01), Himachal Pradesh (Sarahan-03, Kullu-03), Arunachal Pradesh (Dirang-01) and earthquake affected areas of Sikkim.



ITBP jawans on rescue operation in Sikkim



Dead body taking to area Tong

8.9.9 ITBP's Engineering wing has qualified Engineers to execute works especially at BOP's.

8.9.10 Fourteen members of ITBP and 02 members of Haryana Police have successfully climbed Mountain Satopanth (Height 7,075 Mtrs) from 14.06.2011 to 17.06.2011. This was a Pre-Mountain Everest Expedition which is scheduled in 2012.

8.9.11 ITBP has won 13 Gold, 10 Silver and 10 Bronze Medal in Shooting, Judo, Taekwondo and Equestrian events at National level during the year 2011 besides, 01 Silver Medal in South Asian Judo Championship held at Islamabad,

Pakistan (International level) from 09.05.2011 to 13.05.2011.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

8.10.1 National Security Guard was set up in 1984 as a Central Contingency Force for combating terrorist activities with a view to neutralising serious threats posed by Anti-National Elements. A Bill for the creation of this Organization was introduced in Parliament in August, 1986 and after receiving the assent of the President of India on 22.09.1986, the NSG was formally raised as an Armed Force of the Union of India.



Shri R K Medhekar, IPS DG NSG with GIGN Commando during Metro TRG at Shastri Park

8.10.2 The NSG is a 100% deputation Force and all personnel are posted on deputation from Army, CAPFs, State Police and other such Organizations. NSG Commandos are trained in high-risk tasks like counter-hijacking and counter-terrorist operations. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to designated very high-risk VIPs.

8.10.3 The primary task of the Force is to engage and neutralize terrorist threats in specific situations and to undertake counter hijack and hostage rescue missions. Since its inception, NSG has conducted numerous operations so far including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Ahmedabad and at Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberai-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai during the terrorist

attack in November 2008. In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, NSG commandos are also performing duties as Sky Marshals to cover designated domestic and international flights. In addition to its operational tasks, the Force provides training on special commando action, bomb disposal (BD) techniques and VIP security to personnel of the Armed Forces, CAPFs/State Police and Security Force personnel of friendly neighboring countries. In Delhi, NSG commandos are kept on alert at fixed locations to meet any contingency. These commandos are also deployed for special security coverage on occasions of national importance like Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations and also during the visit of foreign dignitaries and Heads of States/Governments.



Anti Terrorist Operational Activities

National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) under NSG

8.10.4 NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) at Manesar and conducts Post Blast Studies in various parts of the country, mostly on requests from the State authorities. It maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of blasts, for use by the Security Forces in the country. The Centre regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres of the world. The NBDC organizes an international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal "Bombshell" on explosion-related subjects.

8.10.5 NSG also deploys Post Blast Study teams on requisition by the State authorities for carrying out an in-depth investigation and analysis of bomb blast incidents. Anti-sabotage check by NSG teams was conducted during important occasions like the Republic Day celebrations, etc. During the year 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011), 5 RSP and Post Blast Study and Analysis (PBOA)/teams were

sent to cover the blasts/bomb threats (Operation Black Quarry).

NSG Regional Hubs/Regional Centres

8.10.6 Post Mumbai incident of 26/11, four Regional Hubs of NSG have been operationalized at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata to reduce the reaction time. The raising of infrastructure at the Regional Hubs is almost complete, only some residual work to be accomplished soon. Further, 600 acres of land has been acquired for establishment of Regional Centre at Hyderabad and construction is underway

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

8.11.1 The Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability in the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the



SSB women constables deployed at Indo-Bhutan border

border. It became a border guarding force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened 'Sashastra Seema Bal' with an amended charter. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

8.11.2 Presently the total posted strength of the Force is 58,571 against the sanctioned strength of 78,702 Combatised posts whereas 2,590 Civilians/Non-combatised are posted against the sanctioned strength of 2,765. The recruitment is under process for raising of 15 additional Bns in phased manner, which will be completed by 20.06.2012.

8.11.3 Civilians are working in 25 Areas for Perception Management headed by Area Organisers with their teams of Sub-Area Organisers, Circle Organisers and supporting staffs. SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1,751 km. and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 km. having 05 Frontiers and 11 Sector Headquarters.

8.11.4 During the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011, SSB has seized Contrabands worth ₹14.21crore, Narcotics – ₹29.10 crore, Fake Indian Currency – ₹3.63 lakh, Silver – ₹3.77 lakh, Forest products – ₹3.11crore, Indian Currency – ₹16.13 Lakh, Nepali currency – ₹76.8 Thousands, Arms-15 Nos, Cartridges 1,411 Nos, Detonator – 77 Nos, Explosive substances –3.05 kg., Safety Fuze – 4.2 mtrs., Gelatine

Sticks – 44 Nos, Magazine – 02 Nos and IED – 12 Nos. Besides this, 930 apprehensions were made.

8.11.5 An amount of ₹35.52 Lakh has already been utilized on the Civic Action programmes in Naxal affected areas of East & West Champaran and Sitamarhi Districts under FTR Hqrs., Patna in form of solar lights, hand pumps, construction of community toilets, distribution of Sports equipments and providing free medical aid to the villagers and their livestock both in the naxal affected areas. SSB undertook the task of providing relief to earth quake hit populace of Sikkim by providing them MCA, VCA in the Camp facilities of Aritar, Kyongsa, Chandaney, Dalapchen, Chuachen, Poskey and Nimachen villages of Sikkim. Food, medicines and blankets were provided to the people affected by the earth quake in the make shift camps. An amount of ₹2.18 crore was spent by Guwahati and Siliguri FTR for Civic Action/pacification works in Sikkim and North East Region. Talks were also delivered on women emancipation, self employment schemes of the Government and villagers were cautioned to be on their guard against fissiparous elements active on both sides of the border.

REVISED RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTABLES IN CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES

8.12.1 The recruitment scheme of

Constables in CAPFs has been revised in order to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective and transparent to reduce the scope of subjectivity by maximizing the use of technology in the recruitment process. The revised recruitment scheme of recruitment of Constables in CAPFs is as under: -

- (a) The Recruitment is being made centrally by conducting single combined examination for all CAPFs through SSC. Necessary assistance is being provided to candidates by telephone/website/mobile phone/SMS.
- b) The application Forms should be designed centrally in OMR (Optical Magnetic Recognition) sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computer. The written test will consist of only OMR based objective type multiple choice questions.
- c) The question papers are being set trilingual in non-Hindi speaking States and bilingual (in Hindi & English) in Hindi speaking States.
- d) The PET(Physical Efficiency Test) will now be only qualifying in nature and it will not carry any mark and also the interview has been discontinued.
- e) The recruitment process is preferably being video graphed.

- f) The biometric methods is being used at all stages of the recruitment (in the absence of computer based biometric equipments, thumb impression, digital photograph and any specific identifying mark in the body may be used)

8.12.2 With a view to provide more job opportunities to the youth of the Border States and militancy-affected areas, allocation of vacancies is now made in the following manner:

- a) 60% of vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- b) 20% of vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) viz. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are allotted to the border Districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- c) 20% of vacancies in BGFs are allotted to militancy affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States, and naxal-affected areas. Government from time to time notifies the Districts/areas affected by militancy.
- d) In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal affected areas, as notified from time to time.

Air Support to CAPFs

8.13 The Air Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of Border Out Posts (BOPs) located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, provide substantive air support to the troops engaged in Anti-Naxalite operations in Left Wing Extremism infested areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes, carry out tasks assigned during natural calamity and national crisis and air courier service of CAPFs personnel. It consists of two wings i.e. fixed wing and Rotary wing. Both these wings have been expanded in the last few years and further expansion is now underway. At present the fleet comprised of Embraer 135BJ Executive Jet, AVRO HS-748, Super King B-200 aircraft and MI-17 1V, ALH/Dhruv and Cheetah helicopters.

Modernisation of CAPFs

8.14.1 Continuous enhancement of the operational efficiency of CAPFs is the major focus of the Government in the modernisation programme of Forces. In order to meet the challenges of increased militancy and terrorist activities, a five year perspective plan for modernisation of weaponry, machinery, transport,

communication, surveillance, night vision and training equipment as Force multipliers was formulated. The Government had approved 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernisation of 6 Central Para Military Forces with an outlay of ₹3,740.71 crore. Government had also approved a three year plan (2005-08) for modernization of Sahastra Seema Bal (SSB) at an estimated cost of ₹444.43 crore in April, 2005. Since both the schemes could not be fully implemented during the period, the plan was extended upto 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 3,453.45 crore has been spent under the Scheme till 31.03.2011 as per details given in **Annexure-XI**.

New Modernisation Plan

8.14.2 The strength of CAPFs has seen a substantial increase since the inception of first Modernisation Plan. The present security scenario in the country has changed and it is necessary to introduce next Modernisation Plan "Modernisation Plan-II" to upgrade the CAPFs to meet the challenges. While the first Modernisation Plan concentrated on modern weaponry and equipment, the essence of proposed Modernisation Plan II will address the modernization of the fighting Jawans and also to facilitate them to the high combat skills.

Revision of PET and Formulation of Arming Policy

8.14.3 Considering the technological advancement, operational need and present challenges, the existing PET (Peace Time Equipment Table) for the CAPFs are under revision in consultation with BPR&D. Similarly, for strengthening the fighting capacity of the Forces, the Arming Policy is also being revised/ formulated by the CAPFs in consultation with BPR&D.

Providing of stores to various countries as a part of GOI assistance

8.14.4 Vehicles, Riot Control Equipment

and other miscellaneous stores have been provided to countries like Nepal (₹8.64 crore), Maldives (₹34.25 crore), Mozambique (₹3.87 crore) and Seychelles (₹3.15 crore) as per the directions of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Expenditure on CAPFs

8.15 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CAPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding of the borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure for the last 10 financial years given in the following table:

Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2000-2001 to 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011)

(₹ in crore)

YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
2000-2001	635.32	2157.78	802.30	1653.25	416.06	90.34	322.28	6077.33
2001-2002	776.25	2399.02	860.55	1894.42	417.08	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-2003	711.20	2668.41	936.65	961.13	470.25	95.90	325.77	6169.31
2003-2004	929.15	2970.24	982.19	2087.78	468.32	113.81	315.92	7867.41
2004-2005	1005.64	2635.76	1061.24	2516.96	552.72	128.00	381.84	8282.16
2005-2006	1314.17	3560.45	1134.07	3228.03	576.25	140.28	581.97	10535.22
2006-2007	1478.29	3398.85	1225.59	3642.40	707.99	151.19	779.92	11384.23
2007-2008	1541.81	3879.00	1376.23	3911.69	1000.73	163.90	943.70	12817.06
2008-2009	2016.27	5398.50	2169.28	5557.82	1433.24	210.52	1241.63	18021.86
2009-2010	1599.02	4472.66	1978.88	5262.33	1134.05	231.70	801.31	15479.95
2010-2011	2814.79	7366.87	2780.44	8128.10	1862.35	491.77	1630.36	25074.68
2011-2012 (up to 31.12.2011)	2317.76	6375.04	2589.81	7028.12	1534.58	334.27	1390.32	22199.41

CAPFs Housing Project on PPP Basis

8.16.1 To address the issue of housing shortage in CAPFs, a mega housing project has been launched for creation of 64,643 houses and 536 barracks across the country for CAPFs personnel under PPP scheme. This will improve the housing satisfaction level in the forces to the authorized level of 25%. The project will be completed in time bound manner and will improve the existing pace of construction of houses/barracks for force personnel.

8.16.2 It is proposed to construct 64, 643 houses and 536 barracks in 5 lots at 262 sites across the country. The first two lots are proposed to be taken up under Public Private Partnership basis. The remaining 3 lots are proposed to be taken up either under Public Private Partnership Basis or under Engineering Procurement and Construction Basis. For the 1st lot RFQ and RFP have been completed and for the 2nd lot RFQ stage have been completed with the approval of Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee.

Allowances

8.16.3 Following the introduction of the New Pension Scheme with effect from 2004, a variety of benefits, particularly those relating to extraordinary pension, etc., in the event of death and disability in

action, etc., had become unavailable to the personnel of the CAPFs. The matter was placed before the Group of Ministers and after detailed deliberation by this Ministry, the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare has restored the additional relief on death/disability to the government servant covered under New Pension Scheme. A decision has also been taken to provide Risk and Hardship Allowances to personnel of the CAPFs deployed in the border areas, and on internal security duties in different theatres, in line with the allowances admissible to army personnel deployed on similar duties.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

8.16.4 The CAPFs personnel are rendering valuable services in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal security operations they either lose their limbs or perform supreme sacrifice of their lives. Considering these hard realities, CAPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes. Under these Schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to this, the Government sanctions substantial amount every year for the welfare of CAPF

personnel and grants ex-gratia and family pension to the next-of-kin (NoK).

8.16.5 A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has also been established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPFs personnel. The task of the WARB initially is to lend an immediate helping hand to the dependents of the personnel dying in harness and those disabled by extending help to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land/property's issues, serious medical problems, etc. An amount of ₹700 lakh has been released to all CAPFs in this year upto 31.12.2011 as Special Welfare Grant for the welfare of Jawans.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

8.16.6 A Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) has been launched by the Government based on market model and envisages own regional depots in remote areas, to provide a wide range of consumer goods to personnel of the forces including ex-personnel and their families at convenient locations on least possible rates without compromising on quality. As on date, 124 Master Canteens and 829 unit canteens are functioning. Efforts are being made to persuade the States to grant VAT exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for the Army Canteens

and at present thirteen States viz. Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Manipur, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Rajasthan, Kerala, Chandigarh and Sikkim have granted VAT exemption to CPFCS. Total turnover of CPFCS as on 31.12.2011 is ₹430 crore (from the date of inception).

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

8.16.7 The CAPFs personnel, while performing their extremely tough duties, stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their family commitments. Their children get deprived of the requisite paternal support. Considering this, Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards and widows of in-service and ex-CAPF personnel. Under this Scheme, the scholarships for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, etc. are being awarded. An amount of ₹148.77 lakh have been released to WARB for distribution of scholarship to 910 (436 girls and 474 boys) for the academic year 2010-11.

8.16.8 In another scheme, the wards of CAPFs personnel are nominated for admissions to the medical/dental colleges in the States against the seats allocated

for the purpose by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Medical Facilities and Physical Well Being of CAPFs

8.16.9 CAPFs personnel generally perform their duties in a difficult environment and exacting circumstances. While guarding the borders, they have to be posted at the highest altitudes and have to face hostile conditions while combating naxals and terrorists. To meet all these challenges, the CAPFs personnel have to be mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure the fitness of physical and mental health of the CAPFs personnel and for prevention of stress, the Government of India, besides organising courses of Vyakti Vikas Kendra, Art of Living and Yoga camps, has made available the following medical infrastructure to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).

- (i) In all CAPFs Units, one Medical Investigation (MI) Room with indoor facilities is available with standard authorisation of medical/paramedical staff applicable.
- (ii) The authorisation of Peace Equipment Table (PET) of Unit MI Room has been revised and a number of life saving equipments have been authorised vide

Ministry of Home Affairs Order dated 09.02.2011.

8.16.10 For improvement of healthcare and extent of medical cover to the Force personnel, the medical cadre of the Central Armed Police Forces was revamped vide MHA Order dated 02.09.2004, to:-

- (i) Introduce specialty treatment through specific lines of specializations by upgradation of existing hospitals into 100 bedded Composite Hospitals (6 Nos.) and 50 bedded Composite Hospitals (32 Nos.), and 1 No. 200 bedded Referral Hospital.
- (ii) Provide medical facilities even in the remote areas by making the career prospects more attractive. A common medical cadre with posts right upto the level of Additional Director General (Medical), more posts at the level of Inspectors General (Medical) and introduction of the grade of Deputy Inspector General (Medical) was therefore created with a provision for inter-force mobility.
- (iii) Enable pooling of facilities available, upgradation of infrastructure and equipment, provision of staffing pattern appropriate to the needs.

Subsequent developments/progress thereafter

- (i) CAPFs were authorized, vide MHA's Order dated 12.09.2007, to avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite Hospitals, located across the country, including disturbed/violence affected areas, irrespective of force affiliation.
- (ii) Seven Specialists in 50 bedded Composite Hospitals and nine Specialists in 100 bedded Composite Hospitals have been authorised and their line of specialization has been specified, vide Order dated 29.01.2007.
- (iii) Orders have been issued vide OM dated 23.02.2007 for identifying and training of non-gazetted personnel with requisite aptitude for counseling and close monitoring of force personnel with disturbed emotions.
- (iv) ₹120.57 crore has been sanctioned vide order dated 04.03.2011 for construction of a 200 bedded Referral Hospital in Greater Noida.
- (v) To provide Medical Officers at the level of both General Duty and Specialists, appointment on contractual basis, against vacant posts, have been approved vide Order dated 31.01.2011 and 09.02.2011, respectively, and instructions relating to contractual period of 1 year and upto 60 years

have been revised to allow contractual appointment for a period of 3 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier, in respect of Specialists and GDMOs vide Order dated 19.01.2010 and 26.02.2010, respectively.

- (vi) In order to augment and standardize the strength of Paramedic staff across all CAPFs hospitals, order for authorisation of staff for the 50-bed (32 nos) and 100-bed composite hospitals (6 Nos) and one 200-bed Referral Hospital and creation/abolition of posts for these institutions in CAPFs have been issued vide MHA's Orders dated 11.02.2010 and 09.03.2011.
- (vii) Government has accorded 'In Principle Approval' for establishment of a Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), a 500-Bed General Hospital, a 300-bed Super Speciality Hospital, a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics, along with creation of 1 post of Spl. DG (M) to supervise the establishment of this Institute and order was issued on 22.12.2011.

8.16.11 For prevention of epidemic like HIV AIDS amongst the Force personnel, several educational and awareness generating steps have been taken. The State Police is also being involved in implementation of strategy for containing any such problems within the uniformed

services. The State nodal officers for the purpose have been appointed and in order to sensitize them towards AIDS awareness and control four regional level conferences have been organized with the support of NGOs and the State authorities.

Women in CAPFs

8.16.12 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training, re-orientation of syllabi and assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the woman police officers into the mainstream of policing. In order to check crime against women, a conscious decision has been taken to increase the representation of women police officers into the mainstream of policing. Following steps have been taken for welfare of women employees in CAPFs:-

- i) Instructions have been issued to CAPFs to bring the percentage of women to 5% within the next three years.
- ii) All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Supreme Court of India in this regard and have set up the Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by a Lady Officer of sufficiently senior rank. In the event of non-availability of a lady officer, Senior to the alleged perpetrator, respective CAPF approaches Ministry of Home

Affairs for detailment of Chairperson from other organization.

- iii. All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. They are associated with the enquiry into any complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in CAPFs are being monitored through periodic returns and meetings taken by senior officers of the Ministry with senior officers of the CAPFs along with other disciplinary matters to ensure their earliest conclusion.
- iv. The programme on Gender Sensitization and its implications in Govt services has already been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate its personnel and it has been made part of the training programme of Basic Training of various ranks and all In-service Courses. In order to have a trained pool of instructors for imparting Training on Gender Sensitivity, Training of Trainers is also conducted

Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

8.16.13 CAPFs are deployed in aid of the Civil Power on the request of the State Governments and Union Territories to maintain public order and assist them in the total security duties. These Forces



CAPFs' jawan on jungle patrolling in Jharkhand

have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the country. They have also assisted in smooth conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections as well as Bye-Elections in various States.

8.16.14 During the year 2011-12, the CAPFs continued to assist the State of J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal affected States in combating terrorism and militancy. A large number of CAPFs/SAPs (State Armed Police)/IR Bns (Indian Reserve Battalions)/BWHGs (Border Wing Home Guards) have been ordered to be deployed during Assembly Elections-2012 in Manipur, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, were mobilized during Assembly Elections in Assam, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal as well as for Bye Elections/Panchayat Elections in various States.

Additional CAPFs have also been provided to Government of Andhra Pradesh for law and order in the context of Telangana issue during the public agitation and violent demonstrations in the State.

8.16.15 On the recommendation of Naxal Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs, CAPFs Bns are deployed in the LWE affected States for assisting the State Governments in Anti Naxal Operations. Besides, on the request of various State Governments, CAPFs/RAF were provided to them from time to time for law and order duties.

Training

8.17.1 The Government of India attaches great importance to police training. A number of training institutes have been

set up for the CAPFs, designated as Centres of Excellence, which impart training in specialised skills, not only to the personnel of the CAPFs, but also to personnel from the State Police Forces.

8.17.2 The Police personnel of States/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs are also sent abroad for training to acquaint themselves with modern techniques of crime prevention, detection, investigation, anti-terrorism combats, etc. These courses have been organised in countries like Japan, Singapore, USA, Italy, etc. With the help of the officers receiving training abroad, courses are being replicated in India to have a multiplier effect.

8.17.3 The Ministry has approved a Plan Scheme named "Training Intervention" for providing training to the Police Forces with a view to enabling them to discharge duties more effectively and to develop them as Investigators in policing subjects. The courses conducted under this scheme are 'Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases', 'Anti-Human Trafficking Courses of Investigators', 'Advanced Technology in Forensic Science' / 'Scene of Crime Investigation', 'Investigation of Traffic Accident Cases', 'Investigation of Murder' / 'Homicide Cases', 'Course on Weapon & Tactics', 'Course on VIP Security', 'Course on Interrogation Techniques and Investigation of Economic Crime Cases'. Till January, 2012, 151

Courses have been organized and 2,702 Police officers have been trained.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools

8.17.4 With a view to providing training to police personnel on tackling the menace of left wing extremism/terrorism, the Government has decided to set up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools under a centrally sponsored scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of ₹52.40 crore. The Ministry has released ₹31.50 crore to the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh Odisha, West Bengal, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura for establishment of 21 CIAT Schools. In addition to this, an amount of ₹5.44 crore has been released to the States of Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh towards upgradation and trainers fees for CIAT Schools. Seventeen Schools have started providing training to the State Police Personnel. Training in remaining four Schools will commence in the coming months. 13,398 police personnel have been trained in CIAT Schools, during the period from 01.12.2009 to 31.12.2011.

Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS)

8.17.5 Presently three Central Detective training Schools (CDTSs) are functioning

under the aegis of BPR&D in Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata. These CDTs provide training to the Police personnel on Advance Scientific Methods in crime investigation. Police Officers from the foreign countries also participate in the course. 17 courses were conducted on 'Advanced Scientific Methods in Crime Investigation', in which 444 Police officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police to ASI of the State Police Forces and Central Police Forces participated. The Ministry approved upgradation of facilities at CDTs, Hyderabad by way of construction of New Training Block, Hostel and Gym at a cost of ₹15.40 crore. It will enable them to train 100 personnel at a time.

8.17.6 As three schools are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the States, two more CDTs have been approved. One CDTs will be established at Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. Land measuring 8.37 acre has been allotted by the Ministry of Urban Development for this purpose. Possession of office accommodation has been taken from CPWD in Ghaziabad. Principal and 10 other officials have been appointed. First course on 'Training of Trainers' was organized from 16.01.2012 to 20.01.2012 in which 36 Police Officers were trained. Another CDTs will be set up in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The Ministry has sanctioned 53 posts for each of these CDTs.

Central Academy for Police Training, (CAPT) Bhopal

8.17.7 It has been decided to establish a Central Academy for Police Training at Bhopal with an outlay of ₹47.14 crore for providing training to the trainers of the State Police, as the State Police is not having sufficient trainers who can train in the latest techniques to combat the newly emerged challenges to internal security. This Academy would also provide training to the direct recruit Dy. SPs and also conduct in-service and specialized training to Dy. SPs/Addl. SPs of the States who at present do not have training facilities of appropriate standards. 400 acres of land has been provided by Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry sanctioned ₹7.6 crore for pre-fabricated huts. The course has started from 04.09.2011 from the temporary location of MP Police Academy, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh. Construction of pre-fabricated huts on the allotted land is going on and course is likely to start by the end of this current financial year.

Financial support to the States by the 13th Finance Commission for strengthening Police Training Infrastructure

8.17.8 The 13th Finance Commission has approved an allocation of ₹2,266 crore to

the States/UTs for construction/upgradation of police training infrastructure. In a Meeting held on 19.10.2011, it has been decided that the Ministry and BPR&D would examine the proposal of the State Governments and on the basis of recommendations of this Ministry, Finance Ministry will release the funds to the State Governments.

Raising of India Reserve Bns (IRBs) and Specilized India Reserve Bns. (SIRBs) in States.

8.18.1 With a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependence upon CAPFs to deal with various types of law and order and internal security situations, a scheme of raising India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) in the States was introduced in 1971. The objective, apart from creating a well trained Armed Police Force in the States and lessening the dependency of States on CAPFs is also that, in the event of requirements elsewhere in the country, IRBs could be deployed outside the State also. Considering the response of the States in terms of actual raising of sanctioned battalions, the level of financial assistance has been progressively stepped up. Presently, 75% of the standard raising cost of ₹17 crore and assistance for infrastructure and Capital costs with a

ceiling of ₹15 crore is being provided to the State Governments for raising IR Bns.

8.18.2 So far, 145 IR Bns. have been sanctioned; and 137 have been raised. Out of the un-raised 08 Bns., 03 Bns., one each from Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra have been converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalions (SIRB) in September, 2011. The remaining 05 Bns., one at Andhra Pradesh, two at Arunachal Pradesh, one at Assam and one at Goa, are under raising. The progress of raising of IR/SIR Bns. is being closely monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

8.18.3 The Government has also approved the provision of additional Assistance ₹3 crore per coy. for raising 2 coys. in each IRB sanctioned (and yet to be raised) after 2007-08 as Commando coys. This is aimed to enable the States to raise Forces equipped with specialized skill and equipment to deal with various types of challenges posed by the naxal, extremists and terrorists etc.

8.18.4 In order to help in implementing the various development projects in the naxal areas and to ensure development of basic infrastructure like roads, school, Primary Health Centres and Anganwadi etc. the Cabinet Committee on Security has approved raising of 10 Specialized IR Battalions and to convert 03 already sanctioned IR Bns. into SIR Bns. The State-wise details of SIR Bns. is given below:-

Sl. No	Name of the States	New SIR Bn.	Conversion of already sanctioned IRBn. into SIRB
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	01
2	Bihar	02	-
3	Chhattisgarh	02	-
4	Jharkhand	01	01
5	Madhya Pradesh	01	-
6	Maharashtra	-	01
7	Odisha	03	-
8	West Bengal	01	-
	Total	10	03

8.18.5 The financing patterns for the 10 new SIRBs and 03 converted SIRBs are not same. The details are given below:-

A – For 03 Converted SIRBs:

The reimbursement pattern is:-

- (i) For 5 Security Coys, the rate will be as per the rate at which these 3 IRB were sanctioned. For 2 Engineering Coys, the reimbursement of recurring cost will be maximum ₹4.97 crore per year for the first 5 years. Maximum ₹3.73 crore (75 %) for 6th year. Maximum ₹2.49 crore (50 %) for 7th year and maximum ₹1.24 crore (25%) for the 8th year. Annual recurring expenditure from the 9th year is to be borne by the State Government.
- (ii) Central Government shall reimburse maximum ₹3.5 crore as one time raising cost for each SIRB as the cost of Engineering Equipment.

- (iii) Reimbursement to be done for 50% of the Capital Cost (excluding cost of land) subject to a maximum of ₹15 crore for each SIRB. Reimbursement will be subject to actual expenditure on the pay and allowances and other qualified items. Reimbursement for standard cost of raising and capital infrastructure as grant-in-aid.

B – For 10 New SIRBs

The reimbursement pattern is:-

- (i) The reimbursement of the recurring cost for Bn. Hqrs. staff, 5 Security Coys and 2 Engg. Coys will be maximum ₹18 crore per year for first 5 years, maximum ₹13.5 crore (75%) for 6th year, maximum ₹9 crore (50%) for 7th year and maximum ₹4.5 crore (25%) for 8th year. The annual

recurring expenditure from the 9th year will be borne by the State Government.

- (ii) A maximum of ₹19 crore shall be reimbursed as one time raising cost for each of the SIRB for training, arms, equipment, etc.
- (iii) Reimbursement for 50% of Capital Cost (excluding cost of land) subject to a maximum of ₹25 crore for each SIRB.

- (iv) Reimbursement will be subject to actual expenditure on the pay and allowances. Reimbursement for standard cost of raising and capital infrastructure as grant-in-aid.

Awards and Medals

8.19 During the year 2011-12, in recognition of services rendered by the Police Personnel and to boost the morale of the Forces, following Gallantry/Service Medals were awarded.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ Organisation/ Ministry	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	02	04	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	02
3.	Assam	-	02	02	03
4.	Bihar	-	-	02	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	04	02	07
6.	Delhi	-	-	03	17
7.	Goa	-	-	-	01
8.	Gujarat	-	-	02	11
9.	Haryana	-	02	01	07
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	01	04
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	22	02	16
12.	Jharkhand	-	02	-	08
13.	Karnataka	-	02	04	19
14.	Kerala	-	-	03	08
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	07	04	17
16.	Maharashtra	-	-	03	40
17.	Manipur	-	02	01	07
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	01
19.	Mizoram	-	-	01	03
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	05
21.	Odisha	-	-	03	11
22.	Punjab	-	-	02	15
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	02	16

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

24.	Sikkim	-	-	01	01
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	03	21
26.	Tripura	-	-	01	06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	18	04	73
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	01	05
29.	West Bengal	-	-	02	20
30	UNION TERRITORIES				
a)	A & N Islands	-	-	01	-
b)	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
c)	Daman & Diu	-	-	01	-
d)	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
e)	Puducherry	-	-	01	02
31	Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)/Other Organisations				
a)	Assam Rifles	-	06	-	13
b)	BSF	-	01	06	46
c)	CBI	-	-	06	18
d)	CISF	-	-	02	24
e)	CRPF	04	14	06	57
f)	MHA	-	-	08	23
g)	ITBP	-	01	01	12
h)	NSG	-	-	-	04
i)	SSB	-	-	01	11
j)	SPG	-	-	02	03
k)	BPR&D	-	-	01	04
l)	DFSS	-	-	-	-
m)	DCPW	-	-	-	-
n)	NCB	-	-	-	01
o)	NCRB	-	-	01	01
p)	NEC	-	-	-	-
q)	NEPA	-	-	-	01
r)	NHRC	-	-	-	01
s)	NICFS	-	-	-	01
t)	SVP NPA	-	-	-	02
u)	M/o Civil Aviation	-	-	-	01
v)	National Investigation Agency	-	-	-	02
w)	NDRF	-	-	-	04
x)	MHA Sectt.	-	-	-	02
y)	M/o Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	01
32	Ministry of Railway		02	02	15
	Total	07	87	93	630

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OTHER POLICE ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

9.1 The BPR&D was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of Police in the country, undertake appropriate research projects and studies and to suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promoting the use of appropriate technology in police work. Over the years, this organization has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in States and Central Police Organisations, assisting States in modernization of police forces and correctional administration.

Major Activities of BPR&D

9.2 The following major activities were carried out by BPR&D during the year 2011-12: -

9.2.1 Research Studies (undertaken/completed)

- (i) Role of Women in Conflict Management: A Study of insurgency in Valley area of Manipur;
- (ii) Democratic System, Administrative Culture and Police Administration: A Case Study of Western Uttar Pradesh;
- (iii) Influence of Emotional Intelligence, work identification and occupational stress on adjustment: A study of male and female Police personnel of Kashmir Valley;
- (iv) Impact of occupation health on the performance of Chennai City Traffic Police;
- (v) Psychological influences in crime : A comparative study of low and high crime profile villages of district Hissar (Haryana);
- (vi) Social impact of Police in the administration of justice in Manipur: A study of Police Public Interface in Imphal district of Manipur;

- (vii) Impact of psycho-social factors on performance : An analysis of Police officers in Tamil Nadu;
- (viii) Filing of First Information Report (FIR), its efficacy and importance: An empirical study of district Srinagar and Jammu;
- (ix) Genesis and spread of Maoist violence and appropriate state strategy to handle it;
- (x) Social, Economic and Political Impact Dynamics in Extremist affected areas;
- (xi) Follow up Study of released Offenders on their Reformation and Rehabilitation;
- (xii) Development of Key Performance Indices for Prison personnel.

9.2.2 MoU with the Universities

The BPR&D has signed MoU with 35 Universities in the country to encourage advanced research work in collaboration with them.

9.2.3 Conferences/Courses being organized

- (i) BPR&D organized 41st All India Police Science Congress in Dehradun from 21.06.2011 to 23.06.2011.
- (ii) BPR&D organized 13 vertical Interaction Courses on the



41st All India Police Science Congress held at Dehradun from 21.06.2011 to 23.06.2011

following themes for IPS and other senior Police Officers at various institutions in the country in which 272 Police officers participated: -

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Disaster Management (b) Image Building – Behaviour Pattern of the Police (c) Advance and latest techniques in forensic investigation (d) Strategic and security issues relating to the country (e) Leadership excellence in policing (f) Workshop on investment in excellence (g) Creativity, reinvention and self enhancement of practicing managers (h) Crime and the safety of Railways (i) The role of technology in crime and crime prevention (j) Tactical preparedness for counter terrorism (k) Organised crimes (l) Corruption and future of Governance (m) National security challenges and police response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) It organized 18 Courses on Anti-Terrorists Programmes sponsored by U.S. Government under ATA/ FBI Schemes in which 261 personnel from State Police Forces and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) were trained. (v) It organized 18 Courses for Foreign Police Officers including from SAARC member countries in which 146 officers were trained. (vi) It organized 11 short Leadership and Management Courses for IPS and other senior Police Officers at various reputed Management Institutes of the country in which 68 Police officers participated. (vii) In order to upgrade the skills and knowledge of Police Officers, it organised 37 Courses at Central Police Training Institutions in which 1,323 middle level Police Officers (Inspectors to Constables) were trained. (viii) It organised 03 exclusive Courses on 'Personal Growth for Effective |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) In order to augment training capacity building of the States, the | |

Leadership, Investigation and Interrogation Techniques, Forensic with special reference to Economic Offences and Cyber Crime for Additional Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police of the State Police Forces and CAPFs in which 80 officers participated.

- (ix) It organized 05 workshops on Media Relations in Crisis Situations, and 07 workshops on 'Anti-Human Trafficking' in which 160 and 423 officers respectively participated.

9.2.4 Reports/Studies Carried out

- (i) Prepared Report on Revision of IPS (Uniform) Rules, 1954, in consultation with States and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).
- (ii) Prepared Compendium of Equipment and circulated to all concerned.
- (iii) Conducted Study on Impact Assessment of Special Infrastructure Scheme in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- (iv) Conducted 'Impact Assessment Study on Security Related Expenditure Scheme' for LWE affected States.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

9.3.1 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international levels so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators, collection and processing of crime statistics and finger prints, coordinate, guide and assist the State Crime Record Bureaux (SCRB) and provide training to police officers. NCRB endeavours to empower the Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law & improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with Police Forces at National & International levels, upgradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS)

9.3.2 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project is a mission mode project under the National e-Governance Plan being implemented by

the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The project aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system and a nation-wide networked solution for connecting more than 15,000 Police Stations and nearly 6,000 higher offices in 28 States and 7 UTs of the country for sharing of real-time crime and criminal information. The details of this project have been given in paras 12.2.1 to 12.2.7 of Chapter XII (Major Initiatives and Schemes).

Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS)

9.3.3 This software has been developed to provide facility for construction of portraits of criminals and kidnapped/missing persons on the basis of the description provided by the victim or the witness.

9.3.4 NCRB has released the software to all the States/UTs along with 10,000 templates for different facial components attributes like eyes, ears, lips, hair, etc. with different regional features. Intensive trainings have also been imparted to the representatives of the States/UTs. The States/UTs have already started using this software.

Counterfeit Currency Information System (CCIMS)

9.3.5 Counterfeit Currency Information

System (CCIMS) maintains data on Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN). The information regarding fake currencies recovered by 19 different branches of RBI throughout the country and seized by Police in States/UTs are maintained in CCIMS database. Reports based on different parameters like denomination, series and number can be generated by using this application. The information on accused, as reported by the police, is also maintained on this System.

9.3.6 Reports generated from this System are furnished to CBI (nodal agency for FICN), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), etc. The current database size is 6,81,990 (Seized), 3,00,006 (Recovered).

Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS)

9.3.7 Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS) has been designed for co-ordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles. It is also used by general public to ascertain the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction whether it is stolen or otherwise. 32 counters across the country (including one in NCRB Headquarters) have been opened to provide service to the general public. Inquiries can also be made through NCRB website (<http://ncrb.gov.in>). Around 7,000 queries

received from the Police/Government Departments/Insurance Companies are processed at NCRB counter and replied by using the system. The current database size is 8,50,089 of stolen/recovered motor vehicles.

9.3.8 The present software will be subsumed into Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems' (CCTNS) Core Application Software. This will enable instant availability of details of stolen/recovered vehicles to police through the secured network as well as Government Departments, Insurance Companies and general public through the Citizen Portal Services.

Talash Information System

9.3.9 Talash Information System has been developed for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and unidentified dead bodies. The system is operational in the NCRB Headquarters and queries received from Police are processed. Data along with photographs has been uploaded on the NCRB website for public viewing. The current database size is 4,16,558.

9.3.10 Once CCTNS becomes operational, State/UT police would be able to instantly match missing/kidnapped persons with traced, unidentified persons

and unidentified dead bodies. General public would be able to query on the citizen portal services and get instant response on missing, kidnapped, traced, unidentified persons and unidentified dead bodies.

Fire Arms Co-ordination System

9.3.11 Fire Arms Co-ordination System helps in coordination of stolen and recovered fire arms and is used mainly by Law Enforcement Agencies. Current database size is 94,916 firearms that have been reported Stolen/Recovered by the State/UT Police. This application is also proposed to be subsumed into CCTNS

Training of Police

9.3.12 A vital role has been played by NCRB in this field. An intensive programme has been launched for training the State Police Officers in various aspects of crime records management including finger prints and technical training on computers and computer centre management.

9.3.13 NCRB has been conducting courses on Information Technology and Finger Print Science for Indian Police Officers since 1986 as well as Foreign Police Officers since 1990. The response of the States and Central Police Organisations to these training programmes has been

very encouraging and the annual turn over of trainees has been rising continuously every year. On an average NCRB conducts about 20-22 courses every year.

9.3.14 The following courses were conducted at the NCRB from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011:-

Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)/Technical Cooperation Scheme of Colombo Plan (TCS).

9.3.16 The training needs of the States are much larger than what the NCRB can cope with, given its existing resources. The scheme for decentralisation of training at regional level under the

FOR SUPERVISORY LEVEL OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration (Weeks)
1	Training of Trainers on CCTNS Basic	1
2	Network & e-security	1
3	Training of Trainers on Finger print	2
4	Operators Course on Statistical Software Crime in India/ Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India	1
5	Programming in Visual Basic <i>NET</i>	2
6	Operators Course on Prison Statistics	3 days
7	Data Base Management Systems	2
8	Web Designing	1
Courses sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)		
9	Advanced Programme in IT for Law Enforcement	6
10	Advanced Finger Print Science and Computers for Finger Print Experts	6
11	Advanced Programme in IT Personnel in Police	4
12	Advanced Finger Print Science for Finger Print Experts	4

9.3.15 The Bureau has trained 682 Foreign Police Officers from developing countries under Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP)/Indian

guidance of the NCRB was, therefore, approved by the MHA. These Police Computer Training Centres (PCTCs) had been set up at four places (Kolkata,

Lucknow, Gandhinagar and Hyderabad) in the country and are conducting training programmes since 1990 as an extension to the NCRB training. These Centres are able to cater to the training needs of operational personnel namely Sub-Inspector to Deputy Superintendent of Police.

9.3.17 On the advice of the NCRB and as per the periodical guidelines including training materials provided by it, the State Crime Records Bureaux are running some training courses and have introduced computer training modules in Police Training Colleges/Schools for the recruits.

9.3.18 The total number of courses conducted by NCRB and number of officers trained up to 31.12.2011 are furnished below:-

	At NCRB			At Regional Police Training Centres	Total (4+5)
	Indian	Foreign	Total (2+3)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of Programmes conducted	633	40	673	933	1606
Officers Attended	11598	716	12314	21467	33781

9.3.19 Besides, this Branch is conducting CCTNS-IT Basic courses for Senior Officers of the level of Superintendent of

Police and above and Special Programmes of Training of Trainers for trainees on CCTNS-IT Basics from States.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU

9.4.1 The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) came into existence in the year 1955 in Kolkata. The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State Finger Print Bureaux, as well as investigating agencies and international organizations in all matters related to the Finger Print Science. The Bureau maintains Finger Print records of National & International criminals. It undertakes Examination of Questioned Documents involving disputed Finger Prints received from various agencies for furnishing expert

opinion thereupon. The CFPB also conducts the annual 'All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux'. The



Police officers and delegates at the 13th Directors' Conference of Finger Print Bureaux at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

last Conference was held from 05.01.2011 to 06.01.2011 at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

9.4.2 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of finger prints at national level using "Automated Fingerprint Identification System" (AFIS). The software has been named as "Fingerprint Analysis & Criminal Tracing System" (FACTS). It is a computerized system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge-characteristics. The current version of AFIS at CFPB is FACTS Version 5.0. The AFIS database contains 8,31,667 records of ten digit fingerprint slips as on 31.12.2011.

9.4.3 For accrediting the Finger Print Experts of the country, the CFPB conducts annually 'The All India Board Examination for Finger Print Experts'. The Bureau conducted following courses for

foreign Police officers and Finger Print Experts of the country: -

- (i) Advanced Finger Print Science and Computers for foreign Police Officers, at New Delhi (01.06.2011 to 30.06.2011)
- (ii) Advanced Finger Print Science and Computers for foreign Police Officers at New Delhi (03.10.2011 to 11.11.2011)
- (iii) 4th Course on Training of Trainers on Advanced Finger Print Science and Computers at New Delhi (11.07.2011 to 22.07.2011)
- (iv) 5th Six Months Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science, at Kolkata (03.01.2011 to 30.06.2011)
- (v) 6th Six Months Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science, at Kolkata (01.07.2011 to 30.12.2011)

9.4.4 The Bureau brings out an annual publication entitled 'Finger Print in India', which is an in-depth study on the performance and activities of State Finger Print Bureaux, CFPB, and other allied matters related to Finger Print Science.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES

9.5.1 Forensic Science is a subject dealt under the Union List of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India at serial number 65 (Central List). Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under the Ministry of Home Affairs is the apex body for forensic science in the country. It administers the work of three Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chandigarh and the three new Central Forensic Institutes at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati. This organization is playing a crucial role in the development of Forensic Science in the country.

Major Achievements of Directorate of Forensic Science Services during 2011-12

9.5.2 The CFSLs under DFSS have provided Forensic Services in crime cases relating to various provisions of IPC, Drug and Cosmetic Act and Explosive Act etc. During the current year 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011), laboratories of DFSS

have received 5,068 cases and reported 4,044 cases under difference disciplines.

New Initiatives

9.5.3 **Legislation on Forensic Regulation and Development** - to achieve and ensure high quality, timeliness and creditability. DFSS has constituted a committee to formulate the Forensic Bill for the consideration of Parliament so that the analysis of Forensic Evidence can be achieved with high quality, timeliness and creditability.

9.5.4 **Scientific Performance Audit Committee** of existing Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Directorate of Forensic Science Services to address their mandate and reengineering of the laboratories under DFSS.

9.5.5 **Formulation of Perspective Plan for DFSS** - Ministry of Home Affairs has appointed two consultants to formulate the perspective Plan for the strengthening of Forensic Science in the Central Sector. The recommendations of the consultants are being implemented by MHA/DFSS in a phased manner.

9.5.6 **Networking of Forensic Laboratories** - All the Forensic Science Laboratories in the country will be connected through a dedicated network for exchange of information/data etc.

9.5.7 Development of North East Forensic Organization (NEFO) - DFSS is constituting NEFO to address the problems of North East and Union Territory in the field of Forensic Science keeping in view of the special status of North East and UTs.

9.5.8 Quality Management System in Forensic Science - The DFSS has taken initiative to implement and strengthen the Quality Management System in Forensic Science Laboratories in the country by holding workshop for their quality managers.

9.5.9 Establishment of three Hi-Tech CFIs - Government of India has approved the setting up of three Hi-Tech Central Forensic Institutes (CFIs) at Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati. Temporary premises have been hired and scientific/administrative personnel have been/are being posted. The land for construction of building for new Hi-Tech CFIs has been acquired.

9.5.10 Standard Model for Forensic Science Laboratory - DFSS has prepared the standard drawings for model Forensic Science Laboratory of different levels, which can be used by States/UTs as per their requirement.

9.5.11 New Work Unit and Work Norms- DFSS have evolved a single scientist work unit and realistic work norms for

implementation in Central/State Forensic Science laboratories.

9.5.12 International Cooperation - DFSS has provided assistance in setting up of an advance Forensic Science laboratory in Maldives and Vietnam. A high level delegation under the leadership of a Minister from Vietnam visited the DFSS Headquarters for exchange of information. A decision was taken for setting up of a Hi-Tech Cyber Forensic Laboratory at Ho-Chi Min city in Vietnam.

9.5.13 Setting up of 06 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (State/UTs) and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units - Ministry of Home Affairs has allocated an amount of ₹100 crore under 11th Five Year Plan for setting up of 06 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units in States and UTs.

LNJN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (NICFS)

9.6.1 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science is a pioneering Institution for advancement of Criminology and Forensic Science through training and research and was set up in 1972. It was subsequently renamed as "Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic

Science” in 2003. It is a premier institution for training of senior functionaries of the Criminal Justice System in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields. Since 2011, judicial officers of foreign countries have also started coming for training.

9.6.2 The Institute offers 2-year (4 semesters) MA. and M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science. These courses started from the academic session 2004-05 under affiliation of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi. In all 94 students have passed MA

(criminology) and 126 students have passed M.Sc. (Forensic Science) courses since 2006 when the first batch graduated.

Training and Research

9.6.3 Between April and December 2011, the Institute organised 21 Training Courses, 06 Seminars and 05 Workshops. These were conducted for Police, Judiciary, Prosecution officials, Nepal Police and Vigilance Officers/Managers. In total 925 Officers from almost all the States and UTs of the country and from abroad participated in various programmes.



Inauguration of 3rd Seminar on Crime Against Women by Shri Ashwini Kumar, former Director, CBI

9.6.4 The Institute commenced M.A./ M.Sc. course of two years with the new Syllabus effective from this year (2011). The criminology course has 3 specialised streams namely, (i) Economic Crimes (ii) Security Management, (iii) Human Rights and the Forensic Science Course has four specialized streams namely (i) Document Examination (ii) Forensic Chemistry & Toxicology (iii) Forensic Ballistics and (iv) Forensic Biology, Serology & DNA Profiling.

9.6.5 In an unique effort NICFS has started publishing "Occasional Paper Series", a collection of suggestions emanating in training courses. The objective is a wider dissemination of these ideas among various stake holders. These suggestions are cost effective and can be implemented at ground level without any legislative changes. The series was launched with current monograph on "Expediting Criminal Trial".

9.6.6 The Institute has instituted a revolving Trophy named "NICFS Trophy for Excellence in Forensic Science" at S.V.P. National Police Academy Hyderabad. The Trophy is to be awarded to the I.P.S. probationer securing the highest rank in Forensic Science paper every year.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL), CBI

9.7.1 The Central Forensic Science

Laboratory (CFSL), (CBI) New Delhi was established in the Year 1968 as a scientific department to provide scientific support and services to the investigation of crime. The Laboratory is located at New Delhi. Besides this, the CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located at CBI Branch in Chennai. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi today is one of the few comprehensive Laboratories in the country with 10 fully equipped Divisions namely Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Serology, Ballistics, Documents, Finger Prints, Lie Detection, Photo, Computer Forensic Science & Scientific Aids divisions with addition of state-of-the-art laboratories for Computer Forensics and DNA profiling.

9.7.2 The Laboratory has a sanctioned strength of 119 Scientific Staff and allocated Budget Grant of ₹9.10 crore for the year 2011-12.

9.7.3 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs with the Government of India. CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries, Public Sector Undertakings and Departments of State/Central Governments. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the investigating agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court

testimony and evidence. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crime throughout India by CBI for detection of physical clues. Scientists/experts also impart training to the CBI Investigating Officers and to other trainees of Forensic Science. The laboratory also undertakes R & D work related to art & skill developments in forensic science.

9.7.4 During the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011 the laboratory scientists gave expert testimony in 330 Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 186 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes.

9.7.5 1,420 No. of cases were reported during the year 2011, out of this, 411 cases were pending, as on 31.12.2011.

9.7.6 The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has been accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under the Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and the National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) 113. The Laboratory has prepared Comprehensive Quality Manual and Working Procedures Manuals for analytical and scientific test to be carried out in respect of varieties of crime exhibits

referred to each of its Divisions. During the year congruency checks were made in 996 cases (approximately). The Quality Manual was revised as per the requirement of NABL. The new standard proforma i.e. ISO IEC 17025 – 2005 has been introduced in the laboratory. The instruments used for analysis work of the crime exhibits have been calibrated through NABL accredited agencies. Internal auditing was carried out by nominated internal auditors in all the divisions of CFSL to check the quality system, laboratory management as well as the documentation processes. During the year 2011, management review was carried out by the top management personnel to take necessary corrective actions in the processes where ever required. Awareness drive was also carried out in the laboratory about the ongoing quality assurance programme. The laboratory is committed to adhere strictly to its quality policy to provide – Assured Quality Services of certified standards to the public as well as to the Investigating Agencies and Judiciary in order to deduce effective remedial solutions of the intricacies related to forensic investigation of crime cases of any type so as to ensure proper dispensation of justice.

9.7.7 The scientific aid unit was created in 1983 at Chennai to facilitate the local branches of CBI to provide forensic support on the spot.

9.7.8 The laboratory is concentrating its efforts on updating the technology and infrastructure by new state-of-the-art technology. The procurement of new equipment for the divisions namely (1) Brain Finger printing (2) Toxicology (3) Analog/Digital Audio/Video analysis is in process. Initiatives have been taken for quality management system, technical upgradations, calibration systems, etc.

9.7.9 A proposal under 11th Five Year Plan has been mooted in respect of CFSL (CBI) to establish Scientific Aids Units (SAUs) in two metropolitan cities i.e. Kolkata and Mumbai to strengthen the existing SAU at Chennai. These are at an advance stage.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

9.8.1 The Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) is the nodal advisory body to the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Police Telecommunication in the country and for laying down technical specifications for communication equipment to be inducted in the police forces in the country. It also acts as a nodal agency for coordinating various police communication services of States/UTs/CAPFs. DCPW is also a central distributing authority for cipher documents/devices

being used by State Police Organisations. DCPW is a member of advisory body for frequency allocation to Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing (WPC) of the Department of Communication and IT.

9.8.2 The Directorate operates a round the clock Interstate Police Wireless (ISPW) Network through its 31 stations in all States capitals/UTs for delivering emergent messages pertaining to law and order. This Directorate also imparts training for police communication personnel of various ranks of States/UTs/CAPFs in operational/technical/cipher disciplines through its training institute i.e. Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI) situated in New Delhi. To meet the emergent communication needs of state police organisation/CAPFs, the Directorate maintains a reserve stock of radio communication sets. The Directorate has a technical workshop entrusted with the responsibility of evaluation & maintenance of HF/VHF radio sets.

9.8.3 The Directorate has an established HF communication network at its Inter-State Police Wireless (ISPW) stations located in all State capitals and UTs. These stations have handled emergency messages pertaining to law & order very efficiently. The Directorate also has an extensive network of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) spread over the entire country and extending connectivity to all

district/state head quarters and national capital Delhi through its satellite based network namely Police Network (POLNET). This satellite based network has been actively involved in facilitating communication among various State Police/CAPFs. Also, a disaster management hub is being operated by DCPW at Siri Fort, New Delhi.

9.8.4 The radio communication security matters for all State/UTs Police and CAPFs are coordinated by DCPW. The Directorate has provided cipher documents to State Police organisations and provided cipher cover to classified messages of MHA and other Ministries/ Departments. Communication security breaches (of monitored messages) committed by State Police/CAPFs were brought to the notice of respective organizations for taking corrective measures for future transmissions. This effort of the Directorate has resulted in a significant reduction of such breaches. The Directorate has implemented an automated one time letter key (OTLK) cipher system and crypto communication network in few states. Also, an automated SYNON cipher system is under trial.

9.8.5 The Central Police Radio Training Institute of DCPW conducts several courses for proficiency, skill developments, training of trainers etc. in operational/technical/cipher disciplines

for officials/officers of various States/ UTs Police Forces and CAPFs. Out of 36 training courses of various durations conducted during the year 2011-12, 25 courses have been conducted till 31.12.2011 in which 385 persons have been imparted training. These courses have resulted in upgrading skill and capacity building of the police personnel in the field of radio communication.

9.8.6 As a coordinating agency for spectrum/frequency allocation for States/ UTs, the Directorate carried out a review of the spectrum/frequencies allotted. Based on the said review the unutilized spectrum/frequencies were surrendered to Wireless Planning & Coordination (WPC). This has resulted in substantial savings in spectrum charges.

9.8.7 28th Police Radio Officers' Conference was organised from 20.07.2011 to 22.07.2011 with an objective to smoothen the coordination, enhance technical skill, augment capacity building and discuss various issues concerning police radio officers. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 20.07.2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The conference was attended by delegates representing police organisations of various States, UTs and CAPFs. Besides these, delegates from IB, NCRB and



Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs addressing Police Telecommunication Officers on July 20, 2011

BPR&D also participated. A technical exhibition representing technology and equipment from the Department of Science & Technology, BSF and industry was also organized during the conference. Discussions and deliberations were held by officers of MHA and other Government Departments on various issues concerning police communication. Presentations on state of the art technology and equipment were made by industry during the conference. The conference was concluded by Shri Anil Goswami, Additional Secretary (F),

Ministry of Home Affairs. The delegates highly appreciated the necessity and usefulness of the conference.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

9.9.1 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is also responsible for coordination with

various ministries, other offices & State/ Central enforcement agencies with regard to drug law enforcement and also in respect of matters relating to drug abuse. The NCB is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is a signatory) against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. It also provides assistance to concerned authorities in various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.9.2 NCB with its Headquarters at New Delhi has three Regional Deputy Director General offices i.e. Northern Region at Delhi, South Western Region at Mumbai, Eastern Region at Kolkata, 13 Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bangalore and Patna, 12 Intelligence Cells at Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandasaur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun and Bhubaneshwar and 5 Cells at NCB Headquarters i.e. International Coordination Cell, Precursor Cell, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell and Legal Cell. Beside, there is an Enforcement Unit also for discharging various functions of the organization.

9.9.3 NCB has recruited 11 Intelligence Officers through Staff Selection Commission (SSC) during this year, who are presently undergoing basic training at CBI Academy Ghaziabad. Besides, 43 Officers/officials have joined NCB on deputation from various Departments/ Organizations.

9.9.4 Narcotics Control Bureau procured the following items/equipments to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization:

- a) 15 Vehicles and 15 nos. Motor Cycles for NCB field units for strengthening enforcement activities during May – August, 2011.
- b) 6,844 rounds of 0.32 inch ammunitions for Lama Pistols, 44 nos. B.P. Jackets, 10 nos Binoculars and 04 nos. Night Vision Devices costing ₹23.57 lakh to strengthen enforcement capabilities for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during April – September, 2011.

Enforcement Efforts

9.9.5 Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 2011-12 (April-December, 2011) are mentioned in the table below:-

Name of Drug	Drug seized all over India (in kg)	Drug seized by NCB (in kg)	% of drugs seized by NCB as compared to all India seizures
Narcotics Drugs			
Heroin	438	56	12.78%
Opium	1671	127	7.6%
Morphine	50	01	2%
Ganja	86358	2905	3.36%
Hashish	2368	410	17.31%
Cocaine	07	2.5	35.71%
Methaqualone	40	0	0
Amphetamines	02	02	100%
Psychotropic Substances			
Psychotropic Substance	515 kg. +	93.6 kg. +	18.17% kg +
	19581893 tablets +	9209966 tablets +	47.03% tablets +
	126291 bottles +	301 bottles +	0.23% bottles +
	3702 capsules +	3702 capsules	100% capsules
	39859 Injections	32075 Injections	80.47% injections
Kelamine	1486	09	0.60%
Precursor Chemicals			
Ephedrine	2078	565	27.18%

9.9.6 The details of some of the major seizures made by NCB during 2011-12 (April to December, 2011) are given below:

(i) On 04.04.2011 officers of the Border Security Force, Fazilka and NCB, Chandigarh intercepted a tractor at Fazilka and seized 2 kg of heroin. The drug was packed in polythene and concealed in the cavity of the battery of the tractor. Three persons

were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

(ii) On 06.04.2011, officers of the NCB, Ahmedabad seized 1.96 kg of amphetamine from a parcel at Ahmedabad. The drug was concealed in secret compartments between two thin layers of four leather bags. The destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

- (iii) On 09.04.2011, the officers of the Assam Rifles and the NCB, Imphal seized 654 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was concealed in the bushes and covered with thin polythene sheet at Senapati District of Manipur.
- (iv) On 11.04.2011, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad seized 22 kg of charas at Sabarkantha. Three persons were arrested.
- (v) On 06.05.2011, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi apprehended one Nepali national at Delhi and seized 32.5 kg of hashish from her possession. The drug was concealed in two luggage bags. She was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.
- (vi) On 31.05.2011, officers of the NCB, Mumbai intercepted a truck at District Thane and seized 33 kg of hashish. The drug was packed in eleven packets concealed in the false cavities made in the ceiling of the driver's cabin of the said truck. Two persons were arrested.
- (vii) On 16.06.2011, officers of the NCB, Chennai apprehended two persons at Chennai and seized 48 kg of ephedrine from their possession. Both the persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.
- (viii) On 19.06.2011, officers of NCB, Imphal apprehended three persons near Moreh along Indo-Myanmar border and seized 4,93,500 Tripolidine HCL tables containing pseudoephedrine from their possession. All the three persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.
- (ix) On 14.07.2011, officers of NCB, Mumbai intercepted a consignment containing 93.6 kg of Nordazepam a psychotropic substance. The destination of the psychotropic substance was South Africa.
- (x) On 16.07.2011, officers of the Assam Rifles and the NCB, Imphal seized 1,15,250 Mucoson Expectorant tablets, 1,69,480 Actifin tablets, 4070 Actifed plus tablets and 5,310 Actifed tablets i.e. a total of 2,94,110 tablets containing pseudoephedrine. One person was arrested.
- (xi) On 03.08.2011, officers of the NCB, New Delhi seized 10.650 kg of heroin. The drug was concealed inside the ladies hand bags & school bags. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia and its destination was Nigeria. Six foreign nationals were arrested.

- (xii) On 13.08.2011, officers of the Assam Rifles and the NCB, Imphal seized 3,54,00 tablets containing pseudoephedrine. The suspected destination of the seized consignment was Myanmar. No arrests were made because it was unclaimed seizure.
- (xiii) On 24.08.2011, officers of the NCB, Indore intercepted a vehicle and seized 818 kg of poppy straw. No arrests were made because it was unclaimed seizure.
- (xiv) On 25.08.2011, officers of the NCB, Jammu intercepted a car and seized 30.150 kg of hashish. The drug was concealed in a big cylinder specially made for the purpose which was fitted in the dicky of a Honda City Car. Two persons were arrested.
- (xv) On 26.08.2011, officers of the Assam Rifles and the NCB, Imphal seized a consignment of 13,20,000 tablets containing pseudoephedrine. The suspected destination of the seized consignment was Myanmar. Two persons including one Myanmar national were arrested.
- (xvi) On 15.09.2011, the officers of the Assam Rifles and NCB, Imphal intercepted a vehicle at Tegnoupal and seized 17,45,000 tablets containing pseudoephedrine. Two persons were arrested.
- (xvii) On 21.09.2011, the officers of the NCB, Chennai busted an illegal internet pharmacy and seized 2,597 tablets/capsules of psychotropic substance. In the follow up action on 01.10.2011, another consignment in three carton boxes having 1,22,100 tablets/capsules and 42 parcels containing 2,954 tablets/capsules of psychotropic substance were seized. Two persons including one Russian national were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was UK & USA.
- (xviii) On 23.09.2011, the officers of the NCB, Chennai apprehended two persons at Chennai Railway Station and seized 8.2 kg of ketamine from their possession. Both the persons were arrested.
- (xix) On 04.10.2011, officers of the Border Security Force, Rajatal, Amritsar and NCB, Chandigarh seized a consignment of 15 kg of heroin in Amritsar, Punjab. The drug was packed with transparent ploythene and white cloth. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- (xx) On 13.10.2011, the officers of the NCB, New Delhi intercepted a truck at New Delhi and seized 60 kg of hashish. Two persons were arrested.

- (xxi) On 13.10.2011, the officers of the NCB, Indore seized 34.850 kg of opium. One person was arrested.
- (xxii) On 11.11.2011, the officers of the NCB, Kolkata apprehended four persons at Kolkata and seized 24,300 ampules of Pentazocine Lactate Injections, 62 bottles of Corex syrup, 7,765 ampules of Buprenorphine injections and 10 ampules of Lupigesic injections. All the four persons were arrested.
- (xxiii) On 23.11.2011, the officers of the NCB, Mumbai intercepted one parcel containing 08 kg of opium. The drug was concealed in the base of paper carry bags. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Canada.
- (xxiv) On 26.11.2011, the officers of the NCB, Jodhpur intercepted a truck at Jodhpur and seized 4,194.8 kg of poppy straw. Two persons were arrested.
- (xxv) On 14.12.2011, the officers of the NCB, Patna seized 12.150 kg of hashish and arrested one person.
- (xxvi) On 19.12.2011, the officers of the NCB, Ahmedabad intercepted a truck and seized 104.89 kg. hashish. Three persons were arrested.

Destruction of illicit cultivation of poppy and cannabis

9.9.7 In April, 2011, NCB Chandigarh

along with State agencies detected and destroyed 78 acres of illicit poppy cultivation in the State of Himachal Pradesh. Zonal Unit, Jammu in coordination with State agencies detected and destroyed 30 acres of illicit poppy cultivation in Jammu and Kashmir during the month of May, 2011. NCB Lucknow detected and destroyed 312.45 acres of illicit poppy cultivation in the State of Uttarakhand during the month of May, 2011.

9.9.8 Besides, NCB coordinated the destruction of illicit poppy cultivation in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal. As a result illicit poppy cultivation in 14365.17 acres area was destroyed by the State and the Central Government agencies.

9.9.9 A meeting of Nodal officers and representatives of Central Agencies was held at NCB HQrs on 21.09.2011 for identification and destruction of illicit poppy and formulation of an action plan for the year 2011-12.

Conviction

9.9.10 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 53 persons were convicted during the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011.

Drug Disposal

9.9.11 Heroin 64.144 kg, Hashish 380.170 Kg, poppy straw 4,132.772 kg, Ganja 362.4 Kg, methaqualone 1.280 kg and Spasmo Proxyvon 41,472 tablets were disposed off during the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011. Besides, 18.590 kg of opium was recommended for transfer to opium factory, Neemuch during the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011.

Assistance to States and Union Territories

9.9.12 The Government of India has introduced a Scheme namely "Assistance to States & UTs", wherein financial assistance is given for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the States/UTs agencies by providing Central Assistance to procure necessary infrastructure and equipments for combating drug trafficking. During the year 2011 (from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011), Central grant of ₹ 81,53,387 has been sanctioned to 3 States Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Tripura.

Training

9.9.13 The NCB provides financial assistance to various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training courses on Drug Law

Enforcement. 112 such courses were organized in the States of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, UT Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the year 2011-12 (from 01.04.2011 to 30.10.2011) wherein approximately 3,557 Personnel of State Police Forces and Central Excise were trained.

International Obligations/Cooperation

9.9.14 The charter of the Narcotics Control Bureau includes implementation of the obligations under the various international conventions to which India is a signatory. NCB also renders assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organizations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.9.15 Drug trafficking and abuse has assumed global proportions. International cooperation is one of the most potent tools in this common fight. To achieve this objective, India has entered into agreements both bilateral and multilateral, MLATs and JWGs with various countries. It is also an active participant in various

international forums both regional [SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) and SDOMD (SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk)] and inter-regional [CND (Commission for Narcotic Drugs), HONLEA (Heads of Natural Drug Law Enforcement Agencies), IDEC (International Drug Enforcement Conference), ADEC (Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference), ADLOMIC (Anti Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Conference)] etc.

9.9.16 To enhance bilateral cooperation, NCB/Govt. of India has entered into bilateral agreements for mutual cooperation for reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals with 23 countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, USA and Zambia.

9.9.17 The NCB/Government of India has also signed MoU on narcotic drugs related matters with 07 countries i.e. Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, USA and Vietnam.

9.9.18 The agreements envisage assistance in exchanging information to identify,

suppress and prevent the criminal activities of International Drugs Syndicates engaged in the illicit traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Demand Reduction

9.9.19 The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26th June of each year as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking". In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. To sensitize the masses especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB Hqrs and its Zonal Units, in association with various State Governments/NGOs/Anti-Narcotics Task Forces, organized the following demand reduction activities on 26.06.2011:

- a) Awareness Run against drug abuse
- b) Padyatras/Rallies
- c) Street Plays/Shows
- d) Seminar/Workshops
- e) Painting, declamation, slogan writing competition
- f) Pledge taking ceremonies
- g) Flashing of SMS through Service Providers
- h) Display of Posters & Banners with awareness messages endorsed by prominent personalities at public places.

Important Events/Activities



DG, NCB welcoming Zambian Delegation at NCB Hqrs., New Delhi on 20.04.2011

9.9.20 A Zambian delegation led by Dr. Peter Machungwa, MP (Committee Chairperson) along with 7 other distinguished Members of Zambian Parliamentary Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs visited NCB HQrs, New Delhi on 20.04.2011 for an interaction session/meeting and to further strengthen the avenues of cooperation in the field of counter measures against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances

and precursor chemicals with special reference to legislation.

9.9.21 DG level talks on Narcotics related matters between Narcotics Control Bureau of India and Anti Narcotics Force of Pakistan were held at Islamabad from 12.09.2011 to 14.09.2011. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on "Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor



Signing of MoU between India and Pakistan at DG level talks at Rawalpindi, Pakistan on 13.09.2011

Chemicals and Related Matters” was also signed at this meeting. Both sides welcomed this development and agreed

that MoU will provide an institutional mechanism for further promoting bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

10.1 India, due to its unique Geo-climatic and Socio-economic conditions, has been vulnerable in varying degrees, to various disasters like floods, droughts, cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fire. Out of 35 States and Union Territories (UTs) in the country, 27 are disaster prone. Almost 58.6% landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high

intensity; 12% land is prone to flood and river erosion; out of 7,516 km. coast line, 5,700 km. is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of the cultivable land is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Fire incidents, industrial accidents and other manmade disasters involving chemical, biological and radioactive materials are additional hazards, which have underscored the need for strengthening mitigation, preparedness and response measures.



Union Home Minister Shri. P. Chidambaram releases the book, titled "Disaster Management in India"

10.2 The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster rests with the State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in case of severe natural calamities. The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts and boats, specialist team of Armed Forces, Central Armed Police Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials and essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States to meet the situation effectively.

10.3 The Government has brought about a change in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach covering the entire gamut of disaster encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that development can not be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

Disaster Management Act, 2005

10.4 The Government of India have enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to provide for the effective

management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Act also provides for setting up of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) under the Chairmanship of Collectors/District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners. The Act further provides for the constitution of National Executive Committee (NEC), headed by Union Home Secretary, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). It also provides for the concerned Ministries and Departments to draw up their own plans in accordance with the National plan.

10.5 In addition, the Act contains provisions for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund and National Mitigation Fund and similar Funds at the State and District levels. The Act also provides for specific role for local bodies in disaster management.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

10.6 The NDMA is constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister with the provision of nine Members, one of whom to be designated as the Vice-Chairperson. At present following Members constitute NDMA- (1) Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, MLA, Vice-Chairperson, (2) Shri J.K. Sinha, Member, (3) Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Dr. J.K. Bansal, Member, (4) Shri T. Nanda Kumar, IAS (Retd.), Member, (5) Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad, Member, (6) Prof. Harsh Gupta, Member, (7) Shri B. Bhattacharjee, Member and (8) Shri K.M. Singh, IPS (Retd.), Member.

10.7 At National level, the NDMA has the responsibility, inter alia, of laying down policies on disaster management and guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the State authorities in drawing up State Plans and take such measures for the prevention of disasters or mitigation or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster's situation or disaster as it may consider necessary.

10.8 NDMA, since its constitution, has released various disasters specific and



Prime Minister and Chairman, NDMA, Dr. Manmohan Singh, with Union Agriculture Minister, Union Home Minister, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Vice Chairperson, NDMA and Members of NDMA

thematic Guidelines like on Psycho-Social and Mental Health Services in Disasters, Earthquakes, Incident Response System, Tsunami, Drought, Urban Flooding, Cyclone, Floods, Landslides and Snow Avalanches and Mass Casualty Management etc.

State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)

10.9 The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of SDMAs and DDMAs in all the States and UTs. As per the information received from the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have constituted SDMAs as per the provisions of the Act.

10.10 Gujarat has constituted SDMA as per their Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003.

10.11 DDMAs have also been constituted in the States and UTs of Andhra Pradesh,

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

10.12 The Act also envisages establishment of State Executive Committees to be headed by Chief Secretary of the State/UT. Accordingly, 31 State Governments/UT Administrations have taken action in this regard.

10.13 The Rules relating to NDMA, NEC, NIDM, laying of Annual Report of NDMA in the Parliament, Notice of Alleged Offence etc. have also been notified by the Government of India. The Recruitment Rules for various Group-'A' and Group-'C' posts of NDMA have been framed, notified and laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

10.14 The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster.

It has 10 Bns. located at Guwahati, Kolkata, Mundali, Arakkonam, Pune, Gandhinagar, Bhatinda, Greater Noida, Patna and Vijayawada. Among them four Bns are meant for tackling Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) disasters also. Each Bn has 1,149 personnel, canine squad, and equipment for Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue, Water Rescue (boats and diving equipments), Medical First Response troop carriers, ambulance, Hazmat vehicles and water tankers.

10.15 The NDRF Bns with highly trained manpower alongwith necessary equipment, actively engaged themselves in cyclonic storms/flood/landslides/earthquake etc., for emergency response and rescue & relief operations in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, J&K, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Odisha,

Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, etc.

10.16 During the year 2011 (till 31.12.2011) the swift and highly skilled flood rescue operations of NDRF Bns, saved about 19,442 human lives and retrieved about 126 dead bodies. The NDRF was instrumental in neutralizing cylinders of ammonia gas in West Bengal. Relief supply including medical aid, medicines and drinking water were also distributed by NDRF Bns among the disaster affected victims in these States.

10.17 In addition to search and rescue operations, the NDRF has been deployed on the site of train accidents, collapse structure, capsized boat, bus accidents and in the case of drowning etc. besides duties to assist the civil authorities in various States.



Search and Rescue operation by NDRF during Sikkim Earthquake, 2011

10.18 One specialized team consisting of 46 personnel of NDRF was deployed for carrying out search and rescue operations in the areas affected by a massive earthquake of 11.03.2011 followed by a devastating Tsunami in Japan from 27.03.2011 to 07.04.2011. Search and rescue operations were carried out in Onagava area of Japan. The NDRF team retrieved 07 dead bodies and recovered cash worth 50 million Yen apart from valuables which were handed over to the Japanese authorities.



Rescue operation by NDRF in Onagava (Japan) during Tsunami

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

10.19 The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) came into existence on 16.10.2003. The Institute subsequently achieved the status of a statutory organisation under Section 42 of Disaster

Management Act, 2005. NIDM has been entrusted with the responsibility of planning and promoting training, undertaking research and documentation and development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures. NIDM organizes and facilitates study courses, conferences, lectures and seminars etc. to promote and institutionalize disaster management, undertake and provide for publication of journals, research papers and books. NIDM conducts both in-campus and off-campus training programmes.

10.20 During 2011-12, the Institute has conducted 55 training programmes on different aspects of disaster management from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011. Out of these, some courses have been conducted in State Capitals in collaboration with the Centres for Disaster Management at Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs). A total of 1,223 participants attended these programmes.

10.21 A two week training programme titled "Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management" was organised for 22 officers from 13 different African countries from 19.09.2011 to 30.09.2011 on the request of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.



Inaugural session of training Programme on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management for officials of African Countries

Other training programmes/workshops organized by NIDM

10.22 NIDM has organised 09 training of trainers (TOT) course from 01.04.2011 to 20.12.2011 on Incident Response System (IRS) in collaboration with US Agency for International Development (USAID) and US Forest Service (USFS) as a part of trainers development programme. The objective of these courses is to develop Core/Master Trainers for Incident Response System in the country.

10.23 Two days workshop was organised on “Environmental Knowledge for Disaster Risk Management” (EKDRM) on 10.05.2011 and 11.05.2011 in collaboration

with GIZ-InWent and Infanos India at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. It aimed at understanding the existing framework, assess strengths and challenges, identify gaps and develop strategic approaches and tools for environment based disaster risk management interventions. A 04 days course on “Ecosystem Approach to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management” was organised from 12.12.2011 to 15.12.2011, wherein 19 officials participated.

10.24 The Institute has conducted/is offering online courses on various topics of Disaster Risk Management like Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management, specialized courses, each on

Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Earthquake Risk Reduction, Safer Cities and Climate Change & Disaster Management etc. in collaboration with the World Bank Institute, USA. A total of 684 participants attended these courses. E-learning programmes on disaster management were launched on the occasion of Disaster Reduction Day on 12.10.2011 in collaboration with C-DAC (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing). These courses on disaster management can be accessed by anyone from anywhere in the world as per the users convenience in flexi time and free of cost.

10.25 Satellite based training Courses through the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) Community Centre (facilities for Audio-Video communication system) have been conducted in collaboration with the Administrative Training Institutes, Bhopal and Mysore.

India Disaster Knowledge Network

10.26 India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) is a web portal, which offers a broad array of resources and services, such as knowledge collaboration, networking, maps and emergency contact information related system and several other information related to natural disasters. It is a part of South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN)

which was launched during the meet of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction organised by UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction from 10.05.2011 to 13.05.2011.

10.27 Disaster Management Centres in the States ATIs : A total of 31 such centres are functioning at State level in State ATIs with the aim to train the target group identified by the State with technical assistance of NIDM.

Research and Documentation

10.28 NIDM documents disasters that take place in the country to learn lessons on the management of the disasters and use the Case Studies as resource materials for the training classes and simulation exercises. Recently, the NIDM team visited the earthquake affected areas in Sikkim to document the disaster. NIDM has undertaken consultancy services for formulation of disaster management plans for Noida and Greater Noida twin townships. The Institute is also in the process of formulating the disaster management plan for Mumbai Airport, Navi Mumbai.

Disaster Reduction Day

10.29 NIDM observed "Disaster Reduction Day" on 12.10.2011 at New Delhi in the presence of Shri Mullappally

Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs as the Chief Guest. The Occasion was also graced by the presence of Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed, Member, NDMA and Shri A. E. Ahmed, Secretary, Department of Border Management. Various activities like lectures, posters & painting and slogan writing competitions were organised for school children at various schools. During the functions of this day, they were awarded with prizes.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM)

10.30 In pursuance of Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM)

has been issued. It envisages building a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response. The Policy covers all aspects of disaster management including institutional and legal arrangements; financial arrangements; disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness; techno-legal regime; response; relief and rehabilitation; reconstruction and recovery; capacity development; knowledge management; and research and development. The NPDM addresses the concerns of all the sections of the society including differently abled persons, women,



Prize distribution to winners of painting/slogan competition during Disaster Reduction Day by Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran

children and other disadvantaged groups in terms of grant of relief and formulating measures for rehabilitation of the persons affected due to disasters. The issue of equity/ inclusiveness has been accorded due consideration. The policy aims at bringing transparency and accountability in all aspects of disaster management through involvement of the community, community based organisations, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Local Bodies and Civil Society.

Financial Mechanism

10.31 The Scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. The present scheme, which is in operation from 2010-11 to 2014-15, is based on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC). The TFC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from SDRF and NDRF.

Recommendation of 13th Finance Commission

10.32 On the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, the Government of India has allocated funds for

strengthening disaster management institutions, capacity building and response mechanisms.

State Disaster Response Fund

10.33 Section 48 (1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) by the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines to the States for operation of SDRF. Allocations to the State Response Funds have been made based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. While allocating the funds to various States for a period of five years, the factors considered include the expenditure incurred by the State Government on relief operations during the last about 10 years, vulnerability to natural disasters and economic status of the State. Currently, as per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the Government has approved an allocation of ₹33,580.93 crore in the State Disaster Response Fund to all the States, comprising of ₹25,847.93 crore as Central share and ₹7,733.00 crore as State share. The scheme of SDRF provides for release of the Central share in two equal installments in the months of June and December. A statement showing the State-wise and year-wise allocation to the SDRF for the period 2010-15 is given at **Annexure-XII**.

National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

10.34 Section 46(1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of NDRF for meeting any threatening disaster management situation or disaster. Accordingly, MHA issued notification for the constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on 28.09.2010. The Finance Ministry has also issued guidelines to the States for operation of NDRF.

Additional Financial Assistance

10.35 Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is provided from the NDRF in the wake of calamities of severe nature. On receipt of the Memorandum from the affected States, an Inter Ministerial Central Team comprising of representatives of the Central Ministries/ Departments is constituted and its report, after examination by the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by Union Home Secretary, is placed before the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration and approval of funds from NDRF.

Monitoring of Expenditure

10.36 The Ministry of Home Affairs oversees the operations of SDRF and monitors its compliance with these guidelines. A format for monitoring the

expenditure in accordance with the extant items and norms of assistance has been prescribed. The Accountant General of the State maintains the accounts of the SDRF. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India audits SDRF every year.

Current Allocations under SDRF

10.37 For the year 2011-12, the allocation in SDRF is ₹6,381.18 crore, out of which ₹4,911.70 crore is Central share and ₹1,469.48 crore is share of States. During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹1,944.38 crore (₹399.33 crore arrears of previous year + ₹1,545.05 crore 1st installment) has been released as Central share of SDRF to 18 States. In addition, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2011-12, amounting to ₹357.47 crore has been released, in advance, to the 05 States due to earthquake and flood situation, pending receipt of utilizations and Annual Reports. Besides, financial assistance of ₹1636.64 crore has also been released from NDRF to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Sikkim. A statement showing State-wise allocation and releases of funds from SDRF/NDRF during 2011-12 is at Annexure-XIII.

Capacity Building Grant

10.38 On the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, ₹525 crore has been

allocated to the States for taking up activities for building capacity. The State-wise allocation for the period 2010-15 is given at **Annexure-XIV**. The Ministry of Finance has issued the guidelines for the utilization of the fund. The guidelines provide for preparation of an action plan for the entire period of 2010-15 as well as action plans for each financial year. These plans would inter alia include items for training and capacity building of stakeholders and functionaries in States, preparation of disaster management plans based on hazard, risk and vulnerability analysis and setting up and strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres in States.

Items and Norms of Assistance for Relief from NDRF and SDRF

10.39 The items and norms of assistance

from relief funds are comprehensively reviewed after the receipt of the award of the successive Finance Commissions. These norms are revised based on report of the expert group constituted by MHA which consults all the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/ Departments. The Govt. of India has issued the revised items and norms on 16.01.2012. The present Items and Norms of assistance for relief may be visited at www.ndmindia.nic.in.

DIFFERENT DISASTERS

Monsoon Behavior in 2011

10.40 The southwest monsoon rainfall figures for the period 01.06.2011 to 30.09.2011 for the country as a whole and the four broad homogeneous regions are as follows:

Region	Forecast	Actual
All India	95% of LPA \pm 4%	101% of LPA
Northwest India (J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh)	97% of LPA \pm 8%	107% of LPA
Northeast India (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand)	95% of LPA \pm 8%	86% of LPA
Central India (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa and Odisha)	95% of LPA \pm 8%	110% of LPA
South Peninsula (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	94% of LPA \pm 8%	100% of LPA

10.41 The cumulative seasonal rainfall for the country as a whole was normal. Rainfall for the season (01.06.2011 to 30.09.2011) was 101% of Long Period Average (LPA). Out of 36, 26 meteorological sub divisions recorded normal rainfall (19% to 19%), 7 sub divisions recorded excess (20% or more) rainfall and 3 meteorological sub divisions recorded deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%). Out of 603 meteorological districts for which data are available, 453 districts (76% of the meteorological districts received excess/normal rainfall and the remaining 150 districts (24%) received deficient/scanty rainfall during the South-west season 2011.



Rescue operation during flood in Odisha in 2011

10.42 During the year 2011-12, only 15 States and 01 UT have so far reported damage due to cyclonic storms/ heavy rains/ floods/ landslides/ earthquake etc. in varying degrees. These States/ UT are: Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra,

Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and UT of Puducherry.

Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during year 2011-12	
No. of human lives lost	1530
No. of cattle perished	6976
No. of Houses damaged	787290
Cropped area affected (Lakh Hectares)	18.85

10.43 State-wise details of extent of damage are at Annexure – XV

Situation caused by Earthquake on 18.09.2011

10.44 An earthquake of magnitude of 6.8 on the Richter scale took place at 18:11 hrs on 18.09.2011. Subsequently two more aftershocks of 6.1 and 5.3 at 18:21 hrs and 18:42 hrs were felt. The epicenter of this earthquake was 27.7°N and 88.2°E near Indo-Nepal border in Sikkim. The States of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam were also affected.

10.45 The State Governments of Sikkim, West Bengal and Bihar reported the following losses due to earthquake of 18.09.2011:-

States	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)
Sikkim	60	1333	23903
West Bengal	11	19	88734
Bihar	10	NR	NR

* NR= not reported

10.46 In addition, the State Governments reported damage to infrastructures like roads, bridges, irrigation, power, etc. No damage or causality was reported from other States of North-East.

Immediate response to the Emergency during Sikkim earthquake

10.47 The Government of India responded immediately to the earthquake in Sikkim.

- a) Army, NDRF, AF and ITBP were deployed for search and rescue operations in the affected area from 18.09.2011 onwards. A total of 5,500 Army personnel were also pressed into relief and rescue operations. More than hundred villages were physically covered by the team of Army jawans in their search and rescue operations. 15 helicopters of Army and Air Force were pressed into the relief work. 700 ITBP personnel were also engaged in rescue operations for a week after the incident. It also organized relief camps for disaster affected people.
- b) A medical team of comprising of 19 doctors, 4.5 tonnes of medicines/other supplies, 15 lakh halogen water purification tablets, 1 MT of bleaching powder was provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to the State Government.



Medical assistance work carried out by SSB in the earthquake affected villages in the East Distri

- c) The State Government opened 103 relief camps.
- d) Approximately 12,000 food packets arranged by West Bengal were air dropped, 7,200 blankets, 400 tents, 200 stoves, 500 tarpaulins and one water purifier from different sources were made available to the State Government for distribution in the affected area.
- e) About 350 tons (approx. 21,000 sheets) were provided to State Government of Sikkim by Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) on the advice of the Department of Public Enterprises under the Ministry of Heavy Industries as its Corporate Social Responsibility.



Deployment of NDRF personnel during Sikkim earthquake

10.48 Apart from the above mentioned relief materials, an amount of ₹50 crore has been made available to the Government of Sikkim in State Disaster Response Fund for the Earthquake affected area.

Monitoring of the situation by the Ministry of Home Affairs

10.49 The National Crisis Management Committee (NCCM), under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and the National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary monitored the progress of relief operations particularly in Sikkim, situation caused due to earthquake of 18.09.2011.

10.50 The Control Room of MHA, which functions on 24x7 basis, apart from coordinating assistance from Government of India, monitored the response and prepared daily situation reports which were forwarded to all concerned and also uploaded on the website "ndmindia.nic.in" on a daily basis. Senior officers of MHA remained in constant touch with the Chief Secretaries and Relief Commissioners of the affected States.

Crisis Management Plan (CMP)

10.51 The revised Crisis Management

Plan - 2009 comprises of two parts, Part-I deals with general aspects, which are common to all contingencies/ crisis situations and Part-II comprises of the individual Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for dealing with specific crisis situations. MHA has already circulated the plan to all concerned Ministries and Agencies as well as the State Governments and UT Administrations for its implementation. All the concerned Ministries as well as States and UTs have been requested to formulate and update their respective CMPs and SOPs under intimation to MHA. A total of 25 States and 6 UTs have prepared their CMPs till 05.01.2012.

Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners and Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States and UTs

10.52 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs was held on 26.05.2011 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for ensuing South-west Monsoon, 2011 and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/ Organizations rendering Emergency Support Functions also participated besides representatives of Central Armed Police Forces.



Inaugural Session of Annual conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/ UTs held on 26.05.2011 at New Delhi

10.53 During the conference the emphasis was laid on the crucial roles of States/ UTs and Central Government during natural calamities and also for need of close coordination with forecasting agencies viz; India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Armed Forces and other concerned agencies of the State & Central Government. India Meteorological Department, Central Water Commission (CWC) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS), which are the national agencies for forecasting and dissemination of information on rainfall and flood, elaborated their plans for strengthening and modernization of their network in the country.

Measures taken for Preparedness and Mitigation

10.54 Preparation of Detailed Project Reports for National level Mitigation Projects related to Information and Communication Network, Landslides, Earthquakes and Floods, etc. are in the process. The methodology for implementation of the mitigation projects has involved the conceptualization and fixing of the contours of the projects and architecture of design by NDMA in consultation with the nodal Ministries and concerned Government Agencies. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are being formulated through multidisciplinary teams describing all support systems like financial, technical and managerial

resources and techno legal regimes required. The execution of the projects will be entrusted to various nodal agencies responsible for specific disasters and/or thematic interventions. Periodic monitoring will be carried out through a multi-sectoral group consisting of representatives of the Central Ministries, State Governments and technical experts in the NDMA.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

10.55 Phase-I of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project for Andhra Pradesh and Odisha at a cost of ₹1,496.71 crore is under implementation to address the vulnerability of coastal community to cyclones. The project aims at minimizing the vulnerability to cyclones and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient. The broad objectives of the project are to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems, cyclone risk mitigation and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management and to construct multi-purpose cyclone shelters (including shelter-cum-godown and approach roads/bridges to habitations) and embankments. The project is expected to benefit 5.60 lakh peoples in Odisha and over 5.50 lakh peoples in Andhra Pradesh. It is expected to help in the protection of 38,296 ha. of land in Odisha

and about 12,640 ha. in Andhra Pradesh. So far as ₹97.40 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh and Odisha including ₹79.33 crore during the current financial year.

Mainstreaming of DM concerns into Developmental Projects

10.56 At the initiative of NDMA, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India has revised the format for both Plan and Non-Plan project proposals for consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) to include disaster prevention and mitigation measures that would need to be addressed while framing the project proposals. The additional information to be incorporated in a project proposal *inter alia*, include compliance with the guidelines issued by the NDMA, risk analysis, structural and non-structural mitigation measures, compliance with National Building Code, 2005 and inclusion of cost for disaster mitigation etc. All the project authorities have been advised to attach a self certification regarding the correctness of the responses to these issues.

10.57 NDMA has recommended to the State Governments to implement similar kind of Disaster Management appraisal for projects/programmes under their

purview. The stage is thus set, with the enabling environment in place, for the State Governments to join the national campaign towards holistic and coordinated management of disasters.

Communication Network

10.58 Communication is normally the first casualty in case of a major calamity, since the traditional communication network systems normally break down in such situations. It has, therefore, been decided to put in place multi-mode, multi-channel communication systems with enough redundancy. Phase-I of the National Emergency Communication Plan has since been implemented. It provides satellite based mobile voice/data/video communication between National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and the mobile Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) at remote disaster/emergency sites.

10.59 Based on the experience in the use of the equipment purchased under National Emergency Communication Plan (NECP) Phase-I, it has been enlarged to implement NECP Phase-II at an outlay of ₹76.76 crore this year by deployment of the transportable VSAT by NIC to provide last mile connectivity. Under this plan, the communication teams under the National Disaster Response Force Bns. will be provided the fixed and movable

VSATs for voice/data/video communication between the NEOC and NDRF Bns. Hqrs.

National School Safety Programme

10.60 National School Safety Programme, with a total cost of ₹48.47 crore has been approved by the Government this year as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is holistic project to promote culture of safety in Schools by undertaking Information, Education and Communication activities, promoting non-structural mitigation measures and demonstrative structural retrofitting in few Schools.

CIVIL DEFENCE

10.61 Civil Defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving/mitigating the effect of any such attack: whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It is to be organized as an integral part of the defence of the country. So far as ₹68.35 crore has been released to States/UTs including ₹41.88 crore during the current financial year in 2011-12

Role

10.62 During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence Organization has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the Armed forces, mobilizing the citizens and helping civil administration for:

- (a) saving life and property;
- (b) minimising damage;
- (c) maintaining continuity in production centers; and
- (d) raising public morale.

10.63 The concept of Civil Defence over the years has shifted from management of damage against conventional weapons to also include threat perceptions against Nuclear weapons, Biological & Chemical Warfare and natural disasters.

Act and Policy

10.64 The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the Civil Defence Organization is raised only in such areas and zones which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks. The revision and renewal of Civil Defence Plan for categorized Civil Defence towns is being done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat with regards to external aggression or hostile attacks by anti national elements or terrorists to vital installations, remaining the fundamental criterion for categorization. Recently Section (2) of Civil Defence Act, 1968 has been amended to bring the measures for purpose of disaster management within its scope. At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 225 categorized towns, spread over the States/UTs. Also 100 selected Multi Hazard Prone Districts have been categorised as Civil Defence Districts.



Opening Session of Workshop on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Civil Defence at Goa

Organization

10.65 Civil Defence is primarily organized on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 13.08 lakh, out of which 5.64 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 5.14 lakh have been trained.

Training

10.66 Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal/demonstration of Civil Defence measures during peace time, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on a voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities, which include providing assistance to the administration in undertaking social and welfare services and in the prevention/mitigation of natural/ man-made disasters as well as in post-disaster response and relief operations. Civil Defence training is conducted by the State Governments/ UT Administrations in three tiers, i.e. at the Local/Town level, State level and National level.

Central Financial Assistance

10.67 Central financial assistance to the States for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and

equipping of Civil Defence volunteers is presently confined to categorized towns only. Reimbursement to the States is done to the extent of 50% for NE States (except Assam) and 25% for all other States including Assam.

Civil Defence and Disaster Management

10.68 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an outlay of ₹100 crore has been launched in 2009 for revamping Civil Defence set up in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan. The overall objective of the Scheme is to strengthen and revitalize the Civil Defence set up in the country so as to play a significant role in disaster management and assisting the police in internal security and law & order situations while retaining their primary role. So far ₹68.35 crore has been released to the States/UTs which includes ₹41.80 crore released in the current financial year i.e. 2011-12.

Civil Defence – Mechanism for Involvement of Community with the Police for Handling Internal Security and Law and Order Situation

10.69 The phenomenon of terrorism and certain other forms of social and communal discord, where members of the community are unsuspecting victims, require a great degree of vigilance at the

people for their own protection, as well as their close cooperation with the law enforcement agencies. The Civil Defence Organization thus can be used as an effective instrument to assist the police in tackling threats to internal security and public order at the grass-root level.

10.70 A Pilot project involving Civil Defence in Internal Security and Law and order situation is under implementation. The project basically envisages training of Master Trainers at National Civil Defence College (NCDC), Nagpur, training of Civil Defence volunteers by the Master Trainers at the State and District levels and periodic activities by such trained volunteers at the field level in close coordination with the local police/administration. Under the project, 17 major towns and 23 minor towns have been identified. 125 Master Trainers from major towns and 89 from minor towns have been trained for 10 days duration at NCDC, Nagpur in batches. These Master Trainers, with the help of guest faculties are training the Civil Defence volunteers of the identified 40 towns. Training of 214 Master Trainers was completed in February 2010 who in turn have trained 4,018 Civil Defence volunteers in the States till date. As part of project, 100% volunteers have been screened, 62,184 have been weeded out and 51,776 have been newly enrolled.



Mock drill by Civil Defence Volunteers

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

10.71 The first Disaster Management Training Institution of the country was founded on 29.04.1957 at Nagpur as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute (CERTI) to support the Emergency Relief Organization of the Government of India. This Central Institute organized advanced and specialist training for Revenue officials responsible for Disaster Relief operations against any natural or manmade disaster. CERTI was renamed as National Civil Defence College (NCDC) on 01.04.1968.

10.72 The devastating Andhra Pradesh cyclone in 1977 once again vested the responsibility of training Disaster Response and Relief Officers upon NCDC. Skill enhancement, Training of Trainers in the field of Search and Rescue, Fire fighting, First-aid, Communications,

Welfare Services, Disaster Management, Incident Management, etc., are being organized till date.

10.73 The College has been recognized by MHA as one of the main Centers for Disaster Management Training and a nodal Center for Radiological, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergency Response Training. It has also been recognized as a premier training establishment in Chemical Disaster Response Training by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

10.74 The Institute has been regularly training the Trainers of NDRF and other Central Para-Military Forces for developing skills to handle terrorist threats that may comprise use of Weapons of Mass Destruction and consequences of any natural disaster.

10.75 The college has been upgraded with modern facilities for enhancing its training capabilities and physical infrastructure. Since inception in 1957 the Institute has trained 54,388 Trainers which also includes 8 Foreign Nationals. The College successfully conducted the 3rd TOT on Disaster Psycho-social Intervention Program in collaboration with National Institute for Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore.

HOME GUARDS

10.76 Home Guards is a voluntary force,

first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organisation into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the police in the maintenance of law & order and internal security situation, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties. Home Guards are of two types – rural and urban. In border States, Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force (BSF). The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5, 73,793 against which the raised strength is 4,98,131 nos Home Guards. The organisation is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

10.77 Eighteen BWHG Bns. have been raised in the border States viz. Punjab (6 Bns.), Rajasthan (4 Bns.), Gujarat (4 Bns.)

and one each Bn. for Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal to serve as an auxiliary to BSF for preventing infiltration on the international border/coastal areas, guarding of vital installations and lines of communication in vulnerable areas at the time of external aggression.

10.78 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States/ Union Territories. They are recruited from various cross sections of the people such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, private sector organisations, college and University students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who give their spare time to the organisation for betterment of the community. Amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform, duty allowances and award for gallantry, distinguished and meritorious services. Members of Home Guards with three years service in the organisation are trained in Policing, maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-decoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities.

10.79 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organisation. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between Centre and State Governments

in the ratio 25% by the Centre and 75% by the State Governments for raising, training and equipping on reimbursement basis. For North- Eastern States except Assam the sharing pattern between the Centre and States is in the ratio of 50:50. For the current year 2011-12, there is a budgetary provision of ₹37.39 crore out of which ₹26.68 crore have been reimbursed to the States by the end of December 2011.

FIRE SERVICE

10.80 Fire prevention and fire fighting services are organized by the States/UTs. MHA renders technical advice to States/ UTs and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

10.81 The 13th Finance Commission has recommended that a portion of the grant of ₹87,519 crore given to Local Bodies be utilised for strengthening of Fire Services in their respective jurisdiction. In addition, ₹472 crore have been allocated to the 7 States for revamping of Fire and Emergency Services.

10.82 Also, in 2009, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country has been launched at an outlay of ₹200 crore during the Eleventh Plan Period. The State Governments will also

contribute ₹40.23 crore as their share. In the current financial year, ₹100 crore has been allocated for implementation of the Scheme. The overall objective of the Scheme is to strengthen fire and emergency service in the country and progressively transform it into Multi-Hazard Response Force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations. Under the Scheme, additional 277 Advanced Fire Tenders, 1,146 High Pressure Pumps with Water Mist Technology, 573 Quick Response Team Vehicles and 1,146 Combi Tools for Rescue will be provided at District Headquarter Fire Brigades in the country.

10.83 In order to assess the actual requirement of fire-fighting and rescue equipments, MHA has initiated a study on Fire Risk and Hazard Analysis in the country at a cost of ₹5.71 crore.

10.84 During 2011, 30, fire officials were trained as trainer at Fire Service College, UK in advance search and rescue methods and medical first-aid responder under the scheme have trained 326 fire service personnel till December, 2011.

NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

10.85 The Officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service

College (NFSC), Nagpur. The College is housed at the Old Settlement Commissionrate Building located at Palm Road, Civil Line, Nagpur with sufficient space for conducting fire drills and demonstrations. The Fire Engineers of this College are placed in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection. The College also provides trainings on Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics, real life situation for Disaster Management etc. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Officers of various public and private sector undertakings, State Government, Municipal Corporation, Fire Brigades, Port Trust, Air Port Authority to impart comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection.

10.86 A Scheme for upgradation of the College has been launched in June 2010. The Scheme is to be implemented within period of three years (2010-2013) at an outlay of ₹205 crore. The overall objective of the scheme is to enhance the capacity of the college to meet the requirements of specialized professional training in all aspects namely fire prevention, fire protection and fire fighting, rescue, specialized emergency response in the event of disaster and also to cater for research documentation and consultancy requirements in the field.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

11.1 The modus operandi of perpetrators or potential perpetrators of crime, particularly of those engaged in international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs has evolved and changed rapidly with the advancement of technology and have assumed a transnational and global dimension. Accordingly, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has taken up and pursued a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security related areas to counter terrorism. MHA being the nodal Ministry for disaster management is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

SECURITY AND POLICE MATTERS

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

11.2 The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was set

up in 1985 as an association of States to “promote the well-being of the population of South Asia and improve their standards of living; to speed up economic growth, social progress and cultural development; to reinforce links between the countries of this area”. Presently, SAARC has eight member countries; namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The agenda of the organization is mainly driven by efforts at promoting trade facilitation and implementing the South Asia Free Trade Agreements (SAFTA) which started on 01.01.2006. The SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu (Nepal).

11.3 During the 13th SAARC Summit held at Dhaka in November, 2005, it was *inter-alia*, decided that SAARC Interior/Home Ministers would meet annually preceded by a meeting of the Interior/Home Secretaries. So far four meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers have been held – in Dhaka (11.05.2006), New Delhi (25.10.2007), Islamabad (26.06.2010) and Thimphu (23.07.2011).

11.4 The 9th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters and the 4th Meeting of SAARC on Focal Points of Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) and SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) was held from 04.04.2011 to 05.04.2011 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

11.5 The meeting of the 9th SAARC Conference on Police Matters held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 04.04.2011 to 05.04.2011 was attended by an Indian delegation. The meeting was a significant step towards cooperation in fighting terrorism and drug smuggling within the SAARC region. The meeting aimed at taking proactive measures to enhance the cooperation among the SAARC countries. The region of SAARC encompasses 1/4th of the world population and is the most significant and strategic region in the world in terms of political, social, cultural and economic aspects. In this backdrop the meeting endeavoured towards creating a favourable environment for establishing and maintaining peace and security in the SAARC region.

11.6 The 4th Meeting of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers and its preceding meetings were held at Thimphu from 21.07.2011 to 23.07.2011 as per the following schedule:

- (a) 4th Meeting of the SAARC Immigration Authorities was held on 21.07.2011;
- (b) 4th Meeting of SAARC Home/Interior Secretaries was held on 22.07.2011; and
- (c) 4th Meeting of SAARC Home/Interior Ministers was held on 23.07.2011.

11.7 The Indian delegation was led by the Union Home Minister.

India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS)

11.8 The aim of the first IAFS held in April, 2008 was to add substantial content to India's engagement with Africa and build broad-based and long-standing links with individual African States. The Summit initiative is also in line with India's need to develop an India-Africa dialogue. The formal outcome document of the Summit was a Declaration and an Action Plan. The Ministry of Home Affairs proposed cooperation by way of having bilateral institutional mechanisms with African countries apart from helping in building the capacity of their law enforcement officers. During the current financial year, the following courses were held under this programme:-

- (i) Course on Investigation of Economic Offences including Cyber Crime was conducted by CBI

Academy, Ghaziabad from 13.06.2011 to 19.06.2011. (25 participants attended the course.)

- (iii) Course on Training of Trainers on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management was conducted by the National Institute of Disaster Management from 19.09.2011 to 30.09.2011. (25 participants attended the course.)
- (iii) Course on Drug Law Enforcement was conducted by National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics (NACEN) from 14.11.2011 to 18.11.2011. (21 participants attended the course.)

BI-LATERAL COOPERATION

11.9 The legal framework for combating transnational/international terrorism includes mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, Memorandum of Understandings/Agreements on Security Cooperation to counter organized crimes, Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism and Bilateral Agreements on Combating Drugs and related matters which are signed between India and other countries on bi-lateral basis. Such treaties/agreements are signed with a view to securing bilateral cooperation against terrorism, drug trafficking, money

laundering, counterfeiting of Indian currency notes, etc.

Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism (JWG)

11.10 India has established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with several key countries so as to facilitate exchange of information and strengthening international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transnational organized crime. India has so far established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with Egypt, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom, United States of America, France, China, Israel, Kazakhstan, Russia, Croatia, Uzbekistan, Thailand, Turkey, Singapore, Australia, Tajikistan, Mauritius, Indonesia, Myanmar, Poland, Japan, Italy, European Union and BIMSTEC.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)

11.11 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) is one of the significant legal instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of contracting States in investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime related to terrorism by providing the necessary legal framework for rendering/receiving legal assistance in

criminal matters. At present, Treaty/ Agreement on MLAT is in force with 32 countries namely, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, France, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

11.12 In addition, MLAT with three countries namely, Kyrgyz Republic, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in People's Republic of China and Indonesia have been signed. These Treaties will come into force after completion of ratification process by the signatory countries. Besides, Treaties have been initialed at official level with 5 countries, namely, Nepal, Oman, Azerbaijan, Israel and Malaysia.

11.13 India along with other SAARC countries has signed a Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters in 2008. India has since ratified the Convention. The Convention will come into force after ratification of the Convention by all the member States. The Convention aims to strengthen regional cooperation in investigation and prosecution of crime.

Bilateral Agreements on Combating Drugs and Related Matters

11.14 India has signed bilateral agreements on drug related issues with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Zambia. Further Memorandum of Understandings on drug related issues have also been signed with Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, United States of America and Vietnam.

Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

11.15 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling foreign prisoners convicted in India to be transferred to a jail in their own country to serve the remaining part of their sentence and vice versa. The Act was notified and came into force on 01.01.2004. Subsequently, the Repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004 were published in the Official Gazette on 09.08.2004. For operationalising the Act, Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons is required to be signed with individual interested countries.



Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram signing Security Agreements between Indian and United Arab Emirates with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Government of United Emirates Lt. General Saif Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

11.16 Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Governments of Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Iran, Mauritius, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Governments of Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong, Israel and Italy. It may be mentioned that agreement on Transferred Persons was signed between India and United Arab Emirates on 23.11.2011 in New Delhi. Union Home Minister signed the Agreement on behalf of the Government of India and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Government of United Arab Emirates on

behalf of the Government of United Arab Emirates.

Homeland Security Dialogue between India and USA

11.17 The preparatory meeting for Indo-US Security Dialogue between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and the Homeland Security Department of United States of America was held on 12.01.2011 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Shri G.K. Pillai, the then Union Home Secretary and the US delegation was led by Ms. Jane Holl Lute, Deputy Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

11.18 The Indo-US Security Dialogue between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and the Homeland Security Department of USA was held on 27.05.2011 in New Delhi. The US Delegation was led by Ms. Janet Napolitano, Secretary, Homeland Security Department and the Indian delegation was led by Shri P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister. Both the delegations discussed issues of mutual interest.

11.19 The Indo-US Strategic Dialogue between India and USA was held on 19.07.2011 at New Delhi. The Indian side

was led by Shri S.M. Krishna, External Affairs Minister and US side was led by Ms. Hillary Clinton, US Secretary of State. Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary represented the Ministry of Home Affairs in the above meeting.

11.20 The US delegation led by Ms. Jane Holl Lute, Deputy Secretary, Homeland Security, USA had a meeting with Indian delegation led by Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary on 19.07.2011 on the sidelines of the Indo-US Strategic Dialogue to discuss the issues relating to Homeland Security Dialogue between India and USA.



Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram meeting the US Secretary for Homeland Security, Ms Janet Napolitano

11.21 The US delegation led by Mr. Howard A. Schmidt, Special Assistant to the President and White House Cyber Security Coordinator had a meeting with the Indian delegation led by Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary on 19.07.2011 on the sidelines of the Indo-US Strategic Dialogue to review the progress of issues/areas identified for cooperation under the Sub Group on Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection.

BANGLADESH

11.22 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security

and border management issues. The first level is talks at Director General (DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB) level, the second is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries; and the third is the talk at Home Secretary level.

11.23 It was mutually decided that in addition to the three-tier mechanism, Home Minister level talks between India and Bangladesh be held once in a year. First Home Minister Level talks were held at Dhaka in July, 2011, during which Co-ordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) was signed between the two countries for proper management of International border.



India – Bangladesh Home Secretary level talks at New Delhi in November, 2011

11.24 Meetings of Joint Working Group and Home Secretary Level talks between India and Bangladesh were held from 17.11.2011 to 21.11.2011 at New Delhi, in which security related issues such as cross-border terrorism, handing over of leaders of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) reportedly staying in Bangladesh and action against their camps/hideouts, smuggling of arms/ammunitions, fake currency notes, etc. were discussed. Both sides agreed to operationalise the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Agreement, Transfer of Sentenced Persons (TSP) and Agreement on Combating Organized Crime, Illegal Drug Trafficking signed between the two countries. Both sides also agreed that the Extradition Treaty, under consideration by both the Governments be finalized at an early date.

11.25 In so far as Border Management issues are concerned, strengthening of security along Indo-Bangladesh border and erection of fencing were also discussed. Both sides agreed to implement Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) signed in July, 2011 expeditiously to curb the illegal cross-border movement. Among other issues, measures to check trafficking in women and children, smuggling of drugs and capacity building of law enforcement agencies etc. were discussed. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in security related issues and other areas of mutual interest.

11.26 2nd Home Minister Level talks were held in New Delhi on 24.02.2012. In

this meeting, security and border management related issues including finalization of Extradition Treaty were discussed.

MYANMAR

11.27 The Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintenance and tranquility in border areas in January, 1994. Pursuant to this MoU, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary level talks between the two countries are held every year alternately in India and Myanmar. So far, eighteen meetings at Joint Secretary level and seventeen meetings at Home Secretary level between India and Myanmar have been held.

11.28 The 18th Sectoral Level Meeting (SLM) at Joint Secretary Level between India and Myanmar was held from 13.07.2011 to 14.07.2011 at Mandalay, Myanmar in which security related issues like presence of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) in Myanmar, intelligence sharing, arms smuggling, drug trafficking and border management issues etc. were discussed. The leader of Indian delegation reiterated the earlier offer made to provide all necessary assistance to Myanmar for launching coordinated actions against IIGs. The two sides also exchanged information about their respective Nodal Points under the India-Myanmar Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT). The Leaders of Indian and Myanmar Delegations held a restricted meeting prior to the Delegation level talks.

11.29 The 17th National Level Meeting (NLM) at Home Secretary Level between India and Myanmar was held from 19.01.2012 to 20.01.2012 at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. The Indian delegation called on the Union Minister of Home Affairs, Myanmar before the delegation level meeting and the First Vice President, Myanmar after the delegation level meeting. The Leader of the Indian delegation flagged the security related issues like presence of IIGs along Indo-Myanmar border, intelligence sharing and arm smuggling and solicited Myanmar's active support. Myanmar agreed to share the interrogation reports of arms smugglers apprehended by Myanmar Security Forces to help India trace recipients of arms in India as well as to determine the source so that the trafficker could be traced back. To combat Drug Trafficking, both sides agreed to interaction of Drug Control Agencies at DG level once

a year and at DDG level twice a year. In so far as Border Management issues are concerned, both sides agreed on joint inspection of boundary pillars.

HIGH LEVEL VISITS

11.30 A high level delegation of Senior Senators from United States Senate led by Senator Mr. Mitch McConnell (R-Kentucky), Senate Minority Leader accompanied by four other Republican Senators called on Union Home Minister on 20.04.2011 to discuss security related issues of mutual interest.

11.31 A Maldivian delegation led by their Home Minister H.E. Mr. Hassan Afeef visited India from 03.05.2011 to 07.05.2011. The delegation had discussions with the Indian delegation led by Union Home Minister on 05.05.2011 at New Delhi regarding the issues of mutual interest.



Home Minister of Maldives, Mr. Hassan Afeef meeting the Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram



Meeting of Government of India Delegation with Government of Vietnam Delegation

11.32 Home Minister of Germany met Union Home Minister at New Delhi on 31.05.2011 and discussed matters of mutual interest.

11.33 Union Home Minister visited France and Russia from 26.06.2011 to 30.06. 2011 and discussed bilateral issues of mutual interest.

11.34 Mr. Jeremy Browne, MP, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK called on Union Home Minister on 05.07.2011 to discuss the issues of mutual security cooperation.

11.35 A seven member Vietnamese delegation visited India from 23.09.2011

to 29.09.2011. A meeting on bilateral security issues was held on 28.09.2011 between the Indian delegation led by Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary and the Vietnamese delegation led by Lt. General To Lam, Vice Minister of Public Security.

11.36 A ten member Israeli delegation visited India from 31.10.2011 to 05.11.2011. A meeting on bilateral security issues was held on 01.11.2011 in New Delhi between the Indian Delegation led by Union Home Minister and the Israeli Delegation led by Mr. Yitzhak Aharonovitch, Minister of Public Security, Government of Israel.



Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram with Minister of Public Security of Israel, Mr Yitzhak Aharonovitch

11.37 A ten member UAE delegation visited India from 22.11.2011 to 23.11.2011. A meeting on bilateral security issues was held on 23.11.2011 in New Delhi between the Indian Delegation led by Union Home Minister and the UAE Delegation led by Lt. Gen. Sheikh Saif Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Government of UAE.

11.38 Mr. Dennis Richardson AO, Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia called on Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary on 16.12.2011 to discuss bilateral security matters.

CAPACITY BUILDING

11.39 Building capacity of the law enforcement officers is a continuous process between India and other countries, through mutual cooperation. During the period from April – December, 2011 training courses have been offered to the police personnel of Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Mongolia and Maldives under bilateral cooperation and to police personnel of Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives through SAARC Secretariat.

11.40 Government of United States has offered/conducted training courses for

police officers in India and also in USA under Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programme and through FBI. A total of 11 courses were conducted in India and United States of America (USA) during 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011). In these courses 243 officers were trained.

Global Peacekeeping

11.41 This Ministry is also contributing to the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. Officers at various levels are sent on secondment whenever asked for by the UN and regular deployments of Formed Police Units (FPUs) are made on request. During the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011 a total 33 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CPAFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in Sudan, Timor, Cyprus and Liberia. The following FPUs are presently deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- (i) One FPU each from BSF & ITBP at Congo
- (ii) Two FPUs from CRPF (01 Male and 01 Female) at Liberia
- (iii) One FPUs each from CISF, Assam Rifles and BSF at Haiti

11.42 United Nations Standardized FPUs, Train-the Trainer Course was conducted from 07.11.2011 to 16.12.2011 at CRPF Academy, Gurgaon, Haryana in which 48

trainees and 12 trainers from various countries participated.

SECURITY ISSUES

Preparation of Research Papers on Internal Security Issues

11.43 In order to undertake research and policy analysis on issues/areas relating to internal security, a permanent Chair has been set up in the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), New Delhi. The Ministry of Home Affairs is financing the annual expenditure in this regard.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)

11.44 The SAARC Disaster Management Centre, located in the premises of NIDM, has jurisdiction over eight South Asian countries namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Professionals from these countries work in the Centre to develop and implement plans and programmes on regional cooperation on different aspects of disaster risk reduction and management in South Asia. The Governing Body Meeting of SDMC took place on 05.09.2011 and 06.09.2011 and was chaired by India as the Chairmanship was handed over by Bhutan to India as per the rotation policy. SDMC organized 11 workshops/trainings/

expert group meetings of 01 each of which were held in Kathmandu, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

GoI-USAID assisted Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project

11.45 The bilateral agreement on the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project between the Government of India and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was signed in September 2003 with the objective to reduce vulnerability to disasters; and build capacity of key Indian institutions. The total value of the project is USD 4.715 million (comprising of USD 4,20,000 for training studies, USD 5,00,000 for equipment and USD 37,95,000 for technical assistance). In addition, activities outside bilateral agreement amounting to USD 2.5 million are to be undertaken by USAID. As such the total project allocation as per 3rd and 4th Amendatory Agreement was USD 7.215 million. The period of the 4th Amendatory agreement under the present DMS Project was upto 31.03.2010. The Road Map on implementation focuses on Capacity Building viz Incident Command System (ICS), review of Management and Education System, Curriculum Development for Civil Defence and Disaster Communication, Study on Early Warning and assistance

to Delhi Government for Retrofitting Project. The period of the Agreement has been extended from 31.03.2010 to 31.03.2015 through the 5th Amendatory Agreement to the Project Grant Agreement for DMS Project. Under the extended period of agreement, activities in the area relating to integrate Disaster Risk reduction and climate change is to be undertaken for which USAID will contribute USD 5 million purely for the technical support.

SAARC Agreement on Rapid response to Natural Disasters

11.46 During the Fifteenth SAARC Summit held in Colombo from 02.08.2008 to 03.08.2008, the Heads of the States/ Governments of SAARC Member States had decided that a Natural Disaster Rapid Response Mechanism (NDRRM) shall be created under the aegis of the SAARC Disaster Management Centre, New Delhi to adopt a coordinated and planned approach to meet such emergencies. Accordingly, the SAARC Disaster Management Centre constituted an Expert Group of the concerned stakeholders and developed a draft Agreement on Rapid Response to Natural Disasters for the SAARC countries.

11.47 The Agreement aims to institutionalize the regional cooperation on

disaster response among the member countries. The objective of this Agreement is to provide regional mechanisms for rapid response to disasters to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of the Parties, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional cooperation. The Agreement will provide effective mechanisms for rapid response to disasters to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of the Parties, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional co-operation. MHA being the nodal Ministry will be appointed as the National Focal Point for Management of Natural Disasters in the country.

11.48 The SAARC Agreement on Rapid Response to Natural Disasters has been signed at the Ministerial level at the 17th SAARC Summit held at Maldives on 10.11.2011 and 11.11.2011.

International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) Regional Group Earthquake Response Exercise

11.49 India hosted the INSARAG Regional Group Earthquake Response

Exercise in Agra from 03.05.2011 to 06.05.2011. Eighty nine foreign participants from 20 countries and International Organisations and 110 participants from within the country participated in the exercise. The purpose of the exercise was to practice international coordination methodology in accordance with the INSARAG Guidelines, with a focus on cooperation between National and International Disaster Management Authorities and response actors as well as planning joint operations between Local Emergency Management Authorities (LEMA) and the International On-site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC).

Trilateral Meeting of Experts of India-Russia-China in the field of Disaster Management.

11.50 As a follow up of the 3rd Trilateral Meeting of Experts of IRC hosted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 12.11.2010 and 13.11.2010 at New Delhi, a programme on Exchange of Information & Expertise on the use of Geospatial Technologies in Monitoring and Assessment of Flood & Drought Disasters was organized by ISRO at National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad from 24.05.2011 to 26.05.2011 which was attended by experts from India, Russia and China.

4th Trilateral Meeting of Expert of India-Russia-China

11.51 The 4th Trilateral Meeting of Experts of India-Russia-China in the field of Disaster Management was held at St. Petersburg, Russia from 07.09.2011 to 09.09.2011. An Indian delegation consisting of officers and experts from MHA, NIDM, NDMA, IMD and NRSC attended the meeting. The Fifth Trilateral meeting of Experts of India-Russia-China will be held in China in the first half of 2012, for which a Plan of Action has been proposed to develop an effective and efficient multilateral international emergency management mechanism to be discussed in the Fifth Trilateral meeting. The Plan of Action comprises of a concept of the multilateral emergency management mechanism development, whose implementation shall open the way to the Global Emergency Management System, and a list of events and necessary steps, aimed at promoting the basic and supportive elements of the Plan of Action.

11.52 An International training workshop on ecosystem approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (ecoDRR) was organized from 12.12.2011 to 15.12.2011 at NIDM jointly by UN Environmental Programme under the aegis of UN Partnership of Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (UNPEDRR) with participation of 19

participants from India, Nepal, Bhutan and representatives of IUCN, UNEP, UNDP in Geneva.

Implementation of HOPE and CADRE courses in India in collaboration with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Bangkok

11.53 As a follow up of the visit of an Indian delegation under the leadership of Shri R.K. Srivastava, Joint Secretary (DM), Ministry of Home Affairs to Manila, Phillipines in March, 2011 to participate in the PEER Regional Planning Meeting, and the offer made by ADPC, Bangkok to implement two new courses for NDRF namely Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE) and Community Action for Disaster Response (CADRE), a meeting was held on 04.08.2011 at the NDMA, New Delhi to plan the strategies for implementation of the two courses in India. The meeting was attended by representatives of ADPC Bangkok, Ministry of Health, NDMA, NDRF and other stakeholders.

MFR course for NDRF in collaboration with USAID and NSET Nepal

11.54 The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in collaboration with National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), Nepal

conducted a Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER) instructor development course for the NDRF personnel at 3rd Bn NDRF, Mundali, Odisha as under: -

- (a) Medical First Responder (MFR) Course-1 from 21.11.2011 to 03.12.2011.
- (b) Medical First Responder (MFR) Course-2 from 06.12.2011 to 18.12.2011.

International Courses/Trainings attended by NDRF Personnel

11.55 During the calendar year 2011-12, a total of 40 NDRF officers/personnel attended various International trainings/Courses abroad related to Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) matters/earthquake/Comprehensive Crisis Management/International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)/International Search and Rescue Forum etc.

Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRRP) (2009-2012)

11.56 Government of India (GoI) - UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme (2009-12) at an outlay of \$20 million (approximately ₹100 crore) has

been launched. The DRR Programme is aimed to support Central and State Government initiatives by providing critical inputs that would enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the efforts in Disaster Risk Reduction.

11.57 The Programme strives to strengthen the institutional structure to undertake Disaster Risk Reduction activities at various levels including risks being enhanced due to climate change and develop preparedness for recovery. The Programme consists of two components:

- (i) Institutional strengthening & capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction
- (ii) Urban Risk Reduction.

11.58 The DRR Programme is being implemented within overall supervision of Programme Management Board headed by Secretary (Border Management). Component (i) is being implemented by NDMA in 29 States/ UTs at an outlay of \$12.6 million (approximately ₹63 crore) and component (ii) is being implemented by Disaster Management Division of MHA in 57 multi-hazard prone cities at an outlay of \$7.4 million (₹37 crore).

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MAJOR INITIATIVES AND SCHEMES

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

12.1.1 The Scheme for 'Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) is being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs for capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism, etc. Some of the major items for which funds are provided under the Scheme include construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, provision of modern weaponry, security/surveillance/communication/forensic equipment, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation, etc.

12.1.2 The States have been categorised into 'A' and 'B' categories with 100% and 75% Central funding, respectively. While Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and eight North Eastern States viz., Arunachal

Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim have been classified as 'A' category States, the remaining 19 States fall in the 'B' category. The Scheme has been formulated with the aim of accelerating the process of modernisation in the police forces, with focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and left wing extremism.

12.1.3 The Scheme included a special component for strengthening the police infrastructure in the 76 naxal affected districts at the rate of ₹2 crore per affected district per year initially for a period of 5 years. Similarly, a provision has been made for ₹1 crore per district per year initially for a period of 5 years for the 30 districts situated on international borders i.e. the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

12.1.4 The details of the Central assistance released to the State Governments under the Scheme during the last 11 years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount released
1	2000-01	1,000.00
2	2001-02	1,000.00
3	2002-03	695.00
4	2003-04	705.27
5	2004-05	960.00
6	2005-06	1,025.00
7	2006-07	1,065.22
8	2007-08	1,248.70
9	2008-09	1,157.64
10	2009-10	1,230.00
11	2010-11	1,224.63

12.1.5 The Scheme, which came to an end in 2010-11, has been extended for one more year i.e. financial year 2011-12. An amount of ₹1,111 crore has been made available under the Scheme in Budget Estimate 2011-12 and 1st Supplementary on Demands for Grants.

12.1.6 The process of consideration of MPF Annual Action Plans of States for 2011-12 was initiated in advance in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Annual Action Plans for 2011-12 were invited from States by 17.01.2011. The Action Plans were considered by the Ministry in meetings held between July – August, 2011 and were approved ‘in principle’ with certain modifications. The revised Action Plans sent by various States have

been approved. Funds have also been released to the States.

Objectives

12.1.7 The main objective of the scheme is to meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police administration, which were worked out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in a study done in the year 2000. Another objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Police Forces for internal security and law and order by equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training. The focus of the scheme is on strengthening the police infrastructure at the cutting edge level by way of construction of secure police stations, equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up, housing, etc.

Impact of the Scheme

12.1.8 The scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernisation. For instance, proper buildings for police stations/ outposts with required facilities have provided safe, secure and comfortable environment, construction of houses for

police personnel and provision of modern weapons have boosted their morale, particularly in extremist-affected areas. The increased availability of vehicles at cutting edge level has improved mobility and reduced response time.

Mega City Policing

12.1.9 A new concept of Mega City Policing (MCP) was introduced in 2005-06 under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces covering seven cities, namely Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The respective States are required to include MCP proposals in their Annual Plan. These proposals are considered and approved by a High Powered Committee as an integral component of the MPF Scheme pertaining to the respective States. The Plan has to be based on a study on specific problem areas of Mega City policing including details of demographic growth pattern, special problems faced in policing in large urban areas and crime investigation, traffic management, infrastructure available in terms of modern control rooms, digital radio trunking, communication system, PCR van network, etc. Financial assistance is also given to Mega Cities for procurement of modern and innovative equipment, as a part of the Scheme. (Delhi is covered under a separate Scheme for UTs.)

Desert Policing

12.1.10 Desert Policing is also a new concept which formed a part of the Police Modernisation Scheme from 2005-06. Desert Policing is primarily meant for the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan to address the problems regarding policing in the large and scattered desert areas. Keeping in view the demographic distribution, problems in investigation, mobility, and communication are given emphasis under the Desert Policing Scheme. Expenditure for this component is also met out of the funds allocated under the MPF Scheme for the respective States.

Strengthening of Special Branches

12.1.11 While recognising the crucial role of Special Branches/Intelligence set up in the States/Union Territories, the Ministry has laid emphasis on earmarking up to 5% of the total allocation under MPF towards strengthening of their Special Branches in terms of modern equipment, gadgets for communication, etc. It has also been emphasised that the States should take action to suitably enhance the manpower in the Special Branches from their own resources. As was done in the previous financial year, for 2011-12 also, all the States were advised to earmark upto 5% of the MPF allocation towards strengthening of their Special Branches

Monitoring Mechanism of the Scheme

12.1.12 The Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) commissioned a comprehensive audit exercise to assess the efficacy of the Scheme through individual performance audit reviews in 16 States. The C&AG presented a report on “Audit Evaluation of Modernisation of Police Force in India – Compendium of Performance Audit Reviews – January 2009” to the Ministry of Home Affairs containing report of 16 States. In the report, the C&AG had recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs should establish a system to monitor the timely and appropriate use of funds sanctioned and released under the Scheme. Accordingly, a system of concurrent audit of MPF Scheme has been put in place in the Ministry effective from March, 2009. Quarterly Concurrent Audit of MPF Scheme funds for all the quarters of 2010-11 has been completed and the Audit Reports have been sent to the respective State Governments.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK & SYSTEM (CCTNS)

12.2.1 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project is a mission mode project under the National e-Governance Plan being

implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The project aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system and a nation-wide networked solution for connecting more than 15,000 Police Stations and nearly 6,000 higher offices in 28 States and 7 UTs of the country for sharing of real-time crime and criminal information. The project has been initiated for implementation in the XI Five Year Plan period (2007-2012).

12.2.2 The project has been conceptualized based on the principle of ‘Centralized Planning and Decentralized Implementation’. A Core Application Software (CAS) is being developed with common definitions, scheme and specifications at the Central level which would be handed over to the States/UTs for State specific customization. However, States which have been allowed to continue to run on their existing applications have to align their existing software to facilitate information exchange with CAS.

12.2.3 The States/UTs have complete operational independence in project implementation. The implementation is through Bundle of Services wherein a System Integrator agency implements all the requisite services as defined by Service level agreements with the States/UTs. A strong governance mechanism with various Committees has also been

created as a part of CCTNS project to ensure quality and for timely completion of project.

Objectives of CCTNS

12.2.4 The following are the objectives of CCTNS project.

- a) Make the police functioning citizen friendly, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient by automating the process and functions at the level of the Police Stations and other police offices at various levels.
- b) Improving delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- c) Provide the Investigating Officers with the tools, technologies and information to facilitate faster and more accurate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
- d) Improve the Police functioning in various other areas such as law and order, traffic management, curbing organised crimes, resource management etc.
- e) Facilitate collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, transfer and sharing of information among Police Stations, districts, State headquarters and other

organisations/agencies, including those at Government of India level.

- f) Enabling and assisting the senior Police Officers in better management of Police Force.
- g) Keep track of the progress of the crime and criminal investigation and prosecution cases, including progress of cases in the Courts.
- h) Reduction in manual and redundant record keeping.

12.2.5 The CCTNS project aims at providing online services to the Citizens. The following is an indicative list of the same:

- a) Filing of complaints/information to the concerned Police Stations.
- b) Obtaining the status of the complaint or case registered at Police Station.
- c) Obtaining the copies of FIRs, post-mortem reports and other permissible documents etc.
- d) Details of arrested persons/wanted criminals and their illegal activities etc.
- e) Details of missing/kidnapped persons and their matching with arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies.

- f) Details of stolen/recovered vehicles, arms and other properties.
- g) Submission of requests for issue/renewal of various NOCs, clearances and permits and status of such requests online.
- h) Verification requests for servants, employment, passport, senior citizen registrations etc.
- i) Portal for sharing information and enabling citizens to download required forms/certificates etc.

Present Status

12.2.6 The following are the key achievements which depict the present progress status of the project: -

- a. The project was initiated with the establishment of a robust governance structure and a mechanism for fund release, monitoring and coordination, project management and project implementation.
- b. A Core Application Software (CAS) has been developed and is being tested by the Software Development Agency at the Central level. The CAS would be implemented both at Central level and States/UTs to enable information exchange for crime

and criminal tracking as per objectives of CCTNS project. The CAS would be further customized as required by the States/UTs and implemented at States/UTs by the System Integrator agencies.

- c. A nation-wide network and connectivity solution is being implemented by the network solution provider and the readiness survey is currently underway for implementation of the network. It has been completed for 28 States/UTs as of 15.03.2012.
- d. The commissioning of IT infrastructure for implementation of national data centre and disaster recovery site are in advanced stage. Deployment of CAS will happen after software certification by STQC.
- e. System Integrators have been finalized in 16 States/UTs and rest are in various stages of finalization.
- f. All States/UTs have implemented project initiation activities in terms of capacity building and strengthening of training institutions.

12.2.7 Key Milestones

June-July 2010

- (i) Appointment of M/s Wipro Ltd. as Software Development Agency and System Integrator at the Centre.

August, 2010 - September, 2010

- (i) Requirements gathering exercise. Detailed assessment study in 10 States/UTs.
- (ii) Appointment of M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers as Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) of CCTNS project.
- (iii) Preliminary assessment study for development of networking and connectivity solution of CCTNS project.
- (iv) Completion of the process of preparation of Project Implementation and Monitoring (PIM) report preparation by State Project Management Consultants (SPMCs).
- (v) Strengthening infrastructure of training institutions under capacity building
- (vi) Initiation of basic IT awareness training by all States/UTs.

October - December, 2010

- (i) Conference Room pilots and preparation of System Requirement Specification deliverables.
- (ii) Release of (Request for Proposal) template to States/UTs for selection of System Integrator.

- (iii) Process change report and best practices reports for design of Core Application Software.
- (iv) Evaluation of PIM reports from States/UTs by MHA.

January, 2011 - March, 2011

- (i) Fund allocation to States/UTs by Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (ii) Finalization of System Requirement Specifications document.
- (iii) Initiation of process of selection of System Integrator by States/UTs.
- (iv) Finalization of networking and connectivity solution for CCTNS project.
- (v) Preparation of RFP for selection of System Integrator.

April, 2011 - June, 2011

- (i) Initiation of development of Core Application Software.
- (ii) Preparation of RFPs for selection of system Integrators.

July, 2011 - September, 2011

- (i) Bid process for selection of system Integrators.

- (ii) Commissioning of national data centre and DR (Disaster Recovery) site
- (iii) STQC (Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certification) on board for certification of CAS.
- (iv) Readiness survey by BSNL for establishment of networking and connectivity solution.

October, 2011 – December, 2011

- (i) Memorandum of Agreement for providing connectivity signed between NCRB and BSNL.
- (ii) RFP for Selection of System Integrator released in all 35 States/UTs, of which 07 have signed contracts while 09 have released letter of interests.

THE PRIVATE SECURITY AGENCIES (REGULATION) ACT, 2005

12.3.1 In public interest and in order to regulate the increasing activities of private security agencies, both Indian and foreigners, “the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005” was notified in the Gazette of India on June 23, 2005. The Act came into effect from 15.03.2006.

12.3.2 Under this Act, a Controlling Authority is to be appointed by each of the State Government for granting licences to agencies for carrying on the business of security agencies and other related matters.

12.3.3 The Central Government framed the “Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006” which were notified in the Gazette of India on 26.04.2006. These Rules have been sent to the State Governments for their guidance to enable them to frame their own rules, in conformity with the Central Model Rules. Only Manipur, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and UT of Lakshdweep are still to have their rules in place.

POLICE REFORMS

12.4.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs had set up a Review Committee to review the recommendations of the National Police Commission and other Committees (2004). In its report submitted to the Government in 2005, the Committee made 49 recommendations which were sent to the States/UTs for immediate implementation. The Government has been persuading the State Governments/ UT Administrations for an early implementation of the said recommendations on Police reforms.

12.4.2 The Ministry also constituted a Committee to develop a Model Police Act

chaired by noted jurist Shri Soli Sorabjee who was assisted by police officers, administrators and civil society. The Model Police Act was formulated in 2006 which has been the basis on which 14 States have enacted their Police Act.

12.4.3 The Supreme Court of India in the meantime has also passed a judgement on 22.09.2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.310 of 1996 – Prakash Singh and others vs UOI and others on several issues concerning Police reforms. The Court in the said judgement directed the Union Government and State Governments to set up mechanisms as directed by 31.12.2006 and file affidavits of compliance by 03.01.2007. The directions inter-alia were:-

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.

- (iii) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate the investigation and law & order wings of the police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also,
- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the state level for inter alia deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.

12.4.4 The matter was heard successively on different dates. It was last heard on 16.05.2008, when the Supreme Court, as regards the implementation of the various directions made earlier in its judgement dated 22.09.2006, directed to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other Members. The Terms of Reference for the Committee as directed by the Supreme Court were the following :-

- (i) To examine the affidavits filed by the different States and the Union Territories in compliance to the Court's directions with reference to the ground realities.
- (ii) Advise the Respondents wherever the implementation is falling short of the Court's orders, after considering the Respondents' stated difficulties in implementation.
- (iii) Bring to the notice of the Court any genuine problems the Respondents may be having in view of the specific conditions prevailing in a State or Union Territory.
- (iv) Examine the new legislations enacted by different States regarding the police to see whether these are in compliance with the letter and spirit of Court's directions.
- (v) Apprise the Court about unnecessary objections or delays on the part of any Respondent so that appropriate follow up action could be taken against that Respondent.
- (vi) Submit a Status report on compliance to this Court every six months.

12.4.5 The Committee submitted its report to the Supreme Court and the said report has already been circulated to States/Union Territories by the Registry

of Supreme Court on 04.10.2010. The matter is now under consideration of the Supreme Court.

NATIONAL POLICE MISSION (NPM) – ESTABLISHMENT OF MICRO-MISSIONS UNDER ITS UMBRELLA

12.5.1 The Prime Minister, during his address to the DGsP/IGsP Conference (06.10.2005), announced the intention of the Government to set up a Police Mission. The National Police Mission (NPM) will seek to transform the Police Forces in the country into effective instrument for maintenance of internal security and to face the challenges by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources.

12.5.2 A two tier system consisting of an Empowered Steering Group (ESG) chaired by the Union Home Minister, and under this Group, an Executive Committee (EC) chaired by the Home Secretary has been established.

12.5.3 In order to achieve the objective of the NPM, the following six Micro Missions (MMs) have been established:

(i) **MM:01 Human Resource Development**

(Police Population Ratio - Career Progression – Leadership

Accountability - Performance Evaluation - Training - Attitudinal Changes - Welfare of Police Personnel- Police University, etc.)

(ii) MM:02 Community Policing

(Involving Community in Policing - Police Interface with Media, Industry and other relevant segments - Police Image, etc.)

(iii) MM:03 Communication and Technology

(POLNET - CIPA - Cyber Techniques - Forensic Science - DNA -Narco - analysis, etc.)

(iv) MM:04 Infrastructure

(Buildings - official and residential - Equipment and Weaponry, etc.)

(v) MM:05 New Processes (Process Engineering)

(On-going Police Practices - Review and Impact analysis - Existing Best Practices - Innovations in India and elsewhere, and their adoptability -Procurement procedures - Delegation and Decentralization, etc.)

(vi) MM:06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing future challenges

(Extremism and naxalism - Mob Violence - Cyber crime - Money Laundering- Narco Terrorism - human trafficking, etc.)

12.5.4 The Micro Missions have recommended 11 specific projects to be considered under the NPM. The following projects of Micro Missions have been approved for implementation:-

(i) Community Counselling Centres (CCCs).

The project is in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in collaboration with FICCI. Initially, it was proposed to set up five CCCs in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Haryana and Odisha. However, FICCI failed to find sponsors and has been able to tie up for only three CCCs so far. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and is under process with Delhi. Mumbai Police has declined to set-up CCCs on the ground that they are already running CCCs.

(ii) Soft Skill Training Module for Police Personnel

States of Punjab and Delhi have been identified for doing the pilots in PPP Mode. A training need analysis has been done by MDI Gurgaon. FICCI has identified G4S as the agency for providing training. Pilot training programmes are being conducted in Punjab. 5 day Training of Trainers (TOTs) module for Sub-Inspectors

and above and 3 day Module for Constables/Head Constables and Assistant Sub-Inspectors have been envisaged. Two training programmes were conducted at Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur in December, 2010. So far 3 TOTs and 7 Regular Courses have been conducted at Ludhiana and 250 officers trained. The Soft Skills Programme for 37 Police personnel of Delhi Police (the second pilot) was held from 26.07.2011 to 28.07.2011. It is proposed to conduct an impact study after 100 % coverage in four Police Stations of Ludhiana.

(iii) Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP)

The Union Home Minister has written to all Chief Ministers to implement the TRP. Letters, including CD of the Project also sent to DGPs of all States by BPR&D. A monitoring proforma has also been prepared to check the progress. A workshop to discuss the progress of implementation was conducted in BPR&D on 13.04.2011, which was attended by representatives of BSF, ITBP, CRPF, CISF, SSB, IB and RPF. A meeting on TRP was held in BPR&D on 02-03.08.2011 to witness the presentations given by 15 vendors dealing with the products, services and technical

instruments used during various stages of recruitment. The list of vendors was communicated to States by the BPR&D. Another meeting with the representatives of the States of Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and UT of A&N Islands was held in BPR&D on 30.09.2011.

(iv) Needs of Indian Police for Effective Incident Response Dial 100

The purpose is to initiate pro-active police response management by providing modern Control Room, computerized dispatch, GPS fitted vehicles etc. Chennai, Hyderabad, Sringar and Guwahati were shortlisted for the pilots. A US Based company OST has been offered to do a Draft Project Report (DPR) for Hyderabad. The representatives of OST made a presentation before BPR&D on 17.06.2011. A meeting of various stake holders was held at Police Headquarters, Hyderabad on 02.09.2011 to see the presentation of OST on Integrated Emergency Comm-unication Systems (IECS) Conceptual Design Briefing.

INSTITUTES OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

12.6.1 To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide

training to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh impart training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh, etc. Besides, specific training courses are also undertaken for the police personnel, doctors, etc.

12.6.2 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration, namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. The said Academy is being funded jointly by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Academy. Recently, the State Government of West Bengal has set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for which Government of India has provided one time grant to the tune of ₹1.55 crore.

12.6.3 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) also plays a significant role through research work and training in the field of prison administration.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS ACT, 2003

12.7.1 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries.

12.7.2 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Governments of United Kingdom (U.K.), Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Governments of Canada, Israel, Brazil, Italy, Turkey and Bosnia & Herzegovina. India is also in the process of signing the Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad which already has number of countries.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE MEDALS

12.8.1 The All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) recommended that Government of India should institute medals for rewarding prison personnel and the State Governments/UT Administrations should suitably recognize special services rendered by the prison personnel. The aforesaid recommen-

dations were further supported by a Group of Officers headed by Shri R.K. Kapoor (1986).

12.8.2 Based on these recommendations, the following medals have been instituted for award to the prison personnel every year on the occasions of the Republic Day and Independence Day:

Gallantry Medal

- (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (PCSMG)
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (CSMG)

Service Medal

- (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service (PCSMDS)
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS)

12.8.3 The number of PCSMDS and CSMMS which can be awarded in a year are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry in a year.

12.8.4 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service/gallantry and the Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service/gallantry are awarded:

- (i) for a specially distinguished record in correctional service.
- (ii) for success in organizing correctional service or maintaining the administration in special

difficulties like mass admission of prisoners.

- (iii) For outstanding ability in putting out riots, preventing escape of prisoners, rescuing the officials, sportsmanship, public work and exemplary service marked by efficiency, devotion to duty, integrity, loyalty, high sense of discipline and spirit of sacrifice.

12.8.5 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry and the Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry are awarded for conspicuous/exceptional gallantry in apprehending a prisoner or in preventing his escape, the risk incurred being estimated with regard to the obligations and the duties of the officer concerned and for the outstanding work done in the preceding year.

12.8.6 On the occasion of Independence Day 2011, 16 numbers of Medals have been awarded in the category of President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service, Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service, President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry [PCSMG] and Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry [CSMG].

Advisories on Correctional Administration

12.8.7 The State Governments/UT Administrations have been issued the following advisories during the 2011 on prison administration

- (i) Appointment of Non-Official Visitors in Prisons
- (ii) Overcrowding in prisons
- (iii) Advisory regarding guidelines for educational programme for prison inmates.

Constitution, and Regulations for Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule to the Constitution) fall in this category.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

12.9.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for processing the proposals on legislation under the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution from the State Governments received either for approval of the Government or for obtaining the assent of the President. Bills under article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for previous sanction under proviso to article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances under proviso to Clause 1 of article 213 of the

12.9.2 The proposals on legislation are examined for expeditious approval, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with the other Ministries/Departments and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early approval/assent of the Bills through resolving issues across the table.

12.9.3 During the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 36 proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/President of India. The number of proposals finalised during this period is given as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
I	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under article 201 of the Constitution:	
	(i) Bills assented to by the President	13
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from President	01
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President from the Bill	01
II	Ordinances for Previous instructions of the President under article 213(1) of the Constitution:	
	(i) Ordinances closed	01
	(ii) Ordinances returned	08
III	Bills for previous sanctions of the President under article 304 (b) of the Constitution:	—
	Total	24*

* This also includes Legislative proposals received before 01.04.2011.

12.9.4 The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973; petitions for mercy, remission and pardon made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India; sanction for prosecution under section 188 of Cr.P.C., 1973 and withdrawal of cases under section 321 of Cr.P.C., 1973.

PROCESSING OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REFORMS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

12.10.1 The Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System set up under the chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts submitted its report to the Government on 21.04.2003. The Committee made 158 recommendations to revamp the criminal justice system.

12.10.2 Advisories were issued to State Governments with regard to those recommendations, which were to be implemented through administrative measures.

12.10.3 As regards those recommendations, which require amendment to Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, views/comments of State Governments/UT Administrations have been sought as the

Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Views from some the States/UT Administrations have been received and the other States are yet to send their comments.

DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

12.11.1 The Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon to draft a 'National Policy Paper on Criminal Justice System' submitted its report to the Government on 01.08.2007. Since the 'Criminal Justice System' falls in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and, the recommendations could have wide ranging implications, the Report was sent to all the State Governments/UT Administrations as also to the various Ministries/Organizations in the Central Government for their comments and suggestions. After receipt of their comments, a final view will be taken.

12.11.2 'Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs' while examining the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010 has recommended in its 146th report that there should be comprehensive review of the Criminal Justice System. The Committee also recommended introduction of a composite draft

legislation for revamping of the Criminal Justice System in the Country. In view of the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Ministry of Home Affairs requested the Ministry of Law and Justice to request the Law Commission to examine and give a comprehensive report, within a time frame of one year, covering all aspects of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments can be made in the various laws viz. IPC, Cr.P.C, Indian Evidence Act, etc. For this, the Law Commission may also inter-alia take

into account the recommendations made by the Malimath Committee, Madhava Menon Committee and other Commissions/Committees.

MERCY PETITION CASES UNDER ARTICLE 72 OF THE CONSTITUTION

12.12 Six mercy petitions cases of 9 death convicts have been decided between 18.02.2011 to 31.12.2011 as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the condemned Prisoner(s)	State/UT	Decision
1	Sunil Baban Pingale	Maharashtra	Approved by the President of India on 16.03.2011. Decision to commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the Government of Maharashtra on 21.03.2011
2	Jaikumar	Madhya Pradesh	Approved by the President of India on 17.03.2011. Decision to commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 23.03.2011
3	Mahender Nath Das	Assam	Approved by the President of India on 08.05.2011. Decision for rejection of mercy petition communicated to the Government of Assam on 12.05.2011
4	Devender Pal Singh	Delhi	Approved by the President of India on 25.05.2011. Decision for rejection of mercy petition communicated to the Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 30.05.2011
5	Sattan and Guddu	Uttar Pradesh	Approved by the President of India on 13.07.2011. Decision to

Sl. No.	Name of the condemned Prisoner(s)	State/UT	Decision
			commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 26.07.2011
6	Murugan, Santhan and Arivu	Tamil Nadu	Approved by the President of India on 03.08.2011. Decision for rejection of mercy petition communicated to the Government of Tamil Nadu on 12.08.2011

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS PASSED/INTRODUCED BY/IN THE PARLIAMENT

12.13.1 The following legislative proposals of the Ministry were passed in the Parliament between 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011.

- (i) The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2011.
- (ii) The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2011.
- (iii) The New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

12.13.2 The following two legislative proposals of the Ministry have been introduced and are under consideration in the Rajya Sabha:

- (i) The Border Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2011
- (ii) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011

12.13.3 The following four legislative proposals of the Ministry have been introduced and are under consideration in the Lok Sabha:

- (i) The North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2011.
- (ii) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011.
- (iii) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
- (iv) Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010.

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FOREIGNERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION AND REHABILITATION

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

FOREIGNERS AND VISA

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

13.2 Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are governed by two Acts, namely, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. While Indian visa to foreigners is granted by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, the stay of the foreigners in India and their exit is regulated by the Bureau of Immigration and the State Governments/UT Administrations.

13.3 64,76,111 foreigners visited India during 2011 registering a increase of

12.12% over the previous year. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India were from 10 countries namely USA (10,34,599) followed by UK (8,14,431), Bangladesh (4,10,586), Sri Lanka (3,13,983), Canada (2,62,382), Germany (2,60,355), France (2,43,854), Malaysia (2,24,286), Australia (1,91,591) and Japan (1,95,237), which accounted for 62.35% of the total arrival of foreigners in India.

13.4 5,286 foreigners were arrested during the calendar year 2010, for various violations of the Foreigners Act or for violating provisions of other Immigration Control Rules and Regulations, while 7,248 foreigners were deported during the year.

Release of Pakistani Prisoners

13.5 During 2010, Government of India repatriated 130 Pakistani civil prisoners and 163 Pakistani fishermen, who had completed their sentences and whose travel documents had been issued by the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi. During the calendar year 2011, 97 Pakistani prisoners and 121 Pakistani

fishermen have been repatriated to Pakistan.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL

13.6 Immigration is an important sovereign function of the Government exercised through the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). There are 77 ICPs in the country, out of which 16 are under the control of Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and 61 ICPs are controlled by the respective State Governments/UTs.

13.7 The programme of modernization, computerization and networking of Immigration function was initiated in 2004-05, involving the upgradation of Computer Systems, installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) software and establishing networking between Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) and 77 ICPs and 7 Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs). All the 77 ICPs have been computerized and ICS software has been operationalized in all these ICPs.

Mission Mode Project

13.8 Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the Mission Mode Project titled "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)" with the core objective of developing and implementing a secure and integrated

service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travelers and strengthen security. The approved outlay for this Plan scheme is ₹1,011 crore. The scheme has global outreach since its scope includes 169 Missions, 77 ICPs, 7 FRROs and Foreigners Registration Offices in the State/District Headquarters. The implementation of the project is being done in a planned and phased manner (in consonance with infrastructure/ connectivity readiness of locations) supported by effective communication, training and capacity building.

13.9 Following steps have been taken for implementation of the Project:

- i. Visa application forms have been standardized. The integrated online visa application system for visa applicants is under implementation in 40 Indian Missions abroad.
- ii. More secure visa stickers have been introduced in IVFRT compliant Indian Missions. The new visa sticker has additional security features like Bar code at the time of manufacture and Photo at the time of personalization. Unlike the earlier visa sticker, it is very difficult to be personalized by unauthorized printers.
- iii. Visa Support Centre has been established in New Delhi to assist

Missions in resolving day-to-day operational issues. This centre is operational for 3 shifts per day. A Support Centre has been operationalized in BOI w.e.f. 22.03.2011 for providing operational, managerial and technical (including software related matters) support to all ICPs/FRROs/FROs.

- iv. Visa Facilitation Centre at the Ministry of Home Affairs has been modernised. Foreigners staying in India and seeking extension or conversion of visa can schedule their appointments on line at the Ministry of Home Affairs web-site viz. www.mha.nic.in.
- v. Standard FRRO application form has been finalized. Online FRRO registration Module has been operationalized in FRRO, Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
- vi. Installation of computer hardware and ICS software has been completed in all the 77 ICPs.
- vii. NIC has developed a module for Centralized Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), under which the APIS data for 6 airports is being received at Immigration Post at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for all flights.

Data pertaining to airport ICPs other than Delhi is being sent to the respective airport from Delhi. The module is currently under testing.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

13.10 A new service 'On-line Indian Citizenship' was introduced in the year 2010 to enable persons to file applications online for grant of Indian Citizenship. The new procedure for applying on line for Indian citizenship has already been communicated to all the State Governments/UTs. Several training cum orientation programmes were organized for training of the officers of States/UTs to familiarize them with the new system. It has now been decided to make the procedure for filing of online application for grant of Indian Citizenship mandatory from 01.12.2011.

OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI)

13.11 Government of India had introduced the Overseas Citizen of India Card and the Person of Indian Origin Card to facilitate visa-free travel to India as well as to provide the rights of residency and participation in business and educational activities in India, for the persons of Indian origin. The OCI Card Scheme is operational from

02.12.2005. The application form, procedure brochure and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been hosted on the Ministry's website (<http://mha.nic.in>). The Scheme has generated a very enthusiastic response from the Indian Diaspora. 9,73,815 persons have been granted OCI registration as on 09.11.2011. 2,27,155 OCI Cards have been issued during the period from 01.01.2011 to 09.11.2011. The functioning of this scheme was recently reviewed and it has been decided to merge the OCI and PIO Cards into a single facility. For this purpose, the Citizenship Act, 1955 would be amended.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

13.12 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 regulates the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution by institutions, associations and other voluntary organizations. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that foreign contribution received by any person or organisation is not misused or diverted for any activity detrimental to the national interest. The Act also regulates the acceptance of foreign hospitality by certain persons working in important areas of national life in order to ensure that they may function in a manner consistent with India's values as a sovereign democratic republic.

13.13 The receipt/utilisation of foreign contribution used to be regulated under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 till 30.04.2011. After passing of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006 in 2010, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 was notified in the Gazette of India on 27.09.2010. Consequently, the earlier Act, viz., the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was repealed. The new Act came into force with effect from 01.05.2011 with the issue of a Gazette Notification dated 29.04.2011. Another Gazette Notification was also issued on 29.04.2011 notifying the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 made under section 48 of the new Act. The Rules have also come into force with effect from 01.05 2011. The new Act is an improvement over the repealed Act as more stringent provisions have been made in order to prevent misutilisation of the foreign contribution received by any person.

13.14 During the calendar year 2011, 309 associations were granted prior permission and 1,504 associations were registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to receive foreign contribution. The total number of associations registered as on 31.12.2011 is 43,033. The total receipt of foreign contribution reported by 21,508 associations during the year 2009-10 was

₹10,337.59 crore. The total receipt of foreign contribution during 2010-11, as reported by 14,779 associations till 31.12.2011, is ₹7,810.84 crore.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

13.15 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind. Persons from all walks of life, cutting across the barriers of caste, creed or religion worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, starting from 1857 and continuing up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

13.16 In order to honour the freedom fighters, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' in 1969. In 1972, on the eve of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, a scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was introduced for granting pension to the freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalized and renamed as the "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme" with effect from 01.08.1980. The salient features of "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme", 1980 are given below:

(i) Eligibility

The following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for the Samman Pension :

- (a) Eligible dependents of martyrs.
- (b) A person who had suffered minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in the freedom struggle.
- (c) A person who, on account of his participation in the freedom struggle, remained underground for more than six months.
- (d) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of six months.
- (e) A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the freedom struggle.
- (f) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge.

(g) A person who lost his Government job for participation in the freedom struggle.

(h) A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 strokes or more strokes of caning/flogging/whipping due to his participation in the freedom struggle.

(ii) **Dependents**

Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and parents of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme.

(iii) **Special Dispensation for Women And Weaker Sections of the Society**

The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period for them has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities to Freedom Fighters

13.17 Apart from the Samman Pension, the freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

(i) Free railway pass (II AC in Rajdhani, Chair Car in Shatabdi and I Class/AC Sleeper in all other trains) for freedom fighter or his widow, along with a companion, for life;

(ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

(iii) C.G.H.S. facilities to the freedom fighters and their dependents;

(iv) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges and on payment of only half the rental;

(v) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) in Delhi;

(vi) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New

- Delhi for freedom fighters who have no one to look after them;
- (vii) Free air travel facility to ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their widows to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
- (viii) Provision of 2% reservation under "Freedom Fighter (FF)" Category in the normal selection procedure by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies, etc.

- (ix) All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows.

Enhancement in pension

13.18 There has been a periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension. As against the initial amount of ₹200 per month in the year 1972 the current rate of monthly pension and dearness relief payable to various categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is given below:

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic Pension (in ₹)	Dearness Relief @ 143% w.e.f. 01.08.2011 (in ₹)	Total amount of pension (in ₹)
i.	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7330	10482	17812
ii.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6830	9767	16597
iii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6330	9052	15382
iv.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement is the same as of respective deceased freedom fighters		
v.	Each unmarried and unemployed daughter (upto three)	1500	2145	3645
vi.	Mother and father each	1000	1430	2430

Expenditure on welfare of the freedom fighters

13.19 There is a provision of ₹717 crore in the budget grant of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2011-12 for payment of pension and ₹35 crore for free Railway passes to the freedom fighters.

13.20 Under the Scheme, 1,71,411 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till December, 2011. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/ their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.12.2011)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,205
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,441
4.	Bihar	24,880
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1,504
7.	Gujarat	3,599
8.	Haryana	1,688
9.	Himachal Pradesh	626
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,807
11.	Karnataka	10,100
12.	Kerala	3,373
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,479
14.	Chhattisgarh	
15.	Maharashtra	17,958
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.12.2011)
20.	Odisha	4,195
21.	Punjab	7,026
22.	Rajasthan	814
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,119
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,999
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22,513
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman & Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,046
35.	Puducherry	318
36.	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,71,411

Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.21 On the Anniversary of the Quit India Movement, the President of India honoured some of the freedom fighters from various States/Union

Territories at the 'AT HOME' function held at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 09.08.2011. 126 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President.



President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, deliberating with the Freedom Fighters at 'At Home' function held on 09.08.2011 at Rashtrapati Bhawan

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.22 In 1985, sufferers of border camps, who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, were made eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 by relaxing the eligibility conditions of the Scheme. The Shroff Committee (from 1985 to 1996) listed 98 border camps and recommended about 7,000 cases. Pension was sanctioned in all the cases recommended by the Shroff Committee.

13.23 The C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee (from 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13,500 cases. In July, 2004, the Ministry of Home Affairs recognized 18 additional border camps. In January, 2005, the Government approved an enhancement in the estimated number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 (estimated in 1985) to about 15,000, with the stipulation that only those applicants who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement up to 15.09.1948, i.e. before the police action in Hyderabad, would be eligible for the grant of pension. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for the grant of pension in all pending cases of Hyderabad Liberation Movement.

13.24 Many complaints were, however, received that the Committee had recommended bogus claimants, including persons who were not even born or who were toddlers at the time of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. On an enquiry conducted by the Director General (Vigilance and Enforcement) it was found that a large number of bogus claimants had managed to get pension based on false information and documents. It was, therefore, decided that all the cases recommended by the C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee would be referred to the State Governments for re-verification. It was laid down that each case, including those already sanctioned, will be thoroughly re-verified and, thereafter, a committee of eminent freedom fighters would scrutinize the results of the re-verification and finalize its recommendations, ensuring that no fake claimant gets pension and no genuine freedom fighter is left out. The State Governments were also requested to give specific recommendations in each case. The State Governments were further requested that the following factors should be kept in view while verifying the claims:

- a) The age of the applicant should be more than 15 years in March, 1947 (i.e., the time of commencement of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement);
- b) Proof of age should be based on official records such as Birth Registration Certificate or School

Certificate or Voter Identity Card, Voter List of 1995 or earlier, etc; and

- c) Claims may be got re-verified/ confirmed from the camp In-charge of the Border Camp who had issued the certificate in favour of the applicant, or from two central freedom fighters of the District of the applicant if the In-charge of the Border Camp was no longer alive.

13.25 A Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters (SCEFF), constituted in May, 2009 under the chairmanship of Shri Boinapally Venkat Rama Rao to scrutinize the re-verified cases relating to Border Camp sufferers during the Hyderabad Liberation Movement, has started scrutinizing the re-verification reports from the State Governments. As on 31.10.2011, a total of 3,028 re-verification reports, including non-Committee cases have been received. Out of them, 1,477 Committee cases have been considered by the Hyderabad Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters.

Goa Liberation Movement

13.26 The movement for liberation of Goa, in which freedom fighters had undergone severe sufferings at the hands of the Portuguese authorities, was spread over three phases:

Phase-I	1946 to 1953
Phase-II	1954 to 1955
Phase-III	1956 to 1961

13.27 Freedom fighters of the movement during its various phases, who fulfilled the prescribed eligibility conditions and in whose cases the records of sufferings were available, were granted pension. In February 2003, the Government of India relaxed the eligibility criteria under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 to grant pension to those freedom fighters of Phase-II of the Goa Liberation Movement who had been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by 01.08.2002.

13.28 2,164 freedom fighters who had participated in the Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II have been granted Samman Pension till October, 2011.

Policy Initiatives

13.29 The following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to streamline the Samman Pension Scheme:-

- (i) After careful examination, the minimum age limit for consideration of claims from the freedom fighters for Samman Pension has been fixed at 15 years and above at the time of their participation in the freedom movement.
- (ii) Database of the freedom fighters/ eligible dependents drawing pension from public sector banks and treasuries has been compiled and uploaded on the Ministry's Website (<http://mha.gov.in>). Some of the data regarding disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters/ dependents received from the banks were analysed. Pursuant to such analysis, the concerned banks were advised to thoroughly analyse the data provided by them and take remedial measures for rectification of deficiencies observed by them in disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters/ dependents and to send re-verified data of the freedom fighters/dependents drawing pension from the banks. The concerned banks have since taken appropriate measures for removal of deficiencies in disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters/ dependents. The re-verified data of the freedom fighters/dependents drawing pension from public sector banks has been compiled. Similarly, compilation of re-verified data of the freedom fighters/dependents drawing pension from State treasuries is in progress.
- (iii) As the computerization and digitization of records of pension files have been completed, the

eligible records of pension files are being transferred to National Archives of India for retention.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

13.30 Due to ethnic violence and disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees have entered India since July 1983. The position of influx of refugees in phases is indicated below:

Phase	Period	No. of Refugees
Phase-I	24.07.1983 to 31.12.1987	1,34,053
Phase-II	25.08.1989 to 30.04.1991	1,22,078
Phase-III	31.07.1996 to 30.04.2003	22,418
Phase-IV	12.01.2006 to 30.11.2011	25,711
Total		3,04,260

13.31 Refugees are of the following two categories:

- (i) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- (ii) Sri Lankan citizens.

13.32 Government of India's approach is to discourage the movement of people as refugees but if any refugees belonging to

these categories do come, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds. The ultimate objective is that they should be repatriated back to Sri Lanka. Relief is given pending such repatriation.

13.33 While 99,469 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March, 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. As on 30.08.2011, about 68,634 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 114 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa.

Besides, about 34,108 refugees are staying outside the camps, after getting themselves registered at the nearest Police Station.

13.34 Upon arrival, refugees are quarantined and after complete verification of their antecedents, they are shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidized ration, clothing, utensils,

medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government which is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of ₹554.33 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period from July, 1983 to December, 2011.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

13.35 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of the years 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising 1,16,152 families, were repatriated upto December 2006. The repatriate families have been provided with the resettlement assistance. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, some repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai

13.36 REPCO Bank was set up in the year

1969 as a Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 (No. 53 of 1961) [now the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (No.39 of 2002)] to help and promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors. Two of the Directors represent the Government of India. The total authorized capital of the Bank stood at ₹500 crore against which the amount of subscribed capital is ₹95.39 crore. The Government of India has contributed ₹ 76.32 crore, towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States viz. Tamil Nadu (with ₹3.03 crore), Andhra Pradesh (₹1.79 crore), Karnataka (₹17.47Lakh) and Kerala (₹61.16 Lakh) have also contributed to the share capital. Besides, other share holders have contributed ₹13.46 crore.

13.37 In 2009 the Government had approved a provision of additional share capital to Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (Repco), Chennai to the tune of ₹74.36 crore over a period of three years starting from 2009-10. ₹48 crore was released in the financial year 2009-10, ₹13.18 crore was released in the financial year 2010-11 and ₹13.18 crore was released in the financial year 2011-12.

13.38 As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over Repco is, at present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of ₹11.42 crore as dividend @ 20% for the year

2010-11 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and the Annual Report of Repco Bank for the year 2010-11 have been laid on the tables of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 20.12.2011 and 21.12.2011 respectively.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

13.39 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates, as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.3.2011) was ₹339.27 lakh of which the Government of Kerala holds ₹205.85 lakh and the Government of India ₹133.42 lakh. Since the State Government is the major shareholder, the administrative control over RPL is with the State Government. During the financial year 2010-11, the Company made a profit after tax of an amount of ₹1,808.98 lakh and paid a dividend of ₹26.68 lakh to Government of India @ 20 per cent of the paid-up share capital. An interim dividend of ₹13.57 lakh for

the year 2011-12 has also been paid by the company to the Government of India. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of RPL for the year 2010-11 has been laid on the tables of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 20.12.2011 and 21.12.2011 respectively.

Tibetan Refugees

13.40 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama in the year 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

13.41 As per information provided by the Bureau of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the population of Tibetan refugees in India in 2009 was 1,09,015. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of ₹18.72 crore upto March 2011 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. The Rehabilitation of Tibetan

Refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various stages of implementation in the State of Uttarakhand.

EX-GRATIA PAYMENT ETC. TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAK OCCUPIED KASHMIR, 1947 AND NON-CAMP DISPLACED PERSONS FROM CHHAMB-NIABAT AREA, 1971

13.42 Government of India announced relief packages in April and August, 2000 respectively for the non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area and displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir (PoK). The following benefits have been provided: -

- (i) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹25,000 per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971);
- (ii) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹25,000 per family to displaced persons from PoK (1947);
- (iii) Payment of cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency @ ₹25,000 per kanal subject to a maximum of ₹1.5 lakh per family of the displaced persons from PoK (1947);
- (iv) Payment of ₹2 crore to be provided for the allotment of plots to those

displaced persons who have already been settled in the State of J&K and who have not been allotted plots in the past;

- (v) Payment of ₹25 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies of displaced persons;

13.43 A Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has been constituted for verification of the genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance. The Committee has started the identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK (1947). A total amount of ₹6.17 crore has been released to J&K for disbursement to verified and eligible families. The Government of India has released a further amount of ₹49 crore to the State on 24.12.2008 on account of payment of ex-gratia for land deficiency to displaced persons from PoK (1947), as per the package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government that out of ₹49 crore, an amount of ₹23.28 crore has been disbursed to 2,262 eligible families/beneficiaries.

13.44 As regards the non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1,502 cases out of a total of 1,965 cases for payment of

ex-gratia @ ₹25,000 per eligible family. The Government of India released ₹83 lakh to J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to the eligible beneficiaries. The State Government has disbursed the amount to 1,198 eligible beneficiaries so far.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPs) FROM ERSTWHILE EAST PAKISTAN (NOW BANGLADESH)

13.45 About 52.31 lakh DPs from former East Pakistan had migrated to India between 1946 and 1971. Out of them, the DPs numbering about 41.17 lakh who arrived up to 31.03.1958 were called 'Old Migrants' and those who arrived between January 01.01.1964 and 25.03.1971 numbering about 11.14 lakh were called 'New Migrants'. Out of the 41.17 lakh 'Old Migrants', about 31.32 lakh were settled in West Bengal. The remaining Old and New Migrants have been rehabilitated in different States of the country under various schemes of the Government of India.

13.46 A wide range of relief and rehabilitation measures were undertaken by the Government of India for rehabilitation of the Old and New Migrants. The rehabilitation of Old Migrants was by and large completed by

the end of 1960s and that of the new migrants in 1980s. However, a few residuary schemes pertaining to the rehabilitation of these DPs have been under implementation. These residuary schemes include regularization of squatters' colonies, provision of infrastructural facilities in rural DP colonies in West Bengal and reimbursement of old arrears claims of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The scheme for development of infrastructural facilities for DPs in West Bengal for an amount of ₹79.10 crore has been approved by the Government. An amount of ₹5.02 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal.

ENEMY PROPERTY

13.47 The work relating to the administration of Enemy Property, which was earlier under the Ministry of Commerce was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs vide Notification No. 1/22/4/2007-Cab, dated 28.06.2007, issued by the Cabinet Secretariat in exercise of powers conferred under clause (3) of the Article 77 of the Constitution regarding amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

13.48 Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property (CEP) for India is presently functioning under the provisions

contained in the Enemy Property Act, 1968 which was enacted for continued vesting to preserve and manage the Enemy Property vested in the CEP for India. Under the Act, all immovable and movable properties all over India belonging to or held or managed on behalf of Pakistan nationals between the period from 10.09.1965 to 26.09.1977, are vested in CEP for India.

13.49 The office of the CEP for India is located in Mumbai with a branch office at Kolkata. Presently, the CEP is managing 3,341 immovable properties like lands, buildings, etc. and movable property like securities, shares, debentures, bank balances, fixed deposits and other amounts lying in the enemy nationals bank accounts, provident fund balances, etc.

13.50 After the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No. 12/1/1971/EI&EP dated 15.03.1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties to the Indian nationals and companies who were in West Pakistan and East Pakistan during the said ex-gratia payment to the claimants. A sum of ₹71.04 crore has so far been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants.

13.51 In terms of the provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 1968 fees equal to

2% of the income derived from the properties vested in the Custodian are levied and the same is credited to the Central Government. Accordingly, a sum of ₹5.90 crore, being 2% levy, has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India till 31.12.2011 since 1965.

13.52 In September, 2009 a contract was given to the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad for preparation of an inventory of all immovable/movable enemy properties in India. The value of the movable assets has been estimated by NIFM at about ₹1,491 crore.

13.53 The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 15.11.2010. In pursuance of the rules relating to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha referred the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 to the Committee on 30.12.2010 for examination and report. The Committee has submitted its report on 03.11.2011. The Committee has recommended that the Government may withdraw the present Bill and bring forward a fresh Bill before the Parliament incorporating the views and observations of the Committee. The Government is examining the report of the Committee for further action.

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REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

14.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for the following:

- (i) **Housing and Population Census:** Planning, coordination and supervision of the decennial Houselisting and Housing Census and the Population Enumeration. Tabulation/compilation and dissemination of Census results under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948 and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993 is also the responsibility of this office.
- (ii) **Civil Registration System (CRS):** Overall implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in the country. Compilation of data of vital statistics on births and deaths.
- (iii) **Sample Registration System (SRS):** Bringing out estimates of fertility and mortality at the National and State levels through a well represented sample survey.
- (iv) **National Population Register (NPR):** The RG & CCI functions as National Registration Authority and Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003. This office is responsible for the implementation of the NPR project.
- (v) **Annual Health Survey (AHS):** This scheme has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Prime Minister's Office and the Planning Commission. It is designed to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level.
- (vi) **Socio-Economic and Caste Census:** The Government of India is conducting the Socio Economic and Caste Census all over the country. While the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing Urban and Poverty Alleviation are the nodal Ministries in the Government of

India in rural and urban areas respectively, the ORG&CCI is rendering complete logistic and technical support.

- (vii) **Mother Tongue Survey:** A survey of the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation.
- (viii) **Linguistic Survey:** The Linguistic Survey of India is an ongoing research project being implemented in ORG&CCI.

Population Census 2011

14.2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Population Census 2011 is the 15th Census in the country and the 7th since Independence.

14.3 Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing vital data on different socio-economic parameters of population. The Census operations are conducted in two phases, viz., Houselisting & Housing Census and Population Enumeration. The first phase of Population Census 2011 - Houselisting & Housing Census was conducted in April-September, 2010 and the second phase - Population Enumeration in February-March, 2011. Data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters like quantity

and quality of housing, amenities available, assets owned, age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, languages/mother tongues, status of economic activity and migration etc. in respect of households and individuals have been collected during the two phases of Census 2011.

14.4 The data of the Houselisting and Housing Census has been released. As far as the Population Enumeration is concerned, the Provisional Population Totals, giving details on size, growth and distribution of population, gender composition and state of literacy was released for India and States/UTs on 31.03.2011, within three week of the completion of Census. The Provisional Population Totals (PPT-2, Volume 1) giving rural-urban distribution and population figures of Cities/Urban Agglomerations with one lakh and above population have also been released. The final data sets of Population Enumeration are being processed and the Tabulations are expected to be released by March 2013.

14.5 As per the provisional results of Population Census 2011, the total population of India stands at 1,210.2 million, of which 833.1 million constitutes the rural population while 377.1 million the urban population. In absolute number,



Union Home Secretary, Shri R. K. Singh, with Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Dr. C. Chandramouli on the occasion of release of Provisional Population Totals (PPT-2, Volume-1) at Press Information Bureau, Shastri Bhawan

the rural population has increased by 90.47 million and the urban population by 91.00 million over the last decade. Uttar Pradesh has the largest rural population (155.11 million i.e. 18.62% of the country's rural population) whereas Maharashtra has the highest urban population (50.83 million i.e. 13.48% of country's urban population) in the country. The growth rate of the population at India level during 2001-2011 is 17.64%. This is 12.18% and 31.80% in rural and urban areas respectively.

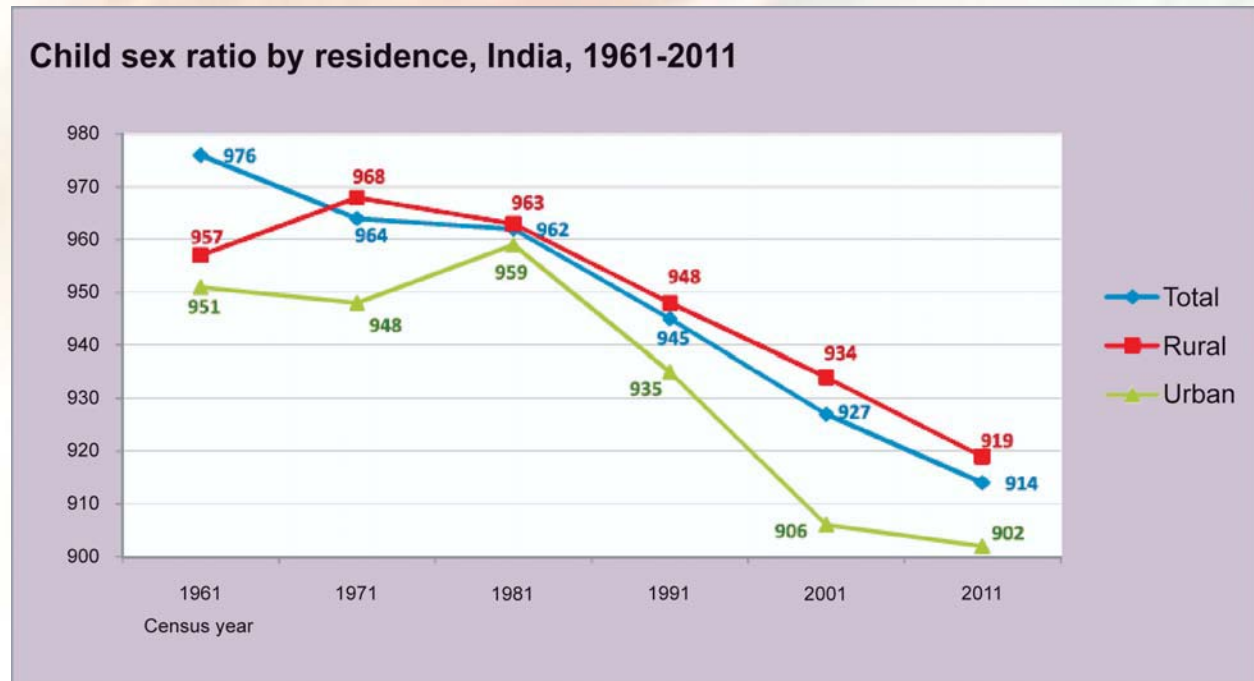
14.6 The sex ratio in the country has risen by 7 points, from 933 in 2001 to 940

in 2011. In rural areas, the sex ratio has gone up from 946 to 947 during the last decade while in urban areas it has seen an increase of 26 points, from 900 in 2001 to 926 in 2011. Kerala has the highest sex ratio in total (1,084), rural (1,077) and urban (1,091) areas. Out of a child population of 158.8 million in the age group of 0-6 in the country at the time of Census 2011, the rural child population stands at 117.6 million and urban at 41.2 million. The Census 2011 results indicate a decline of 8.9 million in the child population in rural areas and an increase of 3.9 million in urban areas, resulting into a net decline of 5.0 million in the

overall child population of the country over the decade. The growth rate of child population over the decade is (-) 3.08% [Rural: (-) 7.04%; Urban: (+) 10.32%]. The country has observed a decline in the share of child population over the decade 2001-11 by about 3%, with rural areas showing a decline of about 3% and urban areas a decline of about 2%. Census 2011 marks a considerable fall in child sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years, which has reached an all time low of 914 since 1961. The fall has been of 13 points (927 to 914) for the country during 2001-2011. In rural areas, the fall is as high as 15 points (934 to 919) and in urban areas it has been 4 points (906 to 902) over the decade. Delhi (809) has recorded the lowest and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (975) the

highest child sex ratio in rural areas. Haryana (829) has recorded the lowest and Nagaland (979) the highest child sex ratio in urban areas.

14.7 As per the Provisional Population Totals of Census 2011, the number of literates in India is 778.4 million, out of which 493.0 million literates live in rural areas and 285.4 million literates in urban areas. The highest number of rural literates has been recorded in Uttar Pradesh (88.4 million) and that of urban literates in Maharashtra (40.8 million). The literacy rate of India as per the Provisional Population totals of Census 2011 is 74.04%. In rural areas the literacy rate is 68.91% and in urban areas it is 84.98%. The decadal increase among the literates for the country works out to be

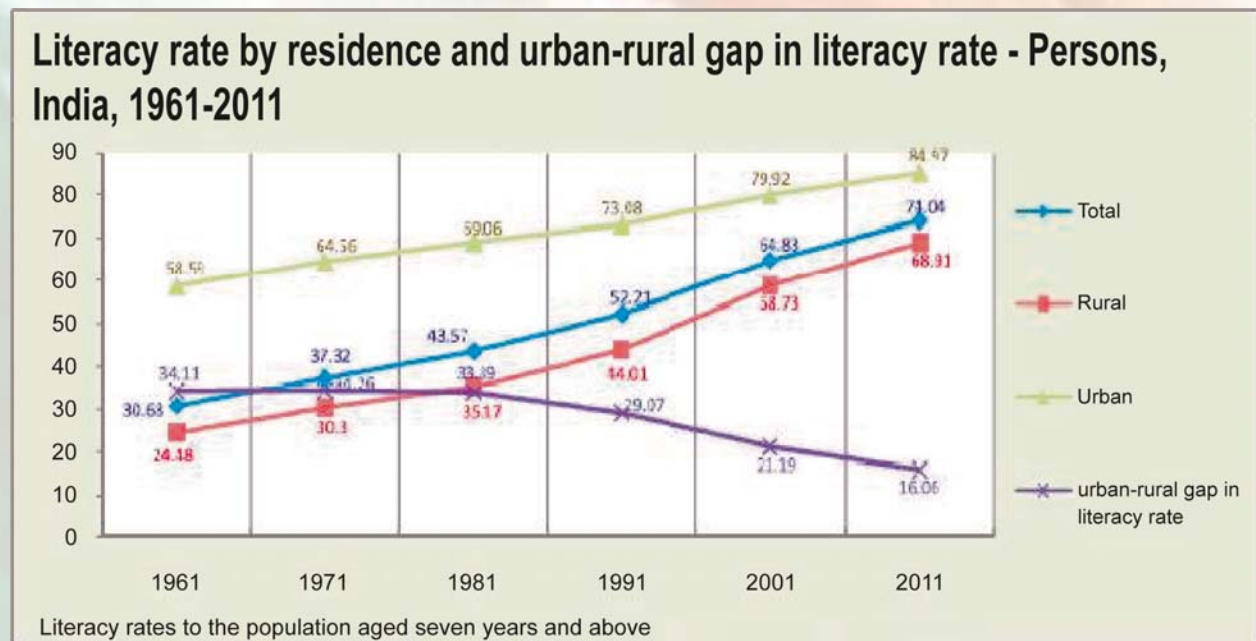


Child sex ratio by residence at India level from 1961 to 2011

217.7 million of which rural areas account for 131.1 million and urban areas 86.6 million. This gives rise to an increase in literacy rate in the country over the decade by 9.21 points, with 10.17 points in rural areas and 5.06 points in urban areas. The male literacy rate at Census 2011 is 82.14% (Rural-78.57%; Urban-89.67%) while female literacy rate is 65.46% (Rural-58.75%; Urban-79.92%). The increase in female literacy rate over the decade has been significantly higher as compared to corresponding male literacy rate. The gender gap in literacy rate among males and females in the country, which was 21.59 percentage points at 2001 Census, has reduced to 16.68 percentage points at Census 2011. This gap is 19.82 points in rural areas and 9.75 points in urban areas. Kerala (92.92%) ranks first in terms of literacy rate in rural areas

whereas Mizoram (98.1%) ranks first in urban areas. As far as male literacy rate is concerned, Kerala (95.29%) ranks first in rural areas whereas Mizoram (98.67%) ranks first in urban areas. Arunachal Pradesh (68.79%) shows the lowest male literacy rate in rural areas while in urban areas it is Uttar Pradesh (81.75%). As regards female literacy rate, Kerala ranks first both in rural areas (90.74%) and in urban areas (93.33%). Rajasthan (46.25%) has recorded the lowest female literacy rate in rural areas, whereas it is Jammu & Kashmir (70.19%) in urban areas.

14.8 The total urban population in the country as per provisional results of Population Census 2011 is 377.1 million constituting 31.16% of the total population. Among the million plus Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs),



Literacy rate by residence at India level from 1961 to 2011

there are three Mega Cities/UAs with a population of more than 10 million persons each. These are Greater Mumbai UA (18.4 million), Delhi UA (16.3 million) and Kolkata UA (14.1 million). The growth in population in the Mega Cities has slowed down considerably during the last decade. Greater Mumbai UA, which had witnessed 30.47% growth in population during 1991-2001, has recorded only 12.05% during 2001-2011. Similarly Delhi UA (from 52.24% to 26.69% in 2001-2011) and Kolkata UA (from 19.60% to 6.87% in 2001-2011) have also shown considerably low growth rate over the decade.

14.9 Among the million plus Cities/ UAs, the sex ratio stands at 912. Kannur UA (Kerala) is at the top of the list with sex ratio at 1168 where the total population of females exceeds the total male population. Surat UA (Gujarat) is at the bottom of the list with sex ratio at 754. In the two of the three mega cities there is a predominance of male population with Greater Mumbai UA returning sex ratio of 861 and Delhi UA 867. Kolkata UA has returned a better sex ratio at 928. Thiruvananthapuram UA (Kerala) has returned the highest child sex ratio (971) in UAs/Cities with population 1 lakh and above. The lowest position is occupied by Agra UA (780). Child sex ratio in the three Mega Cities stands at 946 (Kolkata UA), 900 (Greater Mumbai UA) and 868 (Delhi UA).

14.10 The data processing for the first phase of Census, viz, Houselisting and Housing Census has been completed and the final results released. The highlights of the data are as follows:-

- (i) There has been an increase of 8 crore Census houses, from 25 crore in 2001 to 33 crore in 2011, registering a growth of 33%. There is an improvement in construction material used for roofs, walls and floors in houses.
- (ii) As regards the Amenities, 87% of households use Tap, Tube well, Hand pump and Covered well as the main source of drinking water with 44% using Tap. 47% of households have source of water within their premises and 18% fetch drinking water from a source located more than 500 meters away in rural areas and 100 meters in urban areas.
- (iii) In 67% of the households, Electricity is the main source of Lighting followed by Kerosene being used by 31% of the households.
- (iv) The Drainage connectivity has improved by 5 percentage points, from 46% in 2001 to 51% in 2011, with 18% having closed drainage and remaining 33% having open drainage.

- (v) Latrine facility is available within the premises in 47% of the households, showing an increase of 11 percentage points over the decade with 36% having water closet. There has been 11 points decline in households having no latrine.
 - (vi) Separate Kitchen is available in 61% of the households; 56% of households have kitchen within their premises and 5% outside the premises.
 - (vii) LPG/PNG/Electricity/Biogas is used as fuel for cooking by 29% of the households and kerosene by 3% of the households; rest of the households use firewood/ crop residue/cow dung cake/coal etc.
 - (viii) There is an increase of 16% in use of Television from 31% in 2001 to 47% in 2011. There is a corresponding decline of 15% in use of Radio and Transistor.
 - (ix) Computer/Laptop is possessed by 9% of the households (19% in urban and 5% in rural areas). Internet facility is available in 3% of the households with 8% in urban areas and 1% in rural areas.
 - x) Mobile phone is available in 59% of the households and Landline connection is available in 10% of the households, 6% of the households possess both.
 - (xi) As regards the mode of Transport, 45% of households have Bicycle, 21% Two- wheelers and 5% having Four-wheelers.
 - (xii) 59% of the households avail banking facility as against 36% in 2001.
- 14.11 The Post-enumeration Survey (PES) to measure the coverage and content errors has been completed for both the phases of Population Census 2011. Tabulation and analysis of PES data pertaining to Houselisting and Housing Census is in progress.

Training

14.12 During the Census, the massive exercise of training 2.7 million persons at the National level was taken up and completed successfully. This included trainings at the National, State, District and local levels. Specialised in-house training programmes have also been organized in ORG&CCI wherein 205 officials have been trained on the following:

- a) Orientation Course on Record Management
- b) Workshop on finalization of housing data
- c) Group – D staff training as per the recommendation of 6th Central Pay Commission

GIS Based Town Mapping

14.13 As a pre-requisite for Census taking, a large variety of maps are prepared by the Organization. There are mapping activities, both before and after Census taking. The mapping activities taken up prior to Census include the preparation and updating of maps showing administrative units of the States, Districts, Sub-Districts, Villages, Towns and Wards in Towns for proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. The post-Census mapping activities include the preparation of thematic maps on Census data for various publications i.e. Census Atlases, other publications and District Census Handbooks (DCHBs). During each Census, the organization produces more than ten thousand administrative and thematic maps which are made available to the user agencies, departments, academicians, planners, researchers, students and policy makers. "Administrative Atlas of India - 2011" showing the latest administrative boundaries of the States/UTs (35), districts (640) and sub-districts (5,924) as on 01.01.2010 has already been prepared and published. A series of Maps at the State and District level are under preparation.

14.14 In order to improve the quality and coverage of census taking and to avoid any duplication or omission in Population Census 2011, GIS based town

mapping was undertaken, for the first time, in 2,132 wards in 33 capital cities of the country. The field verification survey of all the wards is completed and the creation of digital files also completed before the Population Enumeration in February 2011. The detailed ward maps show each house/building, major and minor roads, lanes, by-lanes and all important landmark features. One of the important features of the GIS based town mapping was demarcation of pre-carved out EBs for ensuring the complete coverage of all areas within these cities.

Mother Tongue Survey of India

14.15 A Scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) to survey the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation during the 11th Plan Period. Out of 531 mother tongues (MTs), which were unclassified in Census 2001 and earmarked for survey under MTSI, 510 mother tongues have been surveyed and the reports finalized. The reports on remaining 10 MTs are expected to be completed by 31.03.2012.

Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)

14.16 The Linguistic Survey of India is an ongoing research project being implemented in ORG&CCI since Sixth Five Year Plan. Two volumes on LSI: Sikkim

(Part-I) and LSI: Rajasthan (Part-I) have been published on official website of ORG&CCI during 2011-12. The LSI: Sikkim (Part-I) volume contains the grammatical descriptions of 10 languages namely, Bhotia, Tibetan, Lepcha, Tamang, Limbu, Sherpa, Rai, Gurung Magar and Sunwar from Tibeto-Burmese language families. The volume on LSI: Rajasthan (Part-I) volume gives the grammatical descriptions of 7 languages namely, Marwari, BrajBhaha, Malvi, Mewati, Bundeli/Bundelkhandi, Jaipuri (Dhundhari) and Bhili/Bhilodi (Wagdi) from Indo-Aryan language families.

Data Dissemination

14.17 The Data Dissemination Center set up in each Census Directorate helps in creating awareness about availability of Census data and their use in various subjects, such as, demography, socio-economic activities, migration, fertility etc. A large number of Census data products in the form of printed volumes and CDs have been made available for use to wide array of data users, including Government departments, voluntary organizations and also to individual research scholars within country and outside.

14.18 The results of the Population Census 2011 have been disseminated in

print as well as in soft version on CD and are also made available at the Census of India website www.censusindia.gov.in. All tables and publications released on Census 2011 data sets are immediately uploaded on the website for free download.

14.19 Census-info Dashboard has been developed on the Census website as a major step towards the dissemination of Population Census 2011 Provisional results. The Census results are depicted using tables, maps and charts for easy understanding of the data. To popularize use of Censusinfo software in disseminating Census data, the United Nation Statistics Division (UNSD) has organized Asian Region Censusinfo Workshop from 28.11.2011 to 30.11.2011 at New Delhi in collaboration with O/o RG&CCI in which 17 countries, including India, and 3 UN Agencies participated. The data on Housing and Household amenities and assets as well as Primary Census Abstract – Census 2011 will be disseminated using Censusinfo software.

14.20 Another major mode of data dissemination and sensitizing data users is by way of using the social media network on the web like Face Book and Twitter. Both these social media networks are extensively used to disseminate Census 2011 results and have become very popular with data users.

14.21 The following reports have so far been published during the year:

- a) Provisional Population Totals – Census 2011 (PPT-1) (India and 35 States/UTs)
- b) Provisional Population Totals - Census 2011 : Rural and Urban Distribution (PPT-2, Volume I) (India and 35 State/UTs)
- c) Data sheets on Provisional Population Totals
- d) Annual Health Survey(AHS) Bulletin
- e) Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin 2011
- f) Report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death 2006

VITAL STATISTICS

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

14.22 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the respective State Governments under the RBD Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of the RBD Act.

14.23 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase

over the years. The registration level of births for the Country has gone up to 77.5%, registering an increase of about three percent as per the figures in 2008 over the previous year. On the other hand, registration level of deaths has decreased by 0.1 percent in 2008 over the previous year and gone down to 69.2%. The level of registration of death at the National level has declined due to significant decrease in registration of deaths in the States of Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in 2008 over the previous year. Wide variations have continued to persist across the States in the level of registration. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Kerala, Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent per cent level of registration of births. The States of Haryana, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal have achieved more than 93% level of registration of birth. However, it is less than 35% in the State of Bihar.

14.24 There has been significant increase in level of registration of births in the States of Madhya Pradesh (+11.4%), Maharashtra (+8.5%), Jharkhand (+7.6%) and Haryana (+4.3%). There is a marginal increase in the level of registration of births in Rajasthan (+2.7%), Karnataka (+2.6%), Gujarat (+2.2%) and Jammu & Kashmir (+2.2%) over the previous year.

14.25 In terms of level of registration of deaths, the States of Goa and Mizoram and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent percent level of registration. More than 93% of deaths are being registered in the States of Kerala, Punjab and Sikkim. There has been considerable improvement over the previous year on death registration in the States of West Bengal (+12.9%), Gujarat (+3.8%), and Haryana (+1.1%). The death registration is below 35% in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Manipur. The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States/UTs except Chhattisgarh, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The level of registration of death has decreased by more than 4% in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh in the year 2008 over the previous year. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-registration of female and infant deaths.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

14.26 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides a medically authenticated database on causes of death, a prerequisite to monitoring health trends of the population. As on 31.12.2011, 32 States/UTs have issued the notification for

implementation of the scheme of MCCD. The remaining two States, viz., Kerala and Meghalaya and the UT of Lakshadweep are implementing the scheme under RBD Act, 1969.

14.27 As per the annual report on "Medical Certification of Cause of Death" for the year 2006, out of the total registered deaths of 43,27,664 in 25 States/UTs, a total of 7,20,047 deaths (4,54,348 Males and 2,65,699 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

14.28 The coverage of MCCD is limited to selected hospitals in urban area. Expanding the scope of MCCD is under consideration.

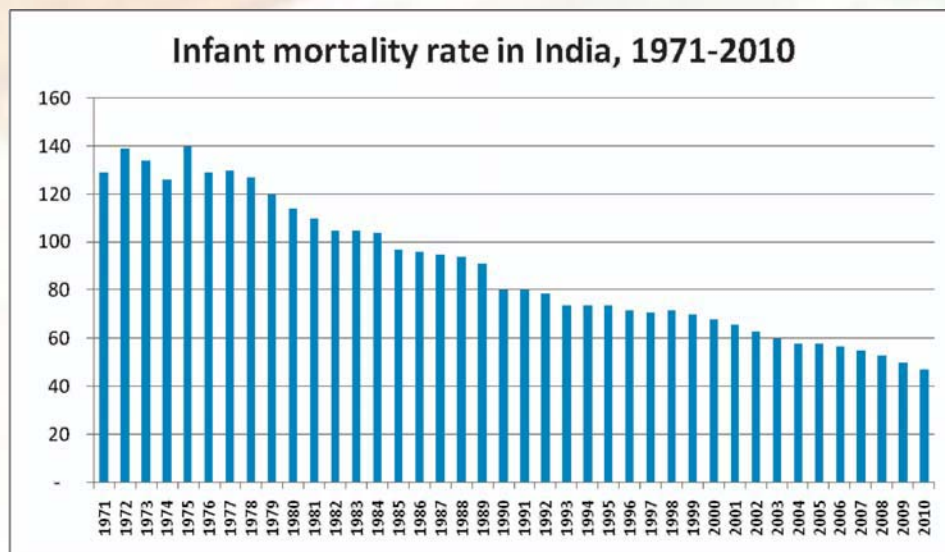
Sample Registration System (SRS)

14.29 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels which was initiated by the O/o RG & CCI on a pilot basis in a few selected states in 1964-65, became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3,700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The latest replacement is based on the 2001 Census and is effective from 01.01.2004. The present SRS has 7,597 sample units (4,433

rural and 3,164 urban) spread across all States and Union Territories, encompassing about 1.3 million households and nearly 7 million population. The SRS is a dual record system and consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part-time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data from these sources are re-verified in the field. The time lag between the field survey and release of results under SRS has been reduced to less than one year.

14.30 The SRS Bulletin-2011 under Sample Registration System (SRS) containing estimates of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2010 has been released, for all States/ Union Territories, separately for rural and urban areas, which are given at the **Annexure-XVI**. Salient findings for the year 2010 are as under:

- i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.1 at national level per thousand population; 23.7 in rural areas and 18.0 in urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (14.8) in Kerala and the highest (28.3) in Uttar Pradesh;
- ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 7.2 per thousand population at the National level; 7.7 in rural areas and 5.8 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (4.2) and Odisha with the highest (8.6);
- iii) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 47 (< one year) per 1000 live births at the national level; 51 in rural areas and 31 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (13) while Madhya Pradesh reported the highest (62).



Infant Mortality Rate in India from 1971 to 2010

14.31 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2007-09 under Sample Registration System (SRS) has been released. The salient findings are as under:

- i) The Maternal Mortality Ratio of India has declined from 254 in 2004-2006 to 212 in 2007-2009. The decline has been most significant in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States & Assam from 375 to 308. Among the Southern States, the decline has been from 149 to 127 and in the Other States from 174 to 149.
- ii) The number of States that have realized the target set by the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations in 2007-2009 has gone up to three against one i.e. Kerala which was the sole State with this distinction in 2004-2006. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are the new entrants. Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Haryana are in closer proximity to the MDG target.

Annual Health Survey (AHS)

14.32 The Annual Health Survey (AHS) has been conceived by the ORG&CCI at the behest of the National Commission on Population, Prime Minister's Office and Planning Commission to yield

benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map its rate of change on a continual basis to assess the efficacy of various health interventions including those under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The AHS would, inter-alia, generate indicators such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Sex Ratio at Birth and host of other indicators on maternal and child care, family planning practices, etc. and changes therein on a year to year basis at appropriate level of aggregations. The AHS is being implemented in all the 284 districts of the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand) and Assam (henceforth referred as AHS States) during the mission period 2007-2012 starting from 2010-2011. The survey would be undertaken every year in 20,694 statistically selected sample units (Census Enumeration Blocks in case of urban areas and villages or a segment thereof in case of villages with population exceeding 2000 in rural areas) spread across the nine (9) AHS States covering a total Population of about 18.2 million and 3.6 million households. About 70 sample units of approximately 1,000 population in case of a village in rural areas and 650 for an

enumeration block in urban areas will be covered in each district.

14.33 The field work in the 284 districts across 18 zones in 9 AHS States was completed in April, 2011. The third party audit work in order to authenticate the quality of data collected by the Survey Agencies was also completed by June, 2011. After thorough validation, the AHS Bulletin containing the district level data on core vital rates such as birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, under-5 mortality, sex ratio at birth, etc. was released by the Union Health Secretary on 10.08.2011. The work relating to release of district-wise detailed factsheet containing data on all parameters is in progress and is nearing finalization.

14.34 The lowest CBR across 284 districts has been reported for Bhageswar (Uttarakhand – 14.7) and the highest for Shravasti (Uttar Pradesh – 40.9) exhibiting a variation of almost 3 times. The CDR ranges between 4.5 (Dhemaji, Assam) and 12.6 (Shravasti, UP). The IMR ranges between 19 (Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand) and 103 (Shravasti, UP) showing a variability of about 5 times. Six districts, viz., Purbi Singhbhum and Dhanbad (Jharkhand), Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pithoragarh and Almora (Uttarakhand) have already achieved MDG-4 National Target of 28(for IMR) set for 2015. Another 4 districts, viz., Bokaro and

Ranchi (Jharkhand), Bageshwar and Nainital (Uttarakhand) are in closer vicinity. Female infants experience higher mortality than males. Under 5 Mortality Rate ranges between 24 (Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand) and 145 (Kandhamal, Odisha) exhibiting a variability of 7 times. Seven districts viz., Pithoragarh, Almora, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Nainital and Bageshwar (Uttarakhand) and Purbi Singhbhum (Jharkhand) have already achieved MDG National Level Target of 42(for U5MR). For the first time, MM Ratio has been published for a group of districts, i.e., Administrative Divisions (Commissionrate) in all the 9 AHS States. It ranges between 183 (Kumaon Hqrs., Uttarakhand) and 451 (Faizabad Mandal, UP). The lowest Sex Ratio at Birth has been reported for Pithoragarh (764) and the highest for Moradabad (1,030).

14.35 The fieldwork for 2nd round of Annual Health Survey after the completion of Training of Trainers and subsequent training to field staff has commenced in all the 9 AHS States and is likely to be completed by April 2012. The component of Clinical, Anthro-pometric and Bio-chemical (CAB) tests to yield district level data on the prevalence of under and over-nutrition, anaemia and hypertension, abnormalities in fasting glucose levels, and household availability of iodized salt in selected sub-samples of households across all the AHS districts will be introduced

once the selection of survey agency and procurement of equipments and consumables are completed.

National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas

14.36 As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of NPR in 3331 coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States and 4 Union Territories has been undertaken. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, all the towns have also been covered. In these areas, the method of direct data collection has been resorted to and photographs and finger prints of all the usual residents of these villages [15 year of age and above] has also been undertaken. The direct data collection of more than 120 lakh persons and biometric

details [for persons of age 15 years and above] of more than 70 lakh persons have been collected. The Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been displayed in the local areas for inviting correction and objections. After vetting by Gram Sabha, the corrections in LRUR have been incorporated. The work of production and personalization of identity (smart) cards, which would be issued to 'usual residents' of age 18 years and above in these areas has commenced and 3,11,369 cards have been produced upto 31.12.2011.

National Population Register (NPR) in the country

14.37 The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting



Union Minister of State (Home), Shri Jitendra Singh, with Union Home Secretary, Shri R. K. Singh and Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Dr. C. Chandramouli addressing a conference of all the Chief Secretaries of States/UTs on the creation of National Population Register in the country on 30.09.2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

information on specific characteristics of each 'usual resident'. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and IRIS information of all 'usual residents' who are of age 05 years and above.

14.38 The field work of biographic data collection for creation of NPR in the Country has been completed in all the States/UTs. The scanning of these filled in NPR schedules (aprox. 27 crore) has also been completed.

14.39 The work of digitization and capture of biometry under NPR for the

country has been entrusted to a consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the Department of Information Technology (DIT). The data entry from the scanned images of more than 53 crore records has been completed. The capture of biometrics is in progress in Manipur, Nagaland, Delhi, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat and Lakshadweep and biometric enrolment of more than 1.42 crore persons has been completed as on 13.03.2012.



Biometric enrolment of Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, Vice President of India under NPR

14.40 The NPR database would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and assigning of the UID numbers (Aadhaar). The list of 'usual residents', along with the Aadhaar number, would be published in the local area for inviting claims and objections (if any) which would be dealt with as per the prescribed procedure. It is proposed to issue identity (smart) cards to all the 'usual residents' of age 18 years and above in the country. The office of RG&CCI will maintain and update the NPR database.

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011

14.41 As per the decision of the Union Cabinet, a Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) is being carried out all over the country. The SECC is to be completed in a phased manner from June 2011 onwards in all States/Union Territories of India with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are the nodal Ministries in the Government of India for this combined exercise in rural and urban areas respectively. The RG&CCI is rendering complete logistic and technical support.

14.42 The technical and logistic support of ORG&CCI includes providing direct inputs like the Charge Register, Layout

Maps and Abridged House lists used during Population Census 2011, imparting training by the officers at the State Directorates along with those of MoRD & MoHUPA to the State/UT functionaries at all levels and supervision during the field operations.

14.43 Separate instructions manual as well as questionnaires for the purpose of data collection both for rural and urban areas were prepared. These questionnaires cover various socio-economic aspects. The questionnaire for rural areas contains 37 variables such as raw materials used in wall, roof of the house, social status of the household member, employment and income characteristics, main source of household income, land owned, other assets owned, assets of household etc. For urban areas, questionnaires contains 32 variables including main source of income, disability, chronic illness, housing material, ownership status of house, household amenities, assets etc. Questions on Religion and Caste have been added to both the questionnaires.

14.44 A Pilot survey of Socio Economic and Caste Census was done in the two villages viz. Bhatgaon and Ratangarh of Sonipat (Municipal Council) of Haryana, using handheld devices and the software prepared by M/s Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) for data entry.

14.45 The methodology which is being followed in this exercise is hereunder:

- a) The enumerator will visit every household and canvass the questionnaire in rural as well as urban areas.
- b) The responses of the persons would be noted down as returned by the respondent. No proof or document would be asked for from the respondents.
- c) The SECC schedule is being canvassed using hand held device (HHD). Enumerator (a Government servant) would ask the questions, while a data entry operator to be provided by M/s Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) will enter the responses into the hand held device.
- d) The National Population Register (NPR) forms filled up during the first phase of Population Census 2011 would be used as a base for the SECC. These forms have already been scanned and the images are being loaded on the hand-held devices which are used for canvassing the SECC questionnaire. If the same family that was enumerated in the NPR

is available in the household, only additional questions are asked. If there is a new family or there are new members in the family, their entire details are captured afresh.

- e) Acknowledgement slips will be provided to each household after the enumeration.

14.46 Training to National, Master trainers, Supervisors and enumerators have been imparted. The SECC was formally launched with the State of Tripura on 29.06.2011 and subsequently in twenty other States/UTs. The SECC field work is already over in the UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and Puducherry and in the State of Tripura. It is in progress in Daman & Diu, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Out of a total of 11,95,348 Enumeration Blocks (EBs) in the above 21 States/UTs, the field survey has been completed in about 2,72,760 EBs as on 31.12.2011.

14.47 After the data has been collected in the HHDs from the field, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India will process the

caste data and hand over the details of the castes/tribes returns to the proposed Expert Group to be constituted by the Central Government in consultation with

the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for categorization and classification.

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MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

15.1.1 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. It was instituted in the year 1954 to be awarded for exceptional service towards the advancement of Arts, Literature and Science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. The scope has now been widened. By a notification issued by the President's Secretariat on 16.11.2011, it has been decided that the decoration shall be awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. This award has been conferred on 41 persons so far. It was last conferred on Pt. Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi in 2009.

Padma Awards

15.1.2 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma

Shri. The awards are given in all disciplines/fields of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science and engineering, trade and industry, medicine, literature and education, sports, civil service and others.

15.1.3 The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

15.1.4 It is the practice to invite nominations for Padma Awards every year from all State Governments, Union Territory (UT) Administrations, Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, institutes of excellence and recipients of Bharat Ratna/Padma Vibhushan award. Besides them, a large number of recommendations are also received suo-motu from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations etc. All these

recommendations are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Union Home Minister, Prime Minister and the President for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of Republic Day.

15.1.5 The President of India has approved conferment of 109 awards (including one duo case) on the occasion of the Republic Day, 2012. This includes five Padma Vibhushans, 28 Padma Bhushans and 76 Padma Shris. There are 19 ladies among the awardees. The decoration of awards will be presented by the President of India at Rashtrapathi Bhawan in March/April, 2012. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website (<http://mha.gov.in>).

Gallantry Awards

15.1.6 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced on Republic Day and Independence Day every year. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.1.7 The President approved the names of one civilian on Independence Day, 2011 and three civilians on Republic Day, 2012 for Gallantry Award.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

15.1.8 'Jeevan Raksha Padak awards' were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life in cases like drowning in water, accidents, fire incidents, electrocution, natural calamities, etc.

15.1.9 The awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer; and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer.

15.1.10 Nominations for the awards are invited every year from all State/UT Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Union Home Minister and the Prime Minister and the President.

15.1.11 The ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State Capitals of the awardees, where the awardee is presented a medallion and a Certificate signed by the Union Home Minister. The awardees are also given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of ₹1 lakh for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, ₹60,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and ₹40,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

15.1.12 For the year 2011, the President has approved Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards for 43 persons. This includes 02 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padaks, 06 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padaks and 35 Jeevan Raksha Padaks.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

15.2.1 The vigilance set up of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is headed by the Joint Secretary (Administration), who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. He is assisted by a Director and an Under Secretary in the discharge of his functions. The Vigilance Section not only deals with all disciplinary matters of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper), but also all matters related to Annual Confidential Reports and coordinates vigilance activities in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, such as Central Armed Police Forces, Central Police Organisations, etc.

15.2.2 To strengthen preventive vigilance, the measures taken within the Ministry are briefly summed up as follows:-

- a) The CVO maintains liaison with all attached/subordinate offices to ensure timely completion of various tasks relating to vigilance work.
- b) The Annual Action Plan for vigilance/anti-corruption measures of the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) is being implemented by the MHA. The Attached/Subordinate offices in the MHA are asked to implement the Plan effectively and report the progress every quarter to the Ministry. Regular reviews of the vigilance activities in the subordinate formations of the Ministry are undertaken and reports sent to the DoP&T at the end of every quarter.
- c) All reports required to be sent to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the DoP&T, are sent to the concerned authorities at the prescribed periodic intervals.
- d) Some Divisions in the Ministry having substantial public dealings, like Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division, Foreigners Division and

Procurement Wing of Police Modernisation Division, are kept under close watch.

- e) All officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections/ Divisions are required to fill up a special security questionnaire periodically and positive vetting is done in their cases through the Intelligence Agencies. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted in sensitive places in the Ministry.
- f) Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions which have been categorized as sensitive to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the

officials working in such Divisions.

- g) The CVO monitors regularly the progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases.
- h) With a view to curbing development of vested interests, the staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various Divisions. An exercise to categorize the posts as sensitive or non-sensitive has been undertaken to facilitate rotation of staff.
- i) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically reviewed.



Union Home Secretary, Shri R.K. Singh administering pledge to the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs during Vigilance Awareness Week

15.2.3 The “Vigilance Awareness Week” was observed from 31.10.2011 to 05.11.2011. A pledge was administered by the Home Secretary on 31.10.2011 to the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs. An Open Forum on “Delay Breeds Corruption” was also organized on 02.11.2011. The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry as well.

15.2.4 The Ministry keeps a watch over all cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices, so that such cases are disposed of in a time bound manner. The status of pendency is monitored by the CVO and at appropriate intervals meetings with CVOs and Vigilance Officers (VOs) of attached/subordinate concerned offices are taken by him.

15.2.5 Statistics in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the MHA and its attached and subordinate concerned offices during the year 2011-12 (up to 31.12.2011) are at **Annexure-XVII**.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

15.3 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, MHA has initiated the following actions:

- (i) An RTI Section has been set up to collect, transfer the applications under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/ Public Authorities concerned and to submit the quarterly returns regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission.
- (ii) Details of the Ministry’s functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry’s official website (<http://mha.gov.in>) as required under section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act.
- (iii) All Deputy Secretary/Director level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officer (CPIOs) under section 5(1) of the Act, in respect of subject being handled by them.
- (iv) All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of section 19(1) of the Act, in respect of Deputy Secretaries/Directors working under them and designated as CPIOs.
- (v) From the year 2010-11 onwards MHA and its attached/subordinate offices and other organizations under the MHA are uploading their returns on CIC’s web- site independently.

- (vi) To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005 a provision has been made to receive the applications at the reception counter of the Ministry in each of its three buildings viz. North Block, Lok Nayak Bhavan and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.
- (vii) During the year 2010-11, 7,478 applications were received in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) and forwarded to concerned CPIOs/ Public Authorities for providing information requested for.

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION

15.4.1 The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of Government buildings under the security cover of the MHA. At present there are 51 buildings under MHA security cover housing offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 km. The SSO is responsible for formulation of policies regarding Government building security and executing them through :-

- (i) the Reception Organisation; and
- (ii) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)/Secretariat Security Force (SSF).

15.4.2 The Reception Organisation comprising of 120 personnel is manning 53 Reception Offices located in the 37 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Officers from where visitors' passes are issued and a record kept thereof. Visitor passes are issued only after confirming from officers of a pre-determined level if the visitor is to be allowed entry or otherwise.

15.4.3 The Government Building Security (GBS) unit of the CISF and the SSF are deployed for the security of the buildings including their premises. The two forces are assigned the task of:

- (a) **Access Control** - To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the Government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide persons holding valid Identity Cards issued by the Ministry are allowed entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/ daily visitor pass are allowed entry after checking/frisking, including checking of their bags/ brief cases etc.

- (b) **Anti-terrorist Measures** – The forces are primarily responsible for anti-terrorist measures in the buildings.
- (c) **Forcible Entry/ Armed Attack** - To prevent/counter any attempt of forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first responder.
- (d) **Intrusion** - To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.
- (e) **Exit Control** - To prevent pilferage of Government property from the buildings.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

15.5.1 An Official Language Division assists in implementing the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967, Official Languages Rules, 1976, as amended in 1987 and other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time and in ensuring compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.

Implementation of the Official Language Policy

15.5.2 Keeping in view the large size of

the Ministry, 20 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at the Division level, each headed by the Joint Secretary of the Division concerned. All officers of the rank of Section Officer/Desk Officer and above up to the rank of Director of the Division concerned are members of the respective Committee. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi in official work received from Sections/Desks of the respective Division are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

Compliance with the Section 3 (3) of the Official Language Act, 1963, as amended in 1967 and correspondence in Hindi

15.5.3 Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967 is being fully complied with and all the documents covered under this section are being invariably issued both in Hindi and English. All the letters received or signed in Hindi, are replied in Hindi. Efforts are being made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A' & 'B'.

Official Language Inspections

15.5.4 During the year, Official Language

inspections were carried out in 07 offices under the Ministry located outside Delhi. The First Sub-Committee of the Committee of the Parliament on Official Language also inspected 09 Offices of the Ministry during the year. Besides, 43 Sections of the Ministry were inspected by the personnel of Official Language Division.

Hindi Day/Hindi Month

15.5.5 Hindi Month was organized in the Ministry from September 14 to October 13, 2011. Various Hindi competitions and programmes such as a Hindi Workshop and an informative lecture by an eminent Hindi Scholar, Shri Subhash Chandra Lakhera, a retired Scientist, D.R.D.O, New Delhi were organized in which a number of both Hindi speaking as well as non Hindi speaking personnel of the Ministry participated with a lot of enthusiasm. The Union Home Secretary gave away cash prized and certificates to 100 personnel of the Ministry during the Annual Official Language Prize Distribution Function held on 08.02.2012.

Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

15.5.6 Out of the total 68 Lower Division Clerks, 58 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total 135 Stenographers, 71 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

Hindi Workshop

15.5.7 Four Hindi workshops were organized on 11.05.2011, 12.05.2011, 13.05.2011 and 26.09.2011 to motivate employees to do their official work in Hindi and to train them up effectively to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. 80 employees participated enthusiastically in these workshops.

Hindi Salahakar Samiti

15.5.8 The 40th meeting of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of this Ministry was held on 21.02.2012. The Union Home Minister chaired the meeting.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

15.6.1 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM), functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. 6,466 public grievances were received and attended to during the year 2011-12 (upto 29.02.2012).

15.6.2 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of Director of Public Grievances have been displayed at the Reception Counter and on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>).

15.6.3 A Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer who monitors the progress of the redressal of public grievances relating to the respective Division.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

15.7.1 The MHA deals with a wide range of subjects, which are complex as well as sensitive in nature warranting constant parliamentary attention. This is reflected in the legislative and non-legislative business of the MHA transacted in the Parliament. The Ministry has also taken appropriate action and forwarded consolidated response on the recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees such as the Committee on Government Assurances, etc. referred to this Ministry. The MHA has been organising regular meetings of the Consultative Committee.

15.7.2 The Ministry held five meetings of the Consultative Committee during the year 2011-12 under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister on the following subjects:

- (i) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) on 15.04.2011.
- (ii) Disaster Management on 03.06.2011.
- (iii) Administration of Union Territories on 02.09.2011.
- (iv) Community Police on 25.11.2011.
- (v) Investigation, Prosecution and Trial - the need for revamping on 28.02.2012.

15.7.3 The Meetings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee were held periodically to discuss the various legislative issues pertaining to the MHA and also the issues of national importance such as terrorism, national security, etc.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

Audit Objections/Paras

15.8.1 The Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO) of MHA works as a part of Internal Finance Division (IFD) of the Ministry. The DAO is responsible for payment, accounting and internal audit of the MHA and its Attached offices. The DAO brings out monthly and annual financial statements for the Ministry and submits it to the Controller General of Accounts who compiles the accounts for the Government of India. The DAO is headed by Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) who acts as a Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry, CCA helps in maintaining

an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. The DAO works in a computerized environment using an expenditure accounting software called COMPACT for managing its payment and accounting functions. The data of COMPACT is uploaded on a web based application called e-lekha which has the capability of generating real time reports which serve as an expenditure information system for the Ministry. The DAO also assists the IFD in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting.

15.8.2 The Internal Audit Wing of MHA, under the overall guidance of Controller General of Accounts has undertaken the Risk Based Audit of various schemes of MHA. The revised Internal Audit Manual, 2009 has also focused on reorienting the internal audit function for conducting a Risk Based and Performance Audit of various aspects of functioning of the Ministry. An Audit Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary of the Ministry, with Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser (AS&FA) as Vice Chairman and CCA, who is also the Chief Audit Executive, as Member Secretary has been constituted to have an oversight of the functioning of Risk Management and Controls in the Ministry and the Attached offices. An Internal Audit Charter has also been approved and issued. The Internal Audit Wing carries out Concurrent Audit

quarterly for Modernization of Police Force and half yearly of Security Related Expenditures in various States. Also, it has been mandated to conduct audits of Freedom Fighter Pension disbursement by the Audit Committee on the request of Freedom Fighter Division. Audit of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System is also being conducted by the Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry. The Internal Audit Wing also takes up special audit engagements as per Terms of Reference given by the executive Divisions of the Ministry.

15.8.3 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Para-military Forces (CPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), the Registrar General of India, the Department of Official Language, etc. The 10 Demand for Grants take care of expenditure requirements of all these agencies. Besides, internal audit, the operations and financial statements of MHA are subjected to Statutory Audit, which is carried out by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG).

15.8.4 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organizations, to settle the observations.

C&AG through the Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paras against which Action Taken Notes (ATNs) are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to promptly settle the audit paras, the status of pendency is monitored by the Audit Committee. The receipt and settlement of audit paras is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2011, there were 21 such audit paras pending in the Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011, 33 new paras were received, bringing the total to 54. Out of which, 25 paras have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 29 such paras as on 31.12.2011.

15.8.5 The number of outstanding Inspection Notes/Paras in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA as on 01.01.2011 was 4,420. During the period from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011, the total number of Inspection Notes/Paras settled and received was 1,060 and 1,518 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2011, the number of outstanding Inspection Notes/Paras was 4,878. To monitor the progress of settlement of these Paras, ad-hoc Committees have been constituted in the Ministry. The position in respect of each organization is at **Annexure-XVIII**.

15.8.6 Status of the ATNs on important audit observations included in earlier Annual Reports is given at **Annexure-XIX**. A summary of most recent and

important audit observations pertaining to MHA and made available by the C&AG and their latest status is at **Annexures-XX** and **XXI** respectively.

Empowerment of Women and Weaker Sections of the Society

Redressal of Complaints Pertaining to Sexual Harassment at Workplace

15.9.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a five member Complaint Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved woman employees of MHA pertaining to sexual harassment at workplace. The Committee has one male and four women members, including the Chairperson, and a member from the Young Women's Christian Association as an NGO member. The Committee is holding regular quarterly meetings.

15.9.2 The Committee has not received any complaint regarding sexual harassment at workplace during the year.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

15.10.1 The Central Government have prescribed 3% reservation in employment to physically handicapped persons (1% each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy).

15.10.2 There are 11 visually challenged, 01 hearing impaired and 15 orthopedically challenged persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.10.3 On account of the nature of work, all category of posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Armed Police Forces are exempted from Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

GENDER BUDGETING

15.11 The initiatives taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paras.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

15.11.1 The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions for the benefit of women. Construction of Family Welfare Centre at RTC Arakkonam has already been completed in current financial year and construction at RTC Behror, which is under progress, is likely to be completed by end of financial year 2011-12 and work at RTC Deoli is likely to be completed in 2012-13. The Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for the women to

learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items etc.

Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D)

15.11.2 BPR&D, which is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc., has undertaken a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. A provision of ₹1.18 crore in Budget Estimates 2011-12 has been made for the following schemes benefiting women:-

- i) Research Study (₹56 lakh);
- ii) Award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC (₹13 lakh);
- iii) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI at Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs) under BPR&D (₹11 lakh);
- iv) Courses on Crime Against Women vis-a-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights and Investigation of Female

- Feticide Cases at CDTs under BPR&D (₹7 lakh);
- v) Seminar-cum-workshop on “Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country” (₹15 lakh);
- vi) Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other Senior Officers on issues relating to Gender & SC/ST categories (₹15 lakh);
- vii) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme – Publication of Hindi Books (₹84,000).
- 15.11.3 The Research and Training activities undertaken by BPR&D during the year 2011-12 focusing on issues pertaining to women were as follows:
- (i) Third and final installment amounting to ₹83,000 awarded to Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Lecturer, Bangalore University for the Research study on “A Comparative Sociological Analysis of the Job Stress, Vulnerability and subsequent Security Need for the Women in the ITES and Garment Industries in the Silicon Valley of India, Bangalore” in 2011-12.
- (ii) Two installments amounting to ₹2,61,667 awarded to Dr. S. Karunanidhi for the Research study on “Influence of certain Psychological variable on occupational stress and well being among women police” in 2011-12.
- (iii) Research study on ‘Crime against Women in Eastern Region’ was awarded to Project Director Dr. R.P. Mitra, Department of Anthropology, Delhi University, Co-ordinated by Prof (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal with a total outlay of ₹19.80 lakh out of which first installment amounting to ₹6.60 lakh has been released in 2011-12.
- (iv) Research study on ‘Crime against Women in Western Region’ was awarded to Project Director Dr. Mrs. Shatabdi Pandey, Mahila Manch, Chhatisgarh, Co-ordinated by Prof (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal with a total outlay of ₹19,79,800 out of which first installment amounting to ₹6,59,933 has been released in 2011-12.
- (v) Research study on ‘Crime against Women in Northern Region’ was awarded to Project Director Dr. Raka Arya, National Law University, Bhopal, Co-ordinated by Prof (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal with a total outlay of ₹19,78,900 out of which first installment amounting to ₹6,59,634 has been released in 2011-12.

- (vi) Two Research projects on women related issues to be undertaken by the women professionals proposed by the Correctional Administration Division with an estimated expenditure of ₹5 lakh during 2011-12.
- (vii) Six (06) courses on “Crime Against Women vis a vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice and Human Rights” have been conducted at Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs) under BPR&D, incurring expenditure of ₹2.24 lakh during 2011-12.
- (viii) Two (02) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management exclusively for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy.SP to ASI have been organized at CDTSs under BPR&D, incurring expenditure of ₹3 lakh during 2011-12.
- (ix) Ten (10) Seminars cum Workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of Police in the country have been organized incurring expenditure of ₹15,56,000 during 2011-12.
- (x) Two (02) numbers of Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Officers on the issues relating to Gender & SC/ST have been organized incurring expenditure of ₹1.60 lakh during 2011-12.
- (xi) One (01) course on Training of Trainer exclusively for women officers has been conducted incurring expenditure of ₹4 lakh during 2011-12.
- (xii) Three Prizes totaling ₹84,000 being awarded to women for books in Hindi pertaining to police related subject under Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme during 2011-12.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

15.11.4 The Government had initially approved the raising of one Mahila Battalion in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, another two Mahila Battalions have been inducted and presently three Mahila Battalions are functioning in CRPF. Besides, the Force has enlisted women personnel for three CRPF units exclusively for women and posted them in these units including RAF units/GCs deployed in various parts of the country.

15.11.5 The Force has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of women. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed

exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and productions of food items etc.

15.11.6 CRPF has following schemes exclusively benefiting women:-

- (i) Women's hostel.
- (ii) Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/ common staff rooms.
- (iii) Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- (iv) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- (v) Day care centre/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- (vi) Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

15.11.7 Apart from above and in order to redress of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment of women at work place, the CRPF has constituted a four member Complaint Committee at Sector level. The Committee has started holding regular quarterly meetings to quick redress the complaint, if any.

15.11.8 Facilities of separate rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets have been provided to women in CRPF. During deployment separate toilets even in the unit vehicles are made available to women. Besides relaxation in wearing of pant, shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed besides, regular interactions through interviews, roll call, Sainik Sammelans. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

15.11.9 CRPF comprises three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi, second at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and third at Ajmer (Rajasthan). The Mahila personnel of trained Battalions are deployed for various law and order duties. In addition, Mahila employees posted at Group Centres and RAF at various levels are rendering different kind of law and order and other police duties around the country. Total number of women working in each group area is as under:-

Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Total
153	4476	4629

15.11.10 Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is ₹121.94 crore.

15.11.11 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on 30.01.2007 and after pre-induction training with effect from 02.02.2007 to 05.02.2007, the troops started with first deployment at Unity Conference Centre on 08.02.2007.

15.11.12 The deployment of FFPU continues till date and subsequent batches have been deployed in the year 2008, 2009,

2010 and 2011. The present batch i.e. FFPU 5th contingent comprising of 125 mahila officers/men are deployed in Monrovia, Liberia under UNMIL w.e.f. 10/22.02.2011. The contingent is due for rotation in the month of February, 2012 by another contingent for which selection process is on under the overall supervision of Inspector General, Rapid Armed Force.

15.11.13 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2011-12	2012-13
1.	Day Care Centre	06.00	08.00
2.	Gender Sensitization	02.00	03.00
3.	Health Care Centre	08.00	08.00
4.	Improvised Service	10.00	10.00
5.	Nutritional Care Centre	07.00	08.00
6.	Women's Hostel/Family Accommodation	42.00	40.00
Total		75.00	77.00

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

15.11.14 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the

provisions made against each of them during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2011-12	2012-13
1.	Day Care Centre	00.16	00.56
2.	Gender Sensitization	00.03	00.10
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	00.21	00.34
4.	Women Hostel	01.50	00.00
5.	Separate Accommodation for women employees	01.00	00.00
Total		02.90	01.00

- a) ₹2.94 lakh utilized by the units working under Sector Hqrs. Ranidanga for running of Day Care Centres (Creche) and Body Care Centres. (for 72 women constables) for mahila component at Battalion Headquarter, Narkatiaganj. Fund will be utilized by 31.03.2012.
- b) ₹2.99 lakh utilized by the units working under FTR Patna for running of Day Care Centres (Creche) and Body Care Centres. **Border Security Force (BSF)** 15.11.15 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting the women and the scheme wise allocation during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under :-
- c) ₹20.38 lakh has been incurred for construction of one Barrack

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Year-wise allocation	
		2010-11	2011-12
1.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 86 BOPs of Punjab Ftr., BSF	250.00	264.40
2.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 06 BOPs of South Bengal Ftr., BSF	5.00	0.00

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Year-wise allocation	
		2010-11	2011-12
3.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 04 BOPs of North Bengal Ftr., BSF	10.00	0.00
4.	Women Hostel for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	150.00	0.00
5.	Toilet Block for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	2.00	0.00
6.	Lecture Posts at STC BSF Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	5.00	0.00
7.	Toilet Blocks at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	5.00	0.00
8.	Mahila Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 25 Bn BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi.	40.00	16.00
Total Budget/Allocation		467.00	280.40

- (i) ₹264.40 lakh has been utilized for construction of 15 Nos. mahila accommodation with toilet, cook houses etc. at BOPs of Punjab Frontier during the year 2011-12.
- (ii) ₹56 lakh has been utilized for construction of mahila accommodation with toilets and cook houses cum dining hall at 25 Bn. BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12.
- (iii) Health and Nutritional Care facilities have been created at all BOPs out of the available accommodation.
- (iv) Day Care and Gender sensitization facilities have also been created at Bn. HQrs, Sector HQ, Frontier HQ and Training Institutions out of available accommodation.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

15.11.16 The ITBP has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of women. These Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

15.11.17 The following schemes were being introduced exclusively benefiting women:-

- (i) Women hostel.
- (ii) Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff rooms.
- (iii) Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- (iv) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- (v) Day Care Centre/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- (vi) Providing embroidery machines exclusive to women to enable them to gain extra.

15.11.18 Facilities of separate rest rooms, mobile toilets are being provided to women. During deployment separate toilets even in the unit vehicles are made available to women. Besides relaxation in wearing of pant, shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed besides, regular interactions through interviews, roll call, Sainik Sammelans. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

15.11.19 Total number of women working in each group area is as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
31	66	803	900

15.11.20 At present 05 women ITBP eans are on deputation to United Nations Mission at Kango.

15.11.21 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2011-12	2012-13
1.	Opening of Creche for Women, Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centre, Nutritional Care Centre, Women's Rest Rooms (furniture & fixtures) & Washing/Drying/Women's laundry at 32 locations.	0.17	0.21
2.	Staff position (Wages)	0.05	0.06
	Total	0.22	0.27

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ANNEXURES



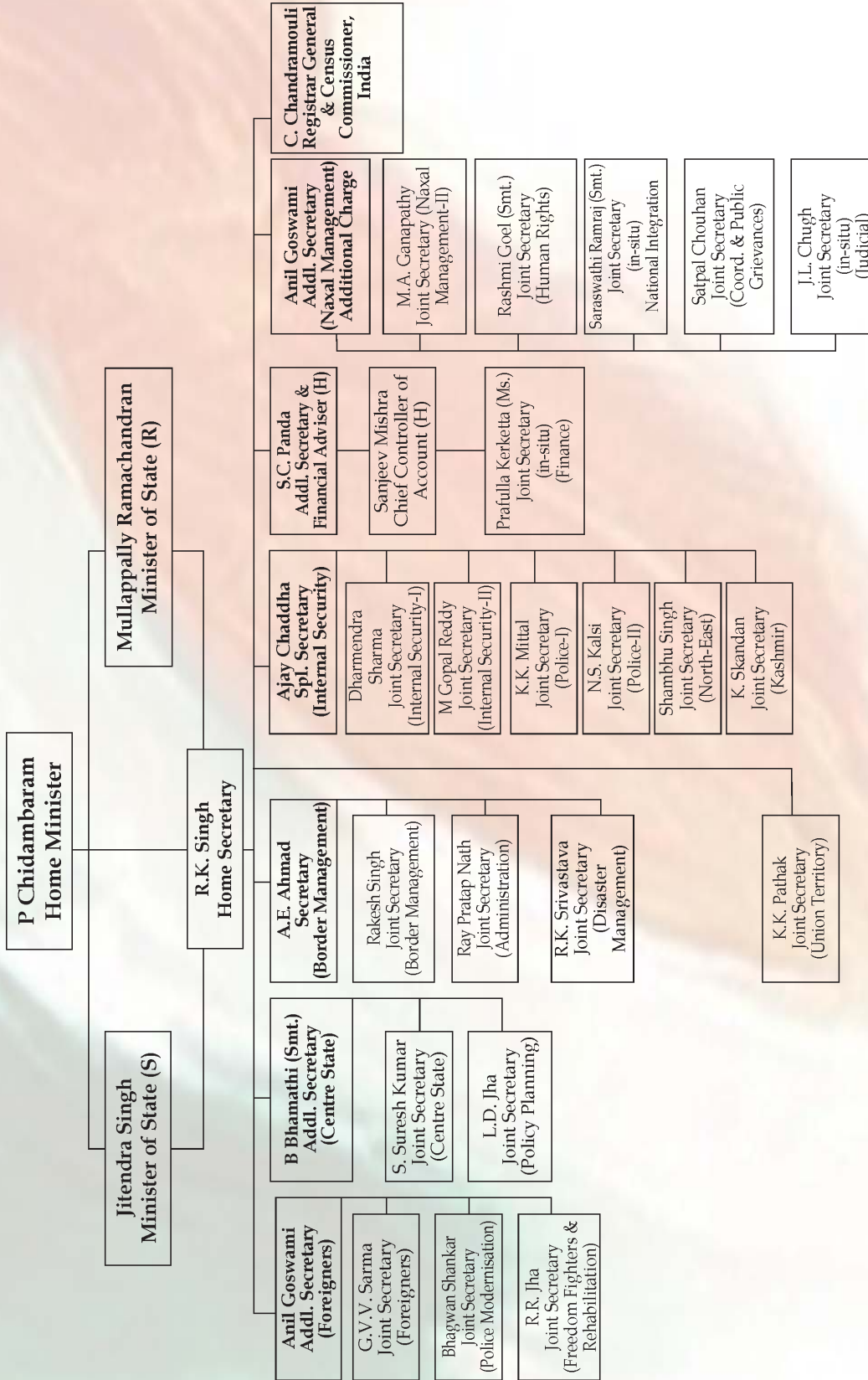
ANNEXURE-I

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2011-12 (AS ON 16.03.2012)	
Shri P Chidambaram	HOME MINISTER
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	MINISTERS OF STATE
Shri Gurudas Kamat (upto 12.07.2011)	
Shri Jitendra Singh (since 12.07.2011)	
Shri G.K. Pillai (upto 30.06.2011)	HOME SECRETARY
Shri Raj Kumar Singh (since 30.06.2011)	
Shri A.E. Ahmad	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Shri U.K. Bansal (upto 31.10.2011)	SECRETARY (Internal Security)
Shri Vishwapati Trivedi (upto 25.11.2011)	SPECIAL SECRETARIES
Shri D.R. S. Chaudhary (upto 13.10.2011)	
Shri Ajay Chadha (since 29.12.2011)	
Shri Anil Goswami	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Smt. B. Bhamathi	
Shri S.C. Panda (since 22.12.2011)	
Shri Bhagwan Shankar (since 01.08.2011)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Shri D. Diptivilasa (upto 22.12.2011)	
Shri Dharmendra Sharma	
Shri G.V. Venugopala Sarma	
Shri Kamal Kant Mittal (since 20.04.2011)	
Shri K.C. Jain (upto 30.09.2011)	
Shri K.K. Pathak	
Shri K. Skandan	

Contd.

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2011-12 (AS ON 16.03.2012)	
Shri L.D. Jha	
Shri M. Gopal Reddy	
Shri M.A. Ganapathy (since 15.04.2011)	
Dr. Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi	
Shri R.K. Srivastava	
Shri Rakesh Singh (since 28.02.2012)	
Smt. Rashmi Goel	
Shri R.P. Nath	
Shri Radha Raman Jha	
Shri Satpal Chouhan (since 18.10.2011)	
Shri Shambhu Singh	
Shri S. Suresh Kumar	
Shri L. Vishwanathan (upto 29.02.2012)	JOINT SECRETARIES (In-situ)
Dr. (Ms.) Prafulla Kerketa	
Shri Om Prakash Mahey (upto 30.11.2011)	
Shri Jagdish Lal Chugh	
Smt. Saraswathi Ramraj (since 30.08.2011)	
Dr. Sanjeev Mishra	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
(Reference : Chapter I, Para 1.4)	

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 16.03.2012)



(Reference : Chapter I, Para 1.4)

PHASE-WISE POSITION OF VOTING OF J&K PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

Sl. No.	Phase	Date of Election	% of voting
1.	1 st	13.04.2011	78.12
2.	2 nd	17.04.2011	81.82
3.	3 rd	21.04.2011	78.95
4.	4 th	25.04.2011	80.55
5.	5 th	30.04.2011	81.09
6.	6 th	04.05.2011	80.52
7.	7 th	08.05.2011	80.39
8.	8 th	12.05.2011	77.65
9.	9 th	16.05.2011	82.13
10.	10 th	21.05.2011	77.14
11.	11 th	25.05.2011	70.61
12.	12 th	29.05.2011	74.00
13.	13 th	02.06.2011	73.15
14.	14 th	06.06.2011	67.32
15.	15 th	11.06.2011	78.29
16.	16 th	18.06.2011	79.83
17.	17 th	27.06.2011	65.35
Average % of voting			76.87

(Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.7.36)

ANNEXURE-IV

STATE-WISE SECURITY SITUATION IN NORTH EASTERN STATES DURING THE YEARS 2007-2011

ASSAM					
Head	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Incidents	474	387	424	251	145
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	759	1237	1259	1026	*1084
SFs killed	27	18	22	12	14
Civilians killed	287	245	152	53	18
* including UPDS surrendered before the State on 14.12.2011.					
MEGHALAYA					
Incidents	28	16	12	29	56
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	85	88	67	119	107
SFs killed	1	02	-	-	08
Civilians killed	9	01	3	04	12
TRIPURA					
Incidents	94	68	19	30	13
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	303	382	307	155	44
SFs killed	6	03	1	02	-
Civilians killed	14	10	08	02	01
ARUANCHAL PRADESH					
Incidents	35	28	53	32	53
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	53	26	108	116	95
SFs killed	5	-	-	-	-
Civilians killed	12	03	03	02	06

(Contd.)

STATE-WISE SECURITY SITUATION IN NORTH EASTERN STATES DURING THE YEARS 2007-2011

NAGALAND					
Head	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Incidents	272	321	129	64	61
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	211	460	206	264	275
SFs killed	1	3	-	-	-
Civilians killed	44	70	16	-	07
MIZORAM					
Incidents	2	1	1	-	1
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	21	13	-	-	6
SFs killed	0	4	-	-	-
Civilians killed	2	-	1	-	-
MANIPUR					
Incidents	584	740	659	367	298
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	1443	2112	1896	1626	1677
SFs killed	39	16	19	6	10
Civilians killed	130	137	81	33	26

(Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.8.2)

ANNEXURE-V

STATE-WISE LIST OF MAJOR MILITANT/INSURGENT GROUPS ACTIVE IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATES

ASSAM	
(i)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
(ii)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
(iii)	Dima Halam Daogah (Joel Garlosa)- DHD(J)
MANIPUR	
(i)	People's Liberation army (PLA)
(ii)	United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
(iii)	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
(iv)	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
(v)	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
(vi)	Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
(vii)	Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)
MEGHALAYA	
(i)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)
(ii)	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)
TRIPURA	
(i)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
(ii)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
NAGALAND	
(i)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) – [NSCN(I/M)]
(ii)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)]
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
(i)	National Socialist Council of Nagalim/Isak-Muivah (NSCN/IM)
(ii)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)]
(iii)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
(iv)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

* All the militant outfits mentioned above except the two factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland, have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (3) of 1967). In addition, the outfits named above in respect of Assam, Manipur and Tripura (except the two NSCN factions) have also been listed as 'terrorist organisations' in the schedule of the above Act.

** In addition, other militant groups like the Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) and United Peoples Democratic Solidatiry (UPDS), Karbi Longri N.C.Hills Liberation Front (KLNLf); and Naga National Council (NNC) etc. are also active in the North East.

(Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.8.13)

ANNEXURE-VI

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE RELATED TO NORTH EASTERN STATES UNDER SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

(₹ in crore)

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (UPTO 31.12.2011)
Assam	92.86	68.01	50.80	75.40	63.91	90.86	75.61	108.60	60.56	92.04	130.96
Nagaland	12.71	22.42	19.17	26.49	24.83	25.55	21.97	33.13	41.23	79.81	17.88
Manipur	7.75	7.64	4.00	9.44	33.65	13.60	14.45	21.58	27.26	27.28	11.17
Tripura	27.70	29.85	34.33	36.17	27.00	18.24	16.47	45.04	11.85	21.12	28.44
Arunachal Pradesh	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	1.35	1.28	3.02	5.45	7.17	16.57	
Meghalaya	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	13.17	3.91	5.88	6.24	1.93	3.16	11.53

(Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.8.25)

ANNEXURE-VII

**DETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED UNDER MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF) SCHEME TO
NORTH EASTERN STATES DURING 2001-02 TO 2011-12 (UPTO 31.12.2011)**

(₹ in crore)

Name of the State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Arunachal Pradesh	6.53	5.21	10.61	8.06	9.13	7.00	11.53	11.71	14.72	11.50	10.52	0.2274
Assam	59.03	58.80	32.11	36.89	41.37	56.68	52.18	88.12	68.12	60.79	48.11	0.3790
Manipur	10.61	8.57	12.22	17.52	15.24	16.97	14.09	32.06	39.24	27.44	26.48	22.659
Meghalaya	7.89	8.43	5.43	5.32	7.58	6.57	8.59	15.41	10.82	9.73	8.33	0.0758
Mizoram	9.31	9.15	13.64	8.51	7.45	6.00	10.48	10.98	12.69	11.48	19.40	10.9392
Nagaland	9.35	19.39	25.83	23.29	13.09	17.52	22.68	30.72	38.43	31.50	33.61	0.1516
Sikkim	3.89	3.76	1.83	0.95	5.90	2.43	3.46	4.42	6.12	4.72	2.09	0.0758
Tripura	20.20	13.92	15.92	19.89	11.17	11.83	11.34	8.85	20.66	22.92	23.00	0.0758
TOTAL	126.81	125.23	117.63	120.43	110.93	125.00	134.35	202.27	210.80	180.08	171.54	34.5836

(Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.8.29)

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Population (2001 Census)	Population (2011 Census-Provisional)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,56,152	3,79,944
2.	Chandigarh	114	9,00,635	10,54,686
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	2,20,490	3,42,853
4.	Daman and Diu	112	1,58,204	2,42,911
5.	Lakshadweep	32	60,650	64,429
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	1,483	1,38,50,507	1,67,53,235
7.	Puducherry	479	9,74,345	12,44,464
	Total	10,960	1,65,20,983	2,00,82,522

(Reference : Chapter VII, Para 7.1.2)

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET OF THE UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

(₹in crore)

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE
A&N ISLANDS							
Plan	1087.85	1534.77	1536.81	1518.35	954.36	934.24	1430.45
Non-Plan	800.00	1086.42	1148.37	1192.32	1106.25	1223.81	1173.90
Total	1887.85	2621.19	2658.18	2710.67	2060.61	2158.05	2604.35
CHANDIGARH							
Plan	304.65	488.54	319.22	449.13	450.91	461.31	661.89
Non-Plan	890.00	949.09	1449.00	1467.03	1466.00	1648.90	1646.53
Total	1194.65	1437.63	1768.22	1916.16	1916.91	2110.21	2308.42
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI							
Plan	86.03	111.00	153.68	188.64	195.82	256.95	334.14
Non-Plan	65.00	326.09	91.42	97.86	89.34	92.87	97.30
Total	151.03	437.09	245.10	28.65	285.16	349.82	431.44
DAMAN & DIU							
Plan	82.25	104.95	154.34	164.81	169.23	167.01	324.95
Non-Plan	66.00	163.53	83.21	112.33	98.54	101.40	105.40
Total	148.25	268.48	237.55	277.14	267.77	268.41	430.35
LAKSHADWEEP							
Plan	263.68	270.16	296.86	267.02	322.08	321.88	388.79
Non-Plan	252.35	371.53	379.97	396.39	388.06	444.26	385.76
Total	516.03	641.69	676.83	663.41	710.14	766.14	774.55
Central Assistance (Gap Grant) to Union Territories with legislature							
Puducherry							
Plan	136.37	150.35	264.19	245.21	172.29	177.28	396.56
Non-Plan	439.00	941.57	755.00	860.67	565.00	565.00	565.00
Total	575.37	1091.92	1019.19	1105.88	737.29	742.28	961.56
NCT of Delhi							
Plan	1240.02	808.22	2435.68	2435.69	1228.81	943.48	1192.73
Non-Plan	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.87	25.00	2.55	3.00
Total	1265.02	833.22	2460.68	2460.56	1253.81	946.03	1195.73

(Reference : Chapter VII, Para 7.1.2)

AMOUNT RELEASED UNDER PMSUT FOR 2011-12 (TILL 31.12.2011)

(₹in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of UT	Total Amount	Amount released
1.	Delhi	10240.00	10240.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2647.28	2647.28
3.	Puducherry	1320.00	660.00
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	520.00	446.25
5.	Lakshadweep	329.22	195.95
6.	Chandigarh	140.00	116.60
7.	Daman & Diu	450.00	375.51
	Total	15196.50	14306.08

(Reference : Chapter VII, Para 7.11)

ANNEXURE-XI

**DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR MODERNISATION OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
FROM 2002-03 TO 2011-12 (UPTO 31.12.2011)**

Name of the Force	Total Out Lay	Expenditure										Total	% of Expenditure
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
AR	485.00	0.00	52.31	40.50	65.69	69.06	7.76	32.19	37.60	86.41	57.25	448.77	92.53
BSF	2281.00	419.61	141.42	154.33	236.27	182.58	177.16	87.95	136.10	70.80	149.10	1755.32	76.95
CISF	112.00	43.81	20.97	20.05	1.95	15.66	2.83	0.90	0.41	0.00	0.00	106.58	95.16
CRPF	543.00	153.76	90.07	89.80	53.43	47.46	5.08	1.95	26.90	60.27	4.10	532.82	98.13
ITBP	238.00	89.25	21.96	36.74	11.70	9.76	0.28	5.64	8.76	6.78	51.40	242.27	101.79
NSG	82.00	2.96	1.24	2.79	9.72	1.89	14.74	3.03	10.99	12.32	6.20	65.88	80.34
SSB	444.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.78	82.61	56.54	19.90	33.13	7.05	10.80	301.81	67.98
Total	4185.00	709.39	327.97	344.21	470.54	409.02	264.39	151.56	253.89	243.63	278.85	3453.45	82.52

(Reference : Chapter VIII, Para 8.14.1)

STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND DURING 2010-2015

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2010-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	508.84	534.28	560.99	589.04	618.49	2811.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.74	38.58	40.51	42.54	44.67	203.04
3.	Assam	263.77	276.96	290.81	305.35	320.62	1457.51
4.	Bihar	334.49	351.21	368.77	387.21	406.57	1848.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	151.32	158.89	166.83	175.17	183.93	836.14
6.	Goa	2.96	3.11	3.27	3.43	3.60	16.37
7.	Gujarat	502.12	527.23	553.59	581.27	610.33	2774.54
8.	Haryana	192.90	202.55	212.68	223.31	234.48	1065.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130.76	137.30	144.17	151.38	158.95	722.56
10.	J & K	172.46	181.08	190.13	199.64	209.62	952.93
11.	Jharkhand	259.45	272.42	286.04	300.34	315.36	1433.61
12.	Karnataka	160.96	169.01	177.46	186.33	195.65	889.41
13.	Kerala	131.08	137.63	144.51	151.74	159.33	724.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	392.75	412.39	433.01	454.66	477.39	2170.20
15.	Maharashtra	442.69	464.82	488.06	512.46	538.08	2446.11
16.	Manipur	7.22	7.58	7.96	8.36	8.78	39.90
17.	Meghalaya	14.65	15.38	16.15	16.96	17.81	80.95
18.	Mizoram	8.55	8.98	9.43	9.90	10.40	47.26
19.	Nagaland	4.97	5.22	5.48	5.75	6.04	27.46
20.	Odisha	391.58	411.16	431.72	453.31	475.98	2163.75
21.	Punjab	222.92	234.07	245.77	258.06	270.96	1231.78
22.	Rajasthan	600.66	630.69	662.22	695.33	730.10	3319.00
23.	Sikkim	22.75	23.89	25.08	26.33	27.65	125.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	293.52	308.20	323.61	339.79	356.78	1621.90
25.	Tripura	19.31	20.28	21.29	22.35	23.47	106.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	385.39	404.66	424.89	446.13	468.44	2129.51
27.	Uttarakhand	117.66	123.54	129.72	136.21	143.02	650.15
28.	West Bengal	304.83	320.07	336.07	352.87	370.51	1684.35
	Total	6077.30	6381.18	6700.22	7035.22	7387.01	33580.93

(Reference : Chapter X, Para No. 10.33)

Annexure-XIII

ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF FUNDS FROM SDRF/ NDRF
DURING 2011-2012 AS ON 20.01.2012

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Instalment	2 nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.71	133.57	534.28	100.355 #	—	257.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.72	3.86	38.58	17.36	—	—
3.	Assam	249.26	27.70	276.96	124.63	—	—
4.	Bihar	263.41	87.80	351.21	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	119.17	39.72	158.89	116.330 (56.745 @ + 59.585)	—	—
6.	Goa	2.33	0.78	3.11	2.275 (1.11 @ + 1.165)	—	—
7.	Gujarat	395.42	131.81	527.23	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	151.91	50.64	202.55	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	123.57	13.73	137.30	61.785	—	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	162.97	18.11	181.08	—	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	204.32	68.10	272.42	102.16	—	—
12.	Karnataka	126.76	42.25	169.01	63.38	63.38	—
13.	Kerala	103.22	34.41	137.63	51.61	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	309.29	103.10	412.39	77.3225 #	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	348.62	116.20	464.82	—	—	—
16.	Manipur	6.82	0.76	7.58	3.25 @	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	13.84	1.54	15.38	6.60	—	—
18.	Mizoram	8.08	0.90	8.98	3.85 @	—	—
19.	Nagaland	4.70	0.52	5.22	—	—	—
20.	Odisha	308.37	102.79	411.16	154.19	154.185	678.65
21.	Punjab	175.55	58.52	234.07	171.37 (83.595 @ + 87.775)	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	473.02	157.67	630.69	461.76 (225.25 @ + 236.51)	—	—
23.	Sikkim	21.50	2.39	23.89	20.99 (10.24 @ + 10.75)	10.75	200.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	231.15	77.05	308.20	115.757	—	500.00
25.	Tripura	18.25	2.03	20.28	17.815 (8.69@+9.125)	9.125	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	303.50	101.16	404.66	151.75	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	111.19	12.35	123.54	—	—	—
28.	West Bengal	240.05	80.02	320.07	120.025	120.025	—
	Total	4911.70	1469.48	6381.18	1944.38	357.47	1636.64

(Reference : Chapter X, Para No. 10.37)

SDRF share released earlier, in advance, during 2010-11 for 2011-12.

* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2011-12 for 2012-13.

@ Released arrears of central share for the year 2010-11.

Note: - Balance and 1st instalment of Centre's share of SDRF for the years 2011-12 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz; submission of utilization certificate, constitution of State Executive Committee (SEC), Annual report and creation of SDRF duly certified by the AG (A&E) of State etc.].

STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANT FOR CAPACITY BUILDING
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2010 TO 2015

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2010-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Assam	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
4.	Bihar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
6.	Goa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
8.	Haryana	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
11.	Jharkhand	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
12.	Karnataka	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
13.	Kerala	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
15.	Maharashtra	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
16.	Manipur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
17.	Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
18.	Mizoram	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
19.	Nagaland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
20.	Odisha	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
21.	Punjab	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
22.	Rajasthan	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
23.	Sikkim	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
25.	Tripura	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
27.	Uttarakhand	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
28.	West Bengal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
	Total	#105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	525.00

(Reference : Chapter X, Para No. 10.38)

This amount has been released to all the State Governments during 2010-11 towards grant in-aid for capacity building for disaster response 'on account' and provisional basis on 11th October 2010.

Annexure-XV

**STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DETAILS OF DAMAGE DUE TO
CYCLONIC STORMS/FLASH FLOODS/FLOODS/LANDSLIDES/CLOUDBURST/
EARTHQUAKE ETC. DURING 2011-12
(AS ON 23.01.2012)**

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	13	—	277	4.17
2.	Bihar	37	—	1603	—
3.	Goa	1	—	134	neg
4.	Gujarat	53	175	4734	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	51	2374	10838	1.56
6.	Karnataka	84	51	419	—
7.	Kerala	152	531	14222	1.18
8.	Maharashtra	106	—	—	—
9.	Odisha	87	1493	290780	4.19
10.	Punjab	14	4	26	—
11.	Sikkim	*77	1333	23903	0.14
12.	Tamil Nadu	57	669	99904	2.10
13.	Uttar Pradesh	692	268	22858	5.25
14.	Uttarakhand	19	10	107	—
15.	West Bengal	*79	33	317481	0.09
16.	Puducherry	8	35	4	0.17
	Total	1530	6976	787290	18.85

(Reference : Chapter X, Para No.10.43)

* This includes 60 lives lost in Sikkim, 11 lives lost in West Bengal and 10 lives lost in Bihar due to earthquake of 18.09.2011.

ESTIMATED BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, NATURAL GROWTH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 2010

India/States/Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	22.1	23.7	18.0	7.2	7.7	5.8	14.9	15.9	12.2	47	51	31
Bigger states												
1. Andhra Pradesh	17.9	18.3	16.7	7.6	8.6	5.4	10.2	9.7	11.3	46	51	33
2. Assam	23.2	24.4	15.8	8.2	8.6	5.8	14.9	15.8	10.1	58	60	36
3. Bihar	28.1	28.8	22.0	6.8	7.0	5.6	21.3	21.8	16.4	48	49	38
4. Chhattisgarh	25.3	26.8	18.6	8.0	8.4	6.2	17.3	18.4	12.4	51	52	44
5. Delhi	17.8	19.7	17.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	13.6	15.0	13.4	30	37	29
6. Gujarat	21.8	23.3	19.4	6.7	7.5	5.5	15.1	15.8	14.0	44	51	30
7. Haryana	22.3	23.3	19.8	6.6	7.0	5.6	15.7	16.3	14.3	48	51	38
8. Jammu & Kashmir	18.3	19.5	13.5	5.7	5.9	4.7	12.6	13.6	8.8	43	45	32
9. Jharkhand	25.3	26.7	19.3	7.0	7.4	5.4	18.3	19.3	13.9	42	44	30
10. Karnataka	19.2	20.2	17.5	7.1	8.1	5.4	12.1	12.1	12.1	38	43	28
11. Kerala	14.8	14.8	14.8	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.8	7.7	8.1	13	14	10
12. Madhya Pradesh	27.3	29.2	20.5	8.3	9.0	6.0	18.9	20.2	14.5	62	67	42
13. Maharashtra	17.1	17.6	16.4	6.5	7.5	5.3	10.6	10.2	11.1	28	34	20
14. Odisha	20.5	21.4	15.2	8.6	9.0	6.6	11.9	12.4	8.6	61	63	43
15. Punjab	16.6	17.2	15.6	7.0	7.7	5.8	9.6	9.5	9.8	34	37	28
16. Rajasthan	26.7	27.9	22.9	6.7	6.9	6.0	20.0	20.9	16.9	55	61	31
17. Tamil Nadu	15.9	16.0	15.8	7.6	8.2	6.9	8.3	7.8	8.9	24	25	22
18. Uttar Pradesh	28.3	29.2	24.2	8.1	8.5	6.3	20.2	20.7	17.9	61	64	44
19. West Bengal	16.8	18.6	11.9	6.0	6.0	6.3	10.7	12.6	5.6	31	32	25
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	20.5	22.1	14.6	5.9	6.9	2.3	14.6	15.2	12.3	31	34	12
2. Goa	13.2	12.6	13.7	6.6	8.1	5.7	6.6	4.5	8.0	10	10	10
3. Himachal Pradesh	16.9	17.5	11.5	6.9	7.2	4.2	10.0	10.3	7.3	40	41	29
4. Manipur	14.9	14.8	15.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	10.7	10.5	11.3	14	15	9
5. Meghalaya	24.5	26.6	14.8	7.9	8.4	5.6	16.6	18.2	9.2	55	58	37
6. Mizoram	17.1	21.1	13.0	4.5	5.4	3.7	12.5	15.7	9.3	37	47	21
7. Nagaland	16.8	17.0	16.0	3.6	3.7	3.3	13.2	13.3	12.7	23	24	20
8. Sikkim	17.8	18.1	16.1	5.6	5.9	3.8	12.3	12.3	12.3	30	31	19
9. Tripura	14.9	15.6	11.5	5.0	4.8	5.7	9.9	10.8	5.8	27	29	19
10. Uttarakhand	19.3	20.2	16.2	6.3	6.7	5.1	13.0	13.5	11.1	38	41	25
Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.6	15.5	15.8	4.3	4.8	3.3	11.3	10.7	12.6	25	29	18
2. Chandigarh	15.6	21.6	15.0	3.9	3.7	3.9	11.6	17.9	11.0	22	20	23
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.6	26.0	28.6	4.7	5.1	3.3	21.9	20.9	25.3	38	43	22
4. Daman & Diu	18.8	19.1	18.3	4.9	4.9	4.8	13.9	14.2	13.6	23	19	29
5. Lakshadweep	14.3	15.5	13.2	6.4	6.1	6.7	8.0	9.5	6.5	25	23	27
6. Puducherry	16.7	16.7	16.7	7.4	8.2	7.0	9.3	8.5	9.6	22	25	21

(Reference : Chapter XIV, Para 14.30)

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period 2008-10.

ANNEXURE-XVII

DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES AS ON 31.12.2011

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.1.2011.	249	268	813	880
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 1.1.2011 to 31.12.2011.	115	119	2534	2634
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of upto 31.12.2011.	125	136	2562	2653
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 31.12.2011.(1+2-3)	239	251	785	861
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to serial number-3):				
	(a) Dismissal	3	3	548	551
	(b) Removal	1	1	348	350
	(c) Compulsory retirement	5	5	100	102
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	11	12	110	112
	(e) Withholding of increment	2	2	417	426
	(f) Withholding of promotion	-	-	4	4
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	-	-	94	122
	(h) Censure	6	6	353	360
	(i) Warning	40	40	140	148
	(j) Displeasure	12	15	10	10
	(k) Exoneration	18	23	39	47
	(l) Transfer of cases	-	-	5	5
	(m) Proceedings dropped	7	8	75	75
	(n) Cut in pension	14	15	1	1
	(o) Resignation accepted	-	-	19	19
	(p) Confinement in Unit	-	-	145	148
	(q) Confinement in Quarter Guard	-	-	137	146
	(r) Transferred Out	2	2	4	4
	(s) Kept in abeyance	-	-	10	8
	(t) Removal from Instt. Area	-	-	3	3
	(u) Proceedings dropped as per Court orders.	3	3	3	3
	(v) Extra Duty/Forfeit past service & pension	1	1	9	9
	Total (a to v)	125	136	2574*	2653

(Reference : Chapter XV, Para No. 15.2.5)

* Variation in Sl. No. 3 and Sl. No. 5 of Non-Gazetted cases column is due to the fact that number of persons involved and accordingly punishments awarded in one single case is more than one and therefore, has to be shown repeatedly in different punishment columns of Sl. No.5.

DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION NOTES/PARAS AS ON 31.12.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Paras outstanding at the end of 31.12.2010	Paras received during 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011	Paras settled during 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011	Paras outstanding at the end of 31.12.2011
1.	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	32	0	0	32
2.	Department of Official Language	33	5	1	37
3.	Registrar General of India	49	547	178	418
4.	Border Security Force	335	104	125	314
5.	Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF)	181	74	107	148
6.	National Security Guard (NSG)	06	0	2	4
7.	Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.)	267	132	161	238
8.	Intelligence Bureau (I.B.)	73	41	35	79
9.	SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad (N.P.A.)	20	0	1	19
10.	Assam Rifles	40	79	33	86
11.	Indo Tibetan Border Police (I.T.B.P.)	54	47	37	64
12.	Bureau of Police Research and Development (B.P.R.& D.)	12	1	2	11
13.	National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	23	0	0	23
14.	National Crime Record Bureau	34	0	0	34
15.	Lakshadweep	324	102	12	414
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1206	296	242	1260
17.	Daman and Diu	171	40	6	205
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	92	0	16	76
19.	Chandigarh	1468	50	102	1416
	Total	4420	1518	1060	4878

(Reference : Chapter XV Para No. 15.8.5)

ANNEXURE-XIX

**STATUS OF ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS INCLUDED
IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS (AS ON 31.12.2011)**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PAC reoprt on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Detail of the Paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1.	2008-09	(i) (Para No. 11.1 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09)	—	—	—

(Reference : Chapter XV, Para No. 15.8.6)

STATUS OF MOST RECENT AND IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS
PERTAINING TO MHA AS ON 31.12.2011

Sl. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject matter Ministries/Deptt.	Present Status
1.	9.1 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12	Unauthorised expenditure -Ministry of Home Affairs diverted an amount of ₹ 2.53 crore out of funds allotted for a different purpose by the Parliament under capital section for meeting revenue expenditure.	Admn. Division	The revised ATN has been sent to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
2.	9.2 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12	Procurement without planning - Six MI-17 helicopters purchased by the Ministry of Home Affairs at a cost of ₹ 125.29 crore were parked at Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi	Police-II Division	The draft ATN has been sent to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
3.	9.3 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12	Blocking of funds of ₹ 1.32 crore -non-acceptance of refund of excess amount by the CRPF in January, 1999 and lack of focused pursuance led to the blocking of ₹ 1.32 crore for a period of 10 years	Police II Division	The draft ATN has been sent to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
4.	9.4 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12	Unfruitful expenditure -Ministry embarked on the project of setting up a police network (POLNET) resulting in non-achievement of objectives despite incurring expenditure of ₹ 94.57 crore. The Ministry also incurred avoidable expenditure of ₹ 13.08 crore towards payment of Spectrum charges to DoT for unused/un-installed Multi Access Radio Telephones (MARTs).	PM Division	The revised ATN has been sent to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
5.	9.5 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12	Irregularities in execution of renovation and interior work of its new building by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).	DM Division	The draft ATN is under process.

(Reference : Chapter XV, Para No. 15.8.6)

**OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS
OF C&AG AND A.T.R. AS ON 31.12.2011**

Most Recent and Important Audit Observations/Paras

- I. Unauthorised expenditure - Ministry of Home Affairs diverted an amount of ₹2.53 crore out of funds allotted for a different purpose by the Parliament under capital section for meeting revenue expenditure.**

Ministry of Home Affairs diverted an amount of ₹2.53 crore out of funds allotted for a different purpose by the Parliament under capital section for meeting revenue expenditure. In June 2008, the Administration Division of MHA requested the Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) to include an additional requirement of ₹2.7 crore in the revenue section under the sub-head 2052.03.99.52 – Machinery and Equipment (IT) in the first batch of supplementary demands for grants for procurement of computers, peripherals and software. The Ministry without receipt of additional grant went ahead and placed supply orders (September, 2008) for computers and software worth ₹2.53 crore. The Ministry decided to apply unutilized funds allocated for the introduction of Electronic Access Control (Smart Card) system in North Block under Capital Section. The Ministry met the expenditure towards purchase of computers and software from this allocation although the expenditure pertained to Revenue Section.

(Para No. 9.1 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12)

Transaction Audit Observations

- II. Procurement without planning - Six MI-17 helicopters purchased by the Ministry of Home Affairs at a cost of ₹125.29 crore were parked at Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi.**

Six MI-17 helicopters purchased by the Ministry of Home Affairs at a cost of ₹125.29 crore in 2003 were parked at Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi instead of being optimally utilized for meeting its operational requirement in North East and Jammu and Kashmir areas. Meanwhile, necessary infrastructure in the form of hangars for parking the helicopters at designated places in these States had not been created even after seven years of the sanction of ₹7.00 crore for the purpose. Besides having to incur avoidable expenditure of ₹9.18 crore on sorties from Delhi to these areas, BSF also continued to depend on IAF for its operations.

(Para No. 9.2 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12)

Transaction Audit Observations

- III. Blocking of funds of ₹1.32 crore - non-acceptance of refund of excess amount by the CRPF in January, 1999 and lack of focused pursuance led to the blocking of ₹1.32 crore for a period of 10 years.**

In August, 1989, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) allotted 20 acres of land in Pappankalan, New Delhi to the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) for the construction of a transit camp. CRPF remitted ₹3.84 crore to DDA in March, 1991 towards provisional rates charged by them as the revision of rates of land was under consideration. DDA however handed over the possession of only 9.72 acres of land to CRPF in May, 1991 on the grounds that the rates had been revised upwards. Audit noted that CRPF wrote to DDA in March, 2002, April, 2004, August, 2005 and May, 2007 for the allotment of the additional land but

did not seek refund of its deposit made in 1991. On the other hand, it did not accept refunds made by DDA, on two occasions. It was only in July, 2007 that CRPF sought refund of ₹1.32 crore along with interest. The matter remained unresolved as of October, 2010. The fact remains that due to non-acceptance of the refunded amount coupled with inadequate action on the part of CRPF to claim the refund, led to blocking of ₹1.32 crore for 10 years with an interest impact of ₹1.05 crore calculated at the average borrowing rate of Government of India.

(Para No.9.3 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12)

Transaction Audit Observations

IV. Unfruitful expenditure - Launch of a project by the Ministry embarked on the project of setting up a police network (POLNET) which aimed to provide a reliable National police communication system without studying the appropriateness of the technology adopted.

The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) approved (September, 1998) a proposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Directorate of Co-ordination Police Wireless (DCPW) for setting up of a Police Network (POLNET) based on Satellite Technology in order to modernize the police telecommunication in the Country. The project was intended to provide connectivity to all police stations in the Country with State Capitals, District Headquarters and the National Capital. The reply confirms the audit conclusion of the failure of the Ministry to undertake feasibility study to assess the suitability of the MART technology with reference to the existing locations of police stations and embarking on the project without ensuring the availability of site readiness. The purpose of the project of achieving a national police network to provide connectivity to all police stations in the Country with State Capitals, District Headquarters and the National Capital was not fulfilled even after eight years of award of work and incurring expenditure of ₹94.57 crore. Further, the Ministry also incurred avoidable expenditure of ₹13.08 crore on account of spectrum charges for un-installed BSUs and RSUs MART.

(Para No.9.4 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12)

Transaction Audit Observations

V. Irregularities in execution of renovation and interior work of its new building by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

Secretary NDMA accorded separate split sanctions aggregating to ₹4.48 crore in violation of the provisions of GFR. Further, failure of NDMA in assessing its requirements for renovation and interior work in the allotted building at the initial stage necessitated continuous change in the scope and quantum of the work. This resulted in overall delay in completion of the project and avoidable of rent amounting to ₹3.77 crore on account of its extended stay in the rented accommodation. Besides NDMA also exceeded the delegated powers as it undertook work of ₹2.90 crore without the approval of the Ministry.

(Para No. 9.5 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12)

Transaction Audit Observations

(Reference : Chapter XV, Para 15.8.6)

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